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CAMBRIDGE

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Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

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CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITY TRANSACTIONS

DURING THE

PURITAN CONTROVERSIES

OF THE

16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES.

COLLECTED BY

JAMES HEYWOOD, M.P. F.R.S. F.S.A.

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE;

AND

THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A. HON. M.R.S.L.

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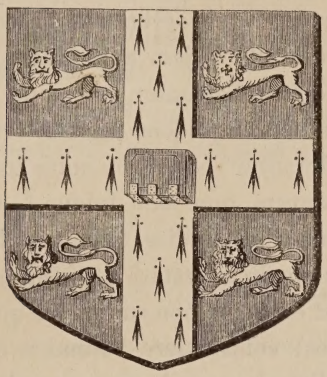
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.



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THE UNIVERSITY TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 62, art. 39.]

Honoratissimo domino, domino de Burleie, summo totius Angliæ thesaurario, academiæ Cantabrigiensis cancellario amantissimo.

Vix dum ob recens acceptum beneficium honori tuo gratias egimus, cum ecce novum a te subsidium postulamus: adeo hæc ætas non solum litteratis sed ipsi etiam literarum domicilio infesta est, feraxque et invidiæ et injuriarum. Non fugit prudentiam tuam (honoratissime Burleiensis) jam olim veterem fuisse nobis cum Londinensibus de jure nostro ad imprimendum contentionem. Ea cum interposita Thomæ Thomasii morte aliquantisper deferbuisset, post alium in ejus locum surrogatum a nobis impressorem, emersit denuo jamque exardescit ita vehementer, ut verendum plane sit (nisi mature subveniatur) ne eodem incendio et fortunæ

omnes hominis officiosissimi et auctoritas privilegiorum nostrorum sit conflagratura. Ac cætera quidem non inviti præterimus. Nam de dictionariolo, confecto primum apud nos ab ipso Thomasio, locupletato deinde ab ejus successore, jam semel atque iterum nostris typis tua auctoritate emisso, tametsi quæ minantur minime sunt ferenda, de iis tamen, vel quia minæ ac verba tantum adhunc sunt, vel quia eam rem curæ tibi et jam ante fuisse cognoscimus, et futuram etiam esse vehementer speramus, minus nunc laborandum duximus. Equidem ingenue fatemur, quæ tam confidenter vociferantur nonnullum nobis timorem injiciunt, sed eæ minæ tantum, quæ tam inique fecerunt, querelam exprimunt. Terentii comœdias, quo et facilius emi ab indigentibus et commodius gestari ab omnibus possent, impressor noster (ut est homo non suæ magis quam studiosorum utilitatis cupidus) contractiore volumine et minutioribus sed scitissimis litteris excudendas curavit. Earum cum satis magnum numerum Londini apud amicos quosdam suos deposuisset, quibus hoc negotii datum est ut venderent distraherentque, præfecti bibliopolarum eas omnes, excussas ereptasque e manibus, domum ad se et in rem suam contulerunt. Satis hoc inhumanum videretur, etiamsi quid peccatum in privilegia probaretur. Nam universum jus suum cum jactura alterius persequi magis semper permisit lex quam probavit æquitas. Nunc vero cum nec fraus ulla legi, nec injuria cuiquam homini illata sit, cum libri ipsi sint et tam utiles ut digni existimentur qui ab omnibus ediscantur, et tam approbati ut etiam ab exteris non modo invehantur impune sed etiam ubique vendantur, cum ipsa privilegii nostri disertissima verba nullius non libri (modo legitimi) copiam nobis faciant, nullam hujus regni partem a vendendo excludant, recusari non potest, quin iniquissime ab iis consultum nobis fuisse omnes existiment. Quare majorem in modum ab honore tuo contendimus (illustrissime Cecili) ut præsidio esse velis juri et inopiæ contra vim atque

cupiditatem: ut eripias e faucibus pecuniosorum hominum quantulascunque servi nostri facultates; quas neque illi sine summa injuria retinere, neque hic sine maximo suo incommodo potest amittere. Da hoc homini, da humanitati tuæ, da academiæ, cujus periculum ita cum hac causa conjungitur, ut aut recreari illam per te necesse sit, aut eodem confecto vulnere privilegia etiam nostra interire. Cantabr. e senatu nostro, 4° Non. Jan.

Honoris tui observantissimi,
Procancellarius et reliquus senatus Cantabr.

AGAINST A VISITATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

DR. WHITAKER TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 62, art. 41.]

To the right honorable the lord of Burgheley, lord high treasurer of England, and chancellar of the University of Cambridge.

After my humble dutie to your honourable lordship: I reckon myself bownden in conscience, both by private dutie to your lordship, and in regard of my othe to this Universitie, to solicite your lordship, as occasion requireth, in such things as doe nerely concerne the welfare of our Universitie, which hath florished theis many yeares under her majesties most happie raigne, and your lordships carefull governement (which both I beseach Godd long and long to continue), but now is in danger to fall into divers great incombrances, to the grevous præjudice therof, unles your lordship, upon whom the safetie and, as it were, the lyfe therof, next under Godd and her majestie, dependeth, will prevent the same in tyme. The libertie of appeles being now of late utterly lost, wherby one member is alreadie cut of, not the worst: the inconvenience herof will appeare, as maie justly be feared, more hereafter, not in one

or two, but in as many as shall utter any thinge, thoughe in never so good sort, contrarie to the lykinge of a fewe. Wherin I pray your lordship to pardone me for my griefe, bycause it toucheth me soe nere. For althoughe I have not, neither doe I purpose to teach any thinge but the truth, and that without the offense of any, either state or statute, yet having to deale in so many matters of controversie with the papistes, I may peradventure bee at sometymes mistaken, and so either compelled to offensive retractation, or expelled the Universitie. But this being now a commen mischiefe, I must bee content to undergoe with others, and will endeavour to escape, as well as God shall directe mee. But if further it come to passe, as of late hath bene bruted amongst us, and by secrete report upon some ground is brought to me, that some amongst us attempt to procure a generall visitation, then I may easilie forsee what is to bee looked for hereafter. A visitation (I know) in Cambridge is verie requisite, if such commissioners were appointed as wold in dede carefully reforme abuses, which are too many amongst us: but cause there is to feare, that this visitation would rather serve to root out such as speake against disorders, then to remove the disorders themselves, and that it wold be used as an instrument to pull up moe good plants then weedes. If this plott goe forward (as I am uncertaine) I humbly desire your lordship but only to examine throughly the causes and partes therof, and to bee enformed from hence what good or harme may arise therby to the Universitie. Having heard some inkling of suche a matter, and knowing the importance therof, I thought it my part ether to forewarne your lordship therof aforehand, or els, thoughe lately, yet (I hope) in tyme to make some intercession, that things may be caried with indifferencie, and this good Universitie may enjoy that peace and tranquillitie which thus long it hath enjoyed under your lordship, to Gods glory and encrease of religion and learning. And

thus I humbly take my leave, beseaching the Godd of heaven to blesse your lordship with much honor and long liffe. From St. Johns Colledge in Cambridge, Feb. 3, 1589.

Your honors to use in the Lord,

WILLIAM WHITAKER.

DISPUTES IN THE UNIVERSITY.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 62, art. 42.]

To the righte honorable my singuler good lord, the lord Burghley, lorde highe treasurer of England, and chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

RIGHTE honorable, I was in good hope that it shoulde not have bene nedefull to have trobled youer lordshipp with anie vewe of the particuler disorders of the Universitie of Cambridge since my late comeinge unto that place, which I houlde there under your honor. But so it is, that findinge no end of some mens forwardnes there, in troblinge the good quiet of that place, and beinge of my selfe most loathe to take anie other course in the restraineinge thereof then shall stande well with youer lordships good likeinge, for that your lordships present estate (as I do perceave) doth as yet very necessarily forbid the hope of any personall accesse unto youer honor, I have thus thoughte meete, by a true reporte of the particulers here inclosed, most humblie to crave your lordships most honourable direction therein, as shall seme meetest unto youer wisedome; moste entirely desyreinge the Lord God so to blesse youer honour with the recoverie of youer former goode healthe, as the weale publicke of this land may still receave the fruites thereof, and the churche of God the continuance

of that benefitt it hath longe fownde by your lordships most honourable care, in the preservation of that her nurcery of leareninge, whereof (under her majestie) it hath pleased him to make youer lordship the cheife. At London, this sixte of Februarie, 1589.

Your lordships unworthy deputye
most dutifully bownd,
THOMAS PRESTON.

Firste, in that little intermitted time before mine eleccion to the place of vice-chauncellour, it was by some plotted that Mr. Bettes the proctour shoulde take upon him the controwleing of my predecessours sentence againste Mr. Johnson, by the inhibitinge of Mr. Dr. Barwell to proceede in thexecution thereof; the which thinge, notwithstandinge my said predecessors expresse commaundement to the contrarie, the said proctor toke upon him to execute, thoughe there were nether statute, custome, nor anie example to warrant the same.

The next devise was at the time of the eleccion ymmediately succeadinge, to proceade to a choise of delegates, upon Mr. Johnsons appeale, whereunto they offered names of men meerely partiall, as can be very well proved; in which they had suerlie prevayled (notwithstandinge the Universitie was then withoute a heade or governour for the orderinge of anie such accion), had not the gravitie and wisedome of some persons then present, (as I thincke) for shame, stayed them, and by expresse wordes forbidden there proceadinge.

This not succeadinge, there third attempt was, before my repaire to Cambridge, by a tumultuous assemblie in the streates, to the number of fyftie or threescore persons, to have won proctour Bettes to the callinge of a congregacion, purposelie to further that appeale, utterlie withoute all warrant of statute or example, and had prevayled therein, had not the keies of the regent-house dore beene carefullie withhelde by Mr. Dr. Still and Tindale, who heard of and perceaved the violence they intended.

This prevented, there fourthe plott was, by a confederacie, to overturne the ordinarie proceadinge in all graces and grauntes in the schooles, and to this end did, withoute all regard ether of equity or conscience, combine themselves under there handes therein geaven to the staie of anie thinge that should be there propownded: as did verie well appeare by the deniall of Mr. Andrews to be doctour of

divinitie in the firste congregacion after my admission; and had still continued the same course, had they not then fownde them selves to weake by the repayreinge of diverse men to the scholes, to withstand there unrulines, as in that accion concerninge Mr. Andrews they did.

This course thus hindred, there fifte devise was, and is still continued, by a certaine libertie of speache in the pulpitt, ether to discorage the magistrate, as farr as by wordes they may, from the doeinge of his dutie in the repressinge of them, or by animatinge the younger sorte againste lawfull auctoritie, by the libertie and straungnes of there posicions, to bringe the governours there into contempte, beinge agreable to that course which hath bene latelie taken for the overthrowinge of the present estate, as your lordship better knoweth, and is the readie waie to confusion in that commen nurcerye of learninge, as ouer experience teacheth us.

To which purposes they do ordinarilie houlde and bowldlie geave oute in there publike sermons as followeth, viz.:

That anie sentence geaven by a judge is to be examined of everie private man by the word of God.

That it deserveth no obedience yf by them it be not fownd to be thereunto agreable.

That the godlie and zealous in these times are ordinarilie persecuted by the authoritie of the superiors.

That the younge ones in Gods schole are not to be fainte or to be discouraged by such tirannie.

That the bewtie of ouer churche, in the governement thereof, is farr from that of the presbyterie, etc. in the time of the apostles, etc.

Whereupon, forasmuch as I take it to be verie apparent that all these hurtes and incumbrances do principallie rise from Mr. Johnsons complottinge with his associates: and that it must needes be confessed, I do not see how to provide for the greatnes of the inconveniences like to insue, unlesse by your honours wisdome we be therein relcived; my most humble desire is, yt may please your good honour so regard us therein, as, by your honours meanes, we may finde how ether to stay or to remove the greatnes of so daungerous an evill from us; and am the boulder to conceave good comfort therein by that honourable reliefe which I do heare the Universitie of Oxford hath latelie receaved in the like case; wherewithal it may be your honour is not unacquainted; upon whose direccion, as towcheinge our particuler herein, both I and the rest of ouer bodie do most humblie crave we may wholie rely, with all most humble and dutifull submission.

DISPUTE WITH THE TOWN.

THE UNIVERSITY TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 62, art. 43.]

RIGHTE honorable and ouer singuler good lord: as we are not desirous at anie time to offer unto youer lordship matter of complainte, so are wee most hartely sory that wee are at this present constreyned thereto. Howbeit unles we shoulde willingely suffer a manifest breache of ouer auncient priviledges and liberties (for the due preservacion whereof every member of the University is strictlie bownde by corporall oathe), wee coulde not but acquainte youer lordship with a late accident which hath here fallen oute, the effect whereof, may it please your lordship to understand, as well by a breife of the fact conceived in writinge, which wee have transmitted herewith, as also more at lardge by the relacion of ouer messengers, Mr. Mowtlo and Mr. Stringer, the bearers of these, who are the more able to make faithefull report of every particuler for that they were present at the accion. Most humbly cravinge of your good lordship to vouchsaffe to afford us youer honorable proteccion no lesse at this time then youer lordship did in the very like case aboute fower yeres past; for the which we shall continue (as of duetie wee are bownde) your lordships dayly oratours, with ouer hartiest prayers unto the Allmightie, who alwaies have youer lordship in his most blessed tuicion. From Cambridge, the xiijth of Marche, 1589.

Your lordships most humble at commaundement,

THOMAS PRESTON, procanc. ROGER GOADE.
ROBERT SOME. WILLM. WHITAKER.
THOMAS LEGGE. UMPHRY TYNDALL.
THO. BYNGE. EDMUND BARWELL.
LAURENCE CHADERTON.

The breife of the fact concerninge the lisensinge and orderinge of victualers within the towne and precinctes of Cambridge.

In shrove weeke last past, the vice-chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge (acordinge as in all former times it had bene accustomed) gave chardge to the bedill to warne all butchers, taverners, tiplers, inkepers, and all other victualers within that towne and precinctes thereof, to appear before him upon Frydaye and Satterdaye in that weeke, to enter bond for the due observinge of such orders, this Lent time, as shoulde be sett downe unto them concerninge the killinge, dressinge, and eatinge of fleshe. Divers did appeere and entred bond accordinglye; but a greate number of the townsemen refused to come, because, as they sayed, the maior of Cambridge had already taken bond of them for the same matter. The vice-chauncellour knowinge that, by auncient charter and graunte from king Rychard the Second, the orderinge and governinge of fishe and fleshe, and all other victuali, within the precinctes of Cambridge, belonged of righte only and wholy to him as the ordinary officer of the Universitie, and that as well the maior of Cambridge, as also all other of that corporation, weare, by the same charter, utterly forbidden to entermedle therein, caused a second warninge to be given to the sayed refusers, apointinge them to appeare on Monday then next ensewinge, before which daye the lord Northe, havinge bene enformed thereof by some of the towne, wrote his lettres to the vice-chauncellour, requearinge him to staye from further proceedinge therein till Tewsdaye followinge. Hereupon the vice-chauncellour stayed. On the sayed Tewsdaye, the vice-chauncellours deputie (him selfe then beinge farthe of towne) with some other of the heades of colledges and assistantes, attended on the lord Northe at his inne, the Falcon. His lordship there declared his discontentment, in that the vice-chauncellour had offred to take bonde of anie townesman, or to apointe which of the butchers should be licensed to kill fleshe, affirmeinge that it was a thinge perteyninge to his lordships autoritie, geaven him in her majesties name by lettres sent from the righte honorable the lordes of her highnes privie counsell; which lettres beinge reade, it was answered, on the Universities behalfe, that (in their opinions) the meaneinge of those lettres coulde not be drawen to entitle his lordship to have to deale with victualers within Cambridge precinctes: fyrste, for that the sayed lettres made reference to certayne orders established within the cittie of London, in the xth and xijth articles of the which orders it is plainely expressed

that within priviledged places the hed officers of those places shoulde see to thexecucion of the sayed orders, so that the Universitye and precinctes thereof beinge specially priviledged towchinge all matters perteyninge to victualls, as by the wordes of the charter cleerely appeareth (which wordes were then and there readd to that effect), it necessarily followeth that, by vertue of those orders, the officers of the Universitie have to deale therein. Secondly, for that the sayed lordes them selves did so expownde there owne lettres written in the like case aboute fower yeres since; for whereas at that tyme they had written to the sheriffe to like effect concerninge the same matter, as now they have done to the lord lieutenaunt and the maiour of Cambridge, by vertue of that warrant, began to deale with victualers as now he hath done by pretence of this: it seemed good to there honours consideracions to write other lettres to the sayed maiour and burgesses, expressely declareinge that there meaneinge was not, by there former lettres, to authorize anie to interrupt the jurisdiction of the Universitie, and therefore willed the sayed maior and other justices not to medle with the victualers within that precincte. Hereunto the lord Northe replied, that the councells lettres last mencioned served but for that time onelye; and as for the wordes of the charter, he sayed he did not compte them of sufficient force, nor to beare such construccion as the Universitie conceived. Whereto it was added for further answer, that the continuall practise and usage of the Universitie had so received it, and that her majestie, the best interpretour of her owne graunte, had so construed that charter, as mighte appeare by her speciall lettre to that effect, directed to the maior and burgesses of Cambridge in the sixte yere of her highness reigne. To the which lettre, remaineinge still in the custody of the towne, the Universitie most willingely referred themselves. All this notwithstandinge, the lord North protested that he woulde not cease to pursue his purpose until the auctoritie therein committed by the lordes of the cowncell should, by there commandement, be revoked againe. These speaches thus passed, they of the Universitie tooke there leave of the lord Northe, and so departed.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7041, p. 203.]

To our lovinge friend Mr. D. Preston, vice-chancellor, etc.

After our hartye commendations: whereas, by her majesties speciall direction, ther were certain orders sett down and devysed by us, for the restraint of killing and eatinge of fleshe in the time of Lent and other days prohibited, the which have bene by us sent and recommended to the lord lieftenants of the severall counties, to th'ende they should cause the same to be generally observed in the cities, towns, and other places within ther lieftenances; because it doth apperteyn to you by charter to have the overseeing of victuallers for the town of Cambridge, we have thought good to send the said orders unto you, and to require you that you will cause the same to be observed in the towne of Cambridge; and that there be onely one butcher permitted to kill and utter fleshe, for such as are diseased and have licence to eate the same, according to thes orders sett downe and devysed by us for that respect. Wherin hopinge you will use that care which is mete in the observance of so necessary orders, we bid you hartelye farewell. From the courte at Grenewiche, the 18th of March, 1589.

Your lovinge friends,

Jo. Cant.	J. Cobham.
Chr. Hatton, canc.	T. Buckhurst.
W. Burghlye.	Jo. Perrot.
J. Hunsden.	Jo. Fortescue.

PURITANISM IN ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

DR. WHITAKER TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 63, art. 86.]

To the right honorable the lord of Burghley, lord high treasurer of England, and chancellar of the Universitie of Cambrige, my verie good lord.

After my humble dutie to your honorable lordship: a frend of myne that lately came from the court hath given me to understand, that a rumor is spred in the court, and hath come to the eares of some of the most honorable counsell, how that I, on the queenes day last, did forbidd in our college an oration to bee made in praise of her majesties governement. I thinke I am not without some bothe enemies and backfrendes; but that such a thinge should to such and in such a place bee reported of mee, being soe utterly untrue, and I am assured voide of all colour of truthe, I cannot but marvell much. My humble suite to your honor is, not to give credence to any such report, if peradventure by some means your honor may heare of it; and alsoe to represse it, that it goe no further to my discredite, which some perhaps seeke by theis sinister sleights. The truth is, I never forbadd nor hindred any such oration, and wee had an oration in our college hall on that night, pronounced by one whom I appointed my selfe for that purpose, whose name is Hebblethwaite, now a felow of the college; at which oration I was present, and our whole company, and divers of other colleges, whom I sawe, and can name if neede require. The action was solemne, with bone fiers in both the courtes of the college, as also it hath bene ever since I came to this college; and the report hath proceeded from some envious body, God knoweth whoe. My poore credit, which I labour to keepe, I humblie commend to your

lordships honorable protection, beseeching Godd long to continue this happy and blessed government, and your lordship in health and honor, to the greate good of this church and common wealth. From St. Johns College in Cambridge, this 14 of Maie, 1590.

Your honors in the Lord to commaund,

WILLIAM WHITAKER.

THE UNIVERSITY TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 63, art. 91.]

To the right honorable the lord of Burghley, lord high treasurer of England, and chancellor of the Universitie of Cambridge.

OUR dueties humbly remembred to your lordshippe: wher Mr. Dor. Whitaker repayring to Mr. vice-chancellar, and signifying his late recept of letters of a complaint of a presbiterie to be exercised within St. Johnes College (a matter which him selfe and wee all take to bee of verie great importance, and so of no lesse discredit to our whole Universitie, if it should be found true); hereupon Mr. vice-chancellar called unto him us as assistantes, whose names are heere under written, for some good course to bee undertaken, at which tyme Mr. Dor. Whitaker first denyinge the complaint, or his anie privitie therof, and movinge and desiringe to have all the societie of the fellowes of that college examined upon their othes concerninge their knowlege therin, upon certaine interrogatories drawen to that purpose: wee entring into consultation therof, thought good rather to forbeare that course untill your lordshippes pleasure were first made knowne unto us, with direction whether this office should judiciallie be possessed thereof, seing your lordshippe hath alreadie taken knowlege of it. Yet, in the meane tyme, wee thought it our partes to

signifie to your lordshippe that none of us did ever heare any fame or speach in the Universitie of any such presbitery, or any such like disorderly meetinges ther before this present; and wee are perswaded ther is no such matter. And so in all humble duetie wee take our leaves. From Cambrige, this 20 of October, 1590.

Your lordshippes most humbly to bee commanded,

THOMAS PRESTON, vice-chauncellour. JO. DUPORT.
JOHN STILL. JOHN JEGON.
ROGER GOADE. LAUR. CHADERTON.
EDMUND BARWELL.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE FELLOWS.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 63, art. 92.]

20 Oct. 1590.

The fellowes of St. Johns in Cambridge, declaringe that there is noe presbeterie in that house, as is untrewlie reported.

To the right honorable Sir William Cicill, knight, lorde high treasurer of England, and chauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge, we, the fellowes of the college of St. John the Evangeliste, doe praye to God for long life, with encrease of honor and all prosperity: whereas we are geven to understand that complaint hath bene made unto your honor, that there hath bene or is a presbyterie within our said colledge, we, whose names be underwrytten, doe hereby certifie that we doe not knowe that there is amongst any of our sayd colledge any such presbyterie as hath bene reported; and thus much we and every of us, whose names be underwrytten, are and will be ready to testifye, by vertue of our corporall othes, when we shalbe therunto lawfully called. In witnes whereof we have subscribed our names with our owne handes, the 20th day of October, in the 32 yere of the reigne of our soveraigne lady

Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, queene, etc.

Daniel Monsey, baccal. theolog.	Henry Briggs.
Henry Alvey, baccal. theol.	William Nelson.
Otthowell Hyll.	Roberte Hill.
Edward Wollaston, baccal. theol.	Abdie Assheton.
Arthur Johnson, baccal. theol.	George Gowldman.
John Bois, baccal. theol.	Thomas Bends.
Richard Harris, baccal. theol.	John Nevinson.
John Allenson, baccal. theol.	W. Mottershad.
Rodolphe Furnesse, baccal. theol.	Gregorie Newton.
Thomas Playfere, baccal. theol.	James Crowther.
Christopher Powell.	Owen Gwin.
Guilihelmus Billingsley.	John Hooke.
William Hall.	John Cupper.
Paule Grant.	George Buddle.
William Harries.	Edwarde Sparcke.
William Adamson.	Christopher Foster.
Morgan Gawding.	Henry Nelson, baccal. theol.

DR. WHITAKER TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 63, art. 93.]

To the right honorable the lord of Burghley, lord highe treasurer of England, and chancellor of the Universitie of Cambridge, my verie good lord.

After my humble dutie to your honorable lordship: I will not complaine to your lordship of those that have complained of me, who, seeing me resolved to come up about my necessarie defense, and fearing that the complaint made concerning a presbyterie would be easelie disproved, have devised other matters, which ether touche mee nothing at all, or els are most frivolous, and yet being thus heaped up togeather seme to be of some weight. And although I partlie forsee the inconvenience of a new visitacion, whiche is the only thing that they shoot at, yet

I fear not any course of justice whatsoever; and I doe willinglie submitte my self to what order your lordship shall take for due triall of theis matters. In one thing, for a taste, your lordship may judge of the rest. I am charged that I lay at my brothers Chadertons the night before I came up. Indeed, the truthe is, I lay in the college, as I ever doe; but this was onelie a sleight to bring in some mention of my brother, whom they hate as much as mee. If it may stand with your honors good pleasure to lett me have that writing that was exhibited against me, I will briefelie sett downe myne answear to everie particular point, and returne the same againe to your lordship. Thus I humblie take my leave. From the dean of Pauls house, this 24 of October, 1590.

Your lordships to serve in the Lord,

WILLIAM WHITAKER.

DISPUTES IN CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

R. CLERK AND J. POWELL TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 63, art. 94.]

DE consociis nostris querelam a nobis deferri ad te, heros honoratissime, est fortasse quod mireris. Eos namque prodere, quibuscum vivere amicissime oportuit, grande est scelus. Sed ut corpus male affectum, morbum occultando non facile convalescit, ita nostrorum hominum illatas in nos injurias tegere (quod sæpe antehac fecimus) efficiet tandem nostro ut silentio pereamus. Honorem tuum arduis iisdemque infinitis regni negotiis distentum interpellamus inviti, in collegii nostri olim florentissimi nunc pessime pessum euntis deploranda sane conditione. Ad auctoritatem tuam, tanquam ad tutelarem deum seu sacram

anchoram confugimus; quæ nisi se nobis quasi Ajacis clypeum obtenderit, nostra omnis desperata est salus. Domestica apud nos munera, tum omnis consuetudinis memoria, tum statutorum religio, primis quibusque et senioribus ad hodiernum usque diem demandavit. Nunc, postquam *puritanismus* inter nos invaluit, nos duo hodie primum prætermittimur; quod eorum partibus non faveamus, qui per opinionum novarum portenta et legum omnium conculcationem collegii jugulum brevi petituri sunt. Injurias alias, quamlibet juges et graves, non querimur. A te vero in una hac luculentiore precibus enixe contendimus, honorande vir, ut quæ ad nos munera per morem et statuta devoluta jam sunt, iis fungi cum pace queamus. Si habito causæ ipsius examine, iisdem indigni justas ob causas reperiemur, feremus æque repulsam. D. Jesus honorem tuum cum toti reipub. tum maxime huic academiæ servet incolumem. E Collegio Chri. Cantab., 26 Octob. 1590.

Honoris tui studiosissimi,

RICH. CLERK.
JOHANNES POWELL.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

JOHN PALMER TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 63, art. 95.]

To the right honourable my speciall good lord, the lord highe treasurour of England.

RIGHT honorable and my singuler good lord: my humble dewtie remembred, I crave pardon for this boldnes, because at this tyme I could not otherwise conveniently discharge this dewty. How manie waies, from tyme to tyme, I have bene bound unto your honor, is well knowne to many besyde my self; as, namely, that I was first preferred

to the rome of a fellowshipp in our colledge of St. Johns by your lordshippes lettres, and after, in the divertinge of my studies from civill law to divinitie, supported againe by dispensation; and not longe since it pleased your lordshipp to wright your letters in my behalf for the place of the orator in our University, which, howsoever (uppon some occation) they had not that issue which was entended, yett they binde me no lesse in dewty then if they had effected your lordshippes desyer. Theise thinges beinge peculiar to my self, besyde those generall benefites which the whole church and common welth receyve by meanes of your lordshipp, have made me most carefull for the continewance of your honorable favour towarde me. The occasion why at this tyme I am thus trubblesom is this: ther hath bene a report that ther should be a kind of presbytary erected in our howse, the publishinge wheareof is laid uppon me; wherin if I shalbe urged to speake what I know (which I shall do unwillingly), I must confesse I did heare it from Mr. Munsey, the president of our howse, and by waie of enquirie in private talke, I did impart it to a senior of our colledge, who willed me to keepe it secret, which I did promise, and truly performe; for after that tyme I did never open it to anie man, untill it was commonly reported. Now, it is knowne and acknowledged who did publish this report, and yet (I know not how) they whom it concerneth are so transported by affection, that all ther displesure is bent towardes me, and, as I heare, sutch a course is entended, as if by your lordshippes wisedome and equitie be not prevented, wilbe my great truble and undoinge, havinge no other staie of maintenance then my place in that colledge. Thus mutch I thought it my dewtie to signifie, because I was desyrous to lett your lordshipp understand that I was farre from seekinge the slaunder of the colledg, to which I am so much bounde, or the discredit of our Mr., who I veryly think is ignorant of this

thinge, for whose quietnes we did all offer our selves to do whatsoever we were able, if it would have pleased him to accept it. And so desyring still to enjoy your lordshippes good favour and protection, if my cause in equitie shall so requier, and no otherwise, I humbly commend unto God in my prayers the longe continuance of your honorable estate, to his glory, the good of the church and commonwelth, and to your lordshippes everlastinge comforte both in this world and in the worlde to com. The 5th of November, 1590.

Your lordshippes in all dewty to be commaunded,

Jo. Palmer.

RECONCILIATION IN CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 63, art. 96.]

The names of certein fellowes in Christ's College who have subscribed to a reconciliation one to another.

November 19, 1590, et 23°.

Christes Colledge.

We whose names are subscribed doe forgeve and forgett all injuries past whatsoever, and doe promise to deale christianly and frendly hereafter, one with another, in wordes and actions.

Edmund Barwell.	Robert Baines.
Cuthbert Bambrigg.	George Downame.
Richard Clarke.	Randulph Erdley.
Willm. Knight.	Robt. Snoden.
Willm. Perkins.	Thomas Graye.
John Powell.	Willm. Bolton.

Collatione facta, concordat cum originali copia: ita testor, Thomas Smith, notarius publicus deputatus Mathei Stokis, registrarii.

DECREE OF THE HEADS.

Decimo quarto die mensis Januarii, anno Domini 1590, in consistorio almæ Universitatis Cantabrigiensis, hora prima pomeridiana.

WHEREAS of late there hath been some questions or controversy concerning the appointment and election of the two examiners of the questionists, so that the University some time hath been in danger to be disappointed and unserved, as namely the present year:

It is therefore determined and decreed, by the consent of the heads of colleges who are mentioned, viz. Mr. Robert Soame, doctor in divinity and vice-chancellor of this University, and Mr. Roger Goade, Mr. Humfrie Tindall, Mr. William Whitaker, Mr. Edmund Barwell, Mr. Thomas Nevile, doctors of divinity, Mr. Thomas Preston, doctor of law, and Mr. Lawrence Chatterton, that forasmuch as the statutes of the University are defective in this behalf, and there is no especial provision in this appointment and election of the examiner aforesaid, otherwise than by custom; in cases where the regents and non-regents cannot agree of the choice of the said examiners in due and convenient time, so that in the discretion of the vice-chancellor the University shall be thought in danger to be disappointed and unserved, it shall be lawful for the vice-chancellor for the time being, of his own authority, to nominate and appoint some sufficient man for the execution of the office of examining aforesaid; and the said person so appointed shall have power and authority to execute and perform all matters whatsoever doth appertain unto the office of an examiner.

Decr. Præf. in Univ. Stat. p. 469. MS. B. 24. in Univ. Arch.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 66, art. 46.]

To the right honorable the lord Burghley, lorde treasurer of England, of her majesties most honorable privy counsaill, and chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

RIGHT honorable: commission of late being directed unto us, with others, for the Universitie and towne of Cambridge, in that necessarye, wyse, and religious course, for the fynding out the papisticall enymies most daungerous to the state, and wee therin proceeding according to our duties and the trust committed to us, did fynd, when such as had charge to enquier (being speciallie chosen therunto) came before us to deliver upp their presentmentes, not only some good effectes of the course limited in the said comission, by the ready forwardnes to that service bie the parties chosen, speciallye of our bodye, and do hope hereafter to receyve more; but also were justlie occasioned, by their speeches and questions moved to us in publike place (how far thei were to go, and with what sort of papists to deale; whether also with close papistes so noted and vehementlie suspected, and such as had by their malitious and bould speches, and otherwise, bewreyed theim selves (of which sort, yt seemed, they knew some emongst us), thinking the commission not to reach so far, and yet that it were very necessary that thother kynd of papists that come to church (thoughe, notwithstanding, little better then the seminaries), wer lookt unto and found out, specially in the Universitie, wher thei have don, and still do, much harme in corrupting of youth; not onlie to signify but also to become petitioners unto your honour, that of your honorable wise care and Christian zeale against theis enimyes of the gospell (whether open or secrete), yt might please your lordship for remedy to add some further supply. The meanes albeyt wee do referr to your lordships wisdome; yet (if yt please yow to give us

leave to remembre what way wee thinke most convenient and incident to your lordships place and authoritie over us in this Universitie), wee take for this purpose this to be a readie and agreeable course: that such daungerous members of this body, wherof your lordship is head, may, by your owne authoritie, be delt with without eny trouble to your lordship, further then your wise direction, by your lettres to such heere as it shall please your lordship to nominate. Wherby just knowledge may come to your honor of theis kinde of papistes also, who thei ar, that lurke in colledges amongest us; more in numbre and more daungerous then comenly is thought, and lesse to be tolerated in the Universities (in our opinion) then in any part of the land. Our duties towarde your honour and the Universitie in this so seasonable a tyme, uppon so good occasion, moved us to offer this to your honorable consideracion. And soe, with our hartie prayers to God, as wee ar bound, doo commend your honor to his blessyd keeping, to the contynuance of the great good of this Universitie, church, and whole comon wealth. From Cambridge, the fourth of Februarie, 1591.

Your honours humble and bounden,

R. Some, procancell.
Roger Goade.
Willm. Whitaker.

CASE OF MR. HICKMAN.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 68, art. 29.]

To the right honorable my very good lorde, the lorde treasurer of Englande.

My dewtie remembred to your good lordshippe: accordinge to your lordshipes commandement, I have looked upon

the proceedinges against Mr. Hykman, and doo finde that unfrendly measure was offred. This inclosed paper is a breefe of the whole: may it please your lordship to peruse it, and to sett downe your honourable judgement of the particulers. After intelligence of your pleasure, which I crave very humbly, I will proceede to sentence and releeve the oppressed. Thus with my hartie praier to almighty God for your lordships preservacion, I take my leave in most humble manner. At Peter-house, April 30, 1591.

Your lordshippes most humble to commande,

R. Some.

The two pretended groundes of Mr. Anthony Hykmans expulsion.

1. The not relinquishing his seniority to Mr. Ruse and Mr. Broome, fellowes of the colledge, at Dr. Copcotes commaundement.

Mr. Hykmans answere.

The question of seniority was decided by Dr. Norgat, then master, and the greater part of the society, according to the statute of the colledge, and the judgement of the learned in the law, before Dr. Copcot was master.

2. The not delivery of the key of the chest, wherein the colledge seale ys kept, to seale a lettre of attourney for the suing of a bond at London, for certaine pretended debt to the colledge.

Mr. Hykmans answere.

After modest and dewtifull protestation, he refused to deliver the key, by reason of his oathe for the colledge indemnity; because (Dr. Copcot denying to shew the cause of that debt) Mr. Hykman suspected that the sealing of that lettre of attourney wold prove a concealement of felony; for that yt was to take satisfaction in the colledge name for certaine plate stolne a litle before out of the colledge.

The defectes in the manner of Mr. Hykmans expulsion.

1. The colledge consisteth of a master and xij. fellowes; and the college statute, cap. 9°, requirethe expresselye the consent of the master and the greater part of the society to the expulsion of a fellowe, viz. *his verbis, tanquam ovis morbida, quæ totum gregem inficit, juxta discretionem magistri et majoris partis societatis, penitus excludatur:*

but in the proceeding against Mr. Hykman onely five fellowes are reputed to consent with the master, whereof two were parties against Mr. Hykman in the question of seniority; and one other of the five hathe since said that he did not suspect that the master meant to expell Mr. Hykman untill he heard the very wordes of the sentence of expulsion pronounced by the master.

2. The same statute of the colledge in expresse wordes alloweth him a benefit of purgation by the fellowes, within a time to be assigned by the master, before he cold expell him, viz. *his verbis, ita quod per socios dictæ domus, statuto sibi termino per magistrum, se purgare non possit:* which benefit was never offered to Mr. Hykman.

3. After the sentence of expulsion, Mr. Hykman appealed, and exhibited his appeale to Dr. Legge, then vice-chancellor, who presently sent his inhibition by one of the beadles; which inhibition notwithstanding, Dr. Copcot proceeded to the choise of another into Mr. Hykmans place. And Mr. Hykman was by extraordinary force caried out of his chamber, and kept out of the colledge.

The truth of all and every particuler conteined in this schedule ys proved by sworne witnesses, who were fellowes, and present at the severall actions and speeches herein specified.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 68, art. 30.]

To the right honorable my singuler good lord, the lord Burghleye, lord highe threasurer of England, and chancellour of the Universitye of Cambridge.

My dewty humbly remembred to your good lordship: yt pleased the same lately to require by your lettre, that Mr. Dr. Goad and Mr. Dr. Whitaker should be made acquainted with my proceeding, as assistentes in the restitution of Mr. Anthony Hykman; and yf they did concurre in opinion, your lordship wold maintaine my just sentence. They have bene made privy, assisted me, and agreed with me in opinion, as may appeare under their handes. So having geven my sentence publikely according to justice, and restored him orderly and peaceably to the possession of his

fellowship, which he quietly enjoyethe, I doubt not the same shall stand; and I thanke God for the good issue of so long and troblesome a sute now thus ended. Thus, with my harty prayer to almighty God for your lordships preservation, I most humbly take my leave. From Peterhouse, Junii 2°, 1591.

Your lordships most humble to commaund,
R. Some, pro-cancell.

Wee the sayd assistantes have agreed in opinion, as is above certefyed.

Roger Goade.
William Whitaker.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTER.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 68, art. 31.]

Honoratissimo domino, domino de Burley, summo totius Angliæ thesaurario, academiæ Cantabrigiensis cancellario et patrono indulgentissimo.

Johannem Legatum typographum nostrum Londinensium quorundam privilegii apud honorem tuum non ita pridem insimulatum, et cupientes et voluntarium ad honorem tuum misimus (honoratissime Burleiensis). Nam cum ejusmodi sit causa, quæ hominis ipsius legitimam utilitatem cum juris nostri honestissima (uti nobis persuademus) defensione complectatur, nihil utrisque optatius esse potuit, quam si ad eum res deferretur, qui et æquissimus in privatorum controversiis judex, et fortissimus in academiæ privilegiis propugnator semper fuerit. Biblia sane multa et Novi Fœderis Testamenta et clam et illicite impressisse Legatum criminantur. De impressione non multum refragatur: nec

enim quod fieri potuisse defendit, id factum esse denegabit. Et si clam id fecit, quod satis juste, sed minus utiliter aperte fecisset, magis est ut boni patrisfamilias diligentiam agnoscant in eo, quam querantur injuriam. Quamobrem hæc, quæ ad suspicionem fortassis aliquid, ad crimen certe nihil valent, missa si videbitur faciant: illud quod defendimus jure potuisse fieri, refellant. Privilegia si qua habeant non invidemus: si tueantur, etiam laudamus: et hoc vicissim ab iis (quod æquissimum est) postulamus, ut si ipsis honestum existiment sua defendere, nos, si nostra extorqueri nobis non patiamur, ne reprehendant. Exstant privilegia nostra, quæ hujus facti rationem confirment; et quidem ita ampla, ut omnimodos libros, *modo certorum hominum judicio* (id quod in hoc opere consequutus est Legatus) approbatos comprehendat: ita vetusta, ut annum jam sextum viguerint supra quinquagesimum: ea auctoritate, ut Henrici Octavi augustissimi regis diplomate primum, post serenissimæ reginæ Elizabethæ sacratissimo consensu, una cum omnium ordinum suffragiis in summa totius Angliæ celebritate sanciantur: denique ita perspicua atque diserta, ut in causa non dispari sæpius ab his ipsis jam ante oppugnata, et æquitate honoris tui et judicio peritissimi jureconsulti sublevarentur: adeo libet eis in re non solum iniqua, sed confessa jampridem, ac multis præjudiciis confessa, vires suas experiri. Habes igitur causam (honoratissime Burleiensis) præcipiti adversariorum cupiditate controversam, sua natura, consultissimi viri interpretatione, tua prudentia explicatam ac definitam. Nihil nunc aliud ab honore tuo aut ipse Legatus aut academia efflagitat, quam ut quod jam ante feceris, id velis facere, atque uti unde jus stat, eo etiam accedat auctoritas tua. Rem quidem facies nobis gratam; studiosis omnibus et Christianis utilem (quorum tenuitati, quod tales libri tanto minoris quam unquam antea vendentur, non mediocriter consuletur); typographo ipsi, homini officioso sane atque honesto, pernecessariam, cujus

omnes fortunæ ita in hoc judicio periclitantur, ut non jam de jure sed de vita prope ipsa dimicare videatur. Cætera si qua ad hanc causam pertineant, internuncius noster, quem una cum his literis misimus, expediet: unum illud ad extremum ab honore tuo vehementius contendimus, ut quoniam ab hominibus tam et pecuniosis et infensis nihil non sit timendum, jubeas Legatum pro imperio tuo, dum res conficiatur, ab omni prehensione cæteraque eorum vexatione liberum Londini esse et securum. Deus te cum omni honoris accessione quam diutissime salvum velit. Datum Cantabr. ipsis Non. Junii, e senatu nostro.

Tui honoris perpetuo observantissimi,
Procancellarius et reliquus senatus Cantabrigiensis.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 68, art. 32.]

To the right honorable and ouer singuler good lord, the lord baron of Burleighe, lord highe treasurer of England, chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

Righte honorable and ouer singuler good lord: yt is no smale greife unto us to become troblesome to your lordship so oftentimes aboute one matter. But such is the importunitie of ouer adversaries in devisinge againste us newe complaintes, as wee are forced eftsones to renewe ouer just defense. Erwhile they chardged us as doinge wronge to Mr. Barker in printinge a Bible of the lesser volume; now they accuse us as offringe like injurye to Mr. Daye, in publishinge therewith the Psalmes in metre. They seeke, by dividinge the persons, to make us seeme guiltie of manie crimes; whereas, in very truthe, ouer printar havinge for his copie one only volume, wherein both those bookes are joyned together, could not conveniently sett furth the one without the other, seinge bothe do jointlie and usually serve

for the publique celebracion of divine service. The suite which they have made unto your lordship for the staye of ouer printar untill the next terme is so prejudiciall to the poore man, as, if they should prevaile therein, it could not but tend to his utter undoinge; specially Sturbridge faier now drawinge neere, beinge the chiefest time wherein he hopeth to reape greatest fruite of this his travaile. Wee are the rather, therefore, right humblie to crave of your good lordship that (yf they cannot be pacyfied otherwise) your lordship would be pleased to requeare the opinions of the master of the rolles, the lord cheife justice of the common pleas, and justice Peryam; who all, or some of them (as we heare), either already are or shortlie wilbe there in London. Our selves have conferred with divers of good skill in the lawes of the land; who not drawen to favour us in respect of anie fee, but utteringe freely there resolute judgement, can finde no sound reason whereon the adverse parte may safely relye. For the cheefe grownde they seeme to laye (viz. that the prince, by vertue only of prerogative, may, by a later graunte, ether take awaye or abridge a former, beinge no waies hurtfull to the state), is not onelie against the rule of naturall equitie, but also daungerous to all degrees, openinge a way to the overthrow of all patentes and privileges, as well of inferiour trades, as of offices, landes, and livings whatsoever. Wee have not soughte to call into question the validity of there monopolies and engrossements, whereby such hard effectes do daylie ensue, as poore schollers are either driven to be destitute of most needfull bookes, or to buy them (to there singuler hinderaunce) at excessive prices. Wee shall accompt ouer selves well apaied, yf ouer poore printar may, with there good patience, now and then deale with some fewe of the most salable copies for his necessary maintenaunce in honest sort. Yf your honorable perswasion (whereunto it might well beseeme them in a case of such equitie to give better eare) cannot

induce them to yeld to this, rather then ouer dutifull regard should seeme to be wantinge in the necessarie defense of this ouer charter, which so neerlie concernes us, ouer printar shall be ready at your lordships appointment to joine with them in the triall of his righte, upon anie accion that they shall bringe againste him. Suerlie yf this charter, so equable in it selfe, so commodious to the studentes of the Universitie, so beneficiall to manie other subjectes of the realme, graunted by her majesties most noble father, ratyfied by the gratious bountie of her selfe, established by acte of parlament so manie yeres past, may not be thoughte suffycient againste there grauntes, so latelie obteined, wee know not upon what privilege wee may hereafter repose ouer trust.

Wherefore once againe most humblie besechinge your good lordship to continue your honorable favour toward the Universytie, in preservinge the auncient and lawfull charters of the same, in all humble duetie wee recommend your lordship to the most blessed proteccion of the Allmightie. From Cambridge, the xvjth of July, 1591.

Your lordships daylie oratours humble
at commaundement,

R. Some, procancell.
William Whitaker.
Tho. Byng.
Thomas Legge.
Thomas Preston.
Laur. Chaderton.
Rogerus Goade.
Umphry Tyndall.
Jo. du Port.

[The opinion of the University's council on this matter is preserved in the same volume of the Lansdowne MSS.]

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 69, art. 54.]

To the right honorable the lord Burghley, lord high treasurer of England, of her majesties most honorable pryvy counsaill, and chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

When we consider (right honorable) the great and manifould blessinges God hathe bestowed and so longe contynued upon this our church and comen wealth under her majesties most happy government (wherof your honor, through your most wise counsaill and contynuall great care and travaile, hath ben a speciall instrument), as wee thanke and blesse the name of God for his singuler mercyes, do pray for the contynuance of theis happy daies, and by our prechings in our severall callinges and places do (according to our duties) move and stirr upp others to do the same; so ar wee bould (presuming uppon your honorable and Christian acceptacion of this our humble dutye) first to gratulate to your honor your owne particular great and happy blessinges, wherwith the Lord hathe many waies speciallie honored and adorned you above others, and namely in still contynuing your daies and lief to the good and comfort of this churche, though great personages (as wee see) one after another, lyke by course of nature to have outlyved, being cutt of by deathe, your honor, in a manner alone emongest the auncyent counsaillers, by Gods speciall providence and goodnes being yet preserved. In which respect, as wee hartelie thanke God for yow, praing for the prolonging still of your daies, so wee are also humble remembrancers unto your lordship that, God having thus reserved yow for the speciall good of this church and commen wealth, and now putt into your handes more oportunities then before to do good therunto (by removing some great impedimentes that befour tyme might hinder your Christian and honorable intentions for the furtheraunce of the gospell, and the

defense and comfort of the trew professours therof), the papisticall adversaries in theis tymes havinge growen bould and daungerous to the state, diverse of the trew freindes and lovers of the gospell (thoughe tarying theim selves in dutifull and peaceable course, which we also best like), having tasted in some sort of more harde severitie then many knowen papistes (who in the meane tyme have ben in quiet untill now of late, and even insulted against the best professors), your owne tyme and lief (though wee hartelie wisshe and praye it maye be longe, even beyond the ordinarie course of nature) being uncertain how long or short it shalbe; while ye maye have this oportunitie to do good in the best causes (the Lord also having, by his wonderfull blessinges, heaped manie waies upon your head, so provoked you againe to regard and honour him and his gospell above all other thinges), yt would please your good lordship (as we doubt not but you do) to thinke seriouslie and deeplie of theis great and weightie occasions, and to go on forward with all Christian currage and cheerfullnes in the highe and great station wherin the Lord with so happy contynuance hath sett you. Our intent is, not to commend unto your lordships care eny causes or persons in particuler, or to move eny thing in generall, otherwyse then may stand with the present state established, and the peace of our Jerusalem, but within this limit and compasse to stirr upp your sincere mynde to go on speciallie in Gods cause against all impedimentes (if eny yet bee), assuredlie waiting for his blessing in gyving good successe, for which wee will hartelie praye, leaving the particuler occasions to do good (which are many) to your lordships owne wisdom, which doth farr better know theim; and wee trust in dew tyme the Lord, by your meanes, will worke and produce good effectes. Wee should do your lordship wrong, and much forget our duties, if wee should write as doubting of your readie and carefull

mynd for the generall furtheraunce of the course of trew religion by all good meanes, comforting the trewe affected, and repressing the undermyning malitious adversarie: (wherof ther is of late fresshe and wurthie publike testimonie throughe the whole land of that necessary good course against the commen enemy, and that by your honours speciall meanes, wise care, and godlie zeale; for which wee, with all lovers of the gospell, do hartelie praise God for yow). But heerunto yf yt might please your lordship, with like myndfull care, to add the further releeving and comforting the trew and peaceable professors of the gospell, as your wysdome best knoweth how, and as severall occasions now ar, or hereafter shalbe ministred, God thereby shall have much glory by the thankes gyving of many, your lordship trew Christian honor owtwardlie, and much inward peace and comfort to your hart in your happy ould age. Wee crave pardon of your lordship in this our boldnes, that wee rather then others have presumed to present unto your lordship this our poore unfeyned dutye, wherunto wee were the rather embouldened as being not only ministers of the word, but also members of that Universitie wherof your lordship is a most honorable head and patrone, and wee so tyed and bound by particuler duty and love to your honor, as wee would offer nothing to your consideration utherwise then from single hartes and dutifull myndes. And so trusting your lordship wyll accordinglie accept therof, wee do and shall in our prayers commend to Gods good grace and blessing both your lordship and the yssew of the cause. From Cambridge, the xxvij. of Februarye, 1591.

Your honors humble and bounden,

Roger Goade.
Willm. Whitaker.
Edmund Barwell.
Laur. Chaderton.

AGAINST STAGE-PLAYS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE HEADS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 71, art. 83.]

The humble supplicacion of the vice-chauncellour and others of the governours of colledges within the University of Cambridge.

To the right honorable ouer speciall good lords, the lords of her majesties most honorable privie counsell.

In most humble manner shewen unto youer honorable good lordships your daylie oratours the vice-chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge and the rest of the headdes of colleges theare: that whereas, aboute seaventene yeares since, informacion was given unto youer lordships touchinge the misdemenour of divers badd persons which, wandringe aboute the countrye under the colour of licenses for the makeinge of shewes, and playeinge of enterludes, and settinge furth of other vaine games and pastimes, did thereby allure very manie of ouer scholers from the good course of theire studies and usuall exercises for the increase of learninge; upon which informacion it pleased youer good lordships to addresse unto the vice-chauncellour and headdes of the said Universitie youer honors lettres, thereby fullie auctorisinge and streitlie chargeinge them and other justices of peace within fyve myles of Cambridge to represse such disorders, and not to suffer them to be put in use within that precinct (agreably to an auncient charter graunted unto us by that noble prince, Kinge Henry the Third, forbiddinge to be used heere amongst us other games of like nature); throughe which youer lordships honorable commaundement not only ouer younger sort of studentes weare the better ordered, but also the whole Universitie the les troubled for manie yeares after; yet so it is (yf it may please youer lordships), that now of late some evill-disposed persons,

encouraged (as it may seeme) by such as carie no greate good affection to the increase of learninge, or the peaceable government of this societie, notwithstandinge they have been made acquainted with the forsaid order by your lordships taken in that behalfe, have nevertheles presumed, some slily and by stealthe, some boldlie and openly, to crosse the true meaneinge of that youer honors commaundement, in so much as at this time of Sturbridge faire (greate numbers of people resortinge hither from all parts of the realme) certaine lighte persons, pretendinge them selves to be her majesties plaiers, albeit the vice-chauncellour, by auctoritie of youer lordships said lettres, utterlie forbadd them to make shewe of theire exercises within this Universities precinctes, did, notwithstandinge, take the boldnes not only heere to proclaime theire enterludes (by settinge up of writings aboute ouer college gates), but also actually at Chesterton to play the same, which is a village within the compasse of the jurisdiccion graunted to us by her majesties charter, and situated hard by the plott wheare Sturbridge faire is kept. What perill of sickness will hereof ensue by the throngeinge together of companies in this contagious time the Lord knoweth; but this is specially to be feared, that as that towne hathe at other times heretofore cheifelie endevored, and yet daylie procedeth, by theire bearebaytings and bulbaytings, and such like vaine games, to hinder the quiet of the Universitie, and to draw ouer studentes from their bookes, so this theire manifest and open contempt in disobeyinge the expresse commaundement of the magistrate will growe hereafter to some singuler inconvenience, yf spedy remedie be not provided therefore; for (yf it may please youer good lordships) not only the plaiers them selves weare (by vertue of your lordships said lettres) flatly inhibited to play theire enterludes within fyve myles compasse of this towne, but also streict chardge was given to the constable of Chesterton, both by word of

mowth and by precept in writinge, subscribed by the vice-chauncellour and other justices of the peace, as well to withstand the parties, yf they should theare attempt to sett furthe theire plaies, as also to warne the inhabitauntes not to give them enterteinment for the same. And yet hath all this been so slendarlie executed, or rather so wholie neglected, as though they had of purpose resolved to do the contrarie. Wherefore wee are most humblie to crave of your good lordships that you would be pleased to cause to be called before youer honors as well the said plaiers and the constable, as also the partie in whose house the enterludes were plaied; that by due examinacion of all persons your lordships may knowe the manner of theire offense, and so to correct the same as to your honors wysdomes shall seeme convenient. Thus prayeinge the Allmightie so to guide your good lordships with his holie spirit as may be most to his honour and glory, and the universall benefit of this realme, wee humblie take ouer leave. From Cambridge, the xviijth of September, 1592.

Your good lordships dayly oratours, the vice-chauncellour of the University of Cambridge, and other the heads of colleges theare,

R. Some, procanc. Tho. Byng.
Roger Goade. Thomas Legge.
Thomas Nevile. Thomas Preston.
Laur. Chaderton.

A copy of a letter from the lordes of her majesties most honorable pryvy counsell unto the vice-chauncellour of the University of Cambridge.

After our very harty comendacions: consideringe that the Universities of this realme, whereof in the whole there are but two, have at the first bene instituted principally for the nurture and education of a multitude of youthe in good maners, learneinge, and Christianity, and likewise for the maintenaunce and sustentacion of such as should there teache all liberall sciences, and exercise the

studye and profession of dyvynity; and for that purpose, besides the greate and auncient pryvileges graunted unto both the said Universities for theire comforte, it is requisite that all other good meanes be used to preserve them in peace and quietnes, and to kepe them free from all unlawfull assemblies tendinge to riotes and rowtes, and from other disordered lighte attemptes that might disturbe or withdraw the studentes from their learneinge, studies, and profession, or that might bringe infection of popular diseases to the same; wee being informed very credibly of some attemptes of light and decayed persons, who for filthy lucre are mynded and do seeke now a daies to devise and sett up in open places shewes of unlawfull, hurtfull, pernicious, and unhonest games neere to that University of Cambridge, do consider that it cannot be but a great number of the youthe and others of the same may be thereby intyced from theire ordinary places of learneinge, to be behoulders, learners, and practisers of lewdnes and unlawfull actes: and that also (which in this speciall time of so generall an infection of the plague is to be regarded) that thereby great assemblies of vulgar people should be made, whereby the infeccion of the plague might be brought to the Universitye, as lately it was very grevouslye, and so continued, by disorder, to a greater decaye of that Universitye, though now, by Gods goodnes, with some good order of the rulers, there ceased. Therefore wee, to whome, amongste other publique affaires of this estate to us by her most excellent majesty committed, wee cannot but counte this also to belonge to ouer chardge, to wishe, devise, and procure all meanes of good successe, increase of learneinge, and prosperity to the Universities, and to withstand all trobles, disorders, and decaies thereof, do will and charge you, the vice-chauncellour, and with you all others as well of the University as of the towne, or of the country within fyve myles circuite, that are ether by her majesties commission or by charter justices of peace, to have good regard that in no wise there be from henceforth any open shewes made or suffered by colour of any licences of justices or others, to procure assemblies wherein any manner of unlawfull games shalbe exercised, neither yet any assemblies in open places of multitudes of people be suffered to be made within that University and towne, or within fyve myles compasse, but such as by the lawes of the realme are usuall, as for preachinges and exercises of learninge, or for faires and marketes, or for administracion of lawes and execucion of justice, or such like, beinge for private exercises of the youthes meete, and usuall for theire recreacion. And this ouer lettre, and the whole contentes thereof, wee

will you, the vice-chauncellour, spedylie to communicate with the maior of that towne of Cambridge and his bretherne, and with all other beinge justices of peace, and dwellinge within fyve myles of that University, whome all, both generally and particularlye, by theis our lettres beinge reade unto them, wee will and require, and in her majesties name do chardge and commaund, to consulte, accord, and agree in one good minde to the due observacion hereof, acording to our good meaninge, and not to omitt any other good, civile, and charitable order for preservacion of the University and towne from daunger of infeccion of the plague, or, at the least, if any should happen, yet then by some foresighte to provide to stay the same from increasinge and spreddinge abroade, to the further decaye of learninge, dissolucion of studye, and to the kepeinge backe or dryveinge awaye of such as otherwise should come thether to be taughte and broughte up in good and godly leareninge ; and so wee hope you and all the rest of the justyces of peace will not only upon this ouer zealous admonicion and expresse chardge, but upon your owne wise consideracions of the importance hereof, be carefull, vigilant, and, as cases shall require, straite and severe in the observacion of the premisses. And so wee bidd you hartely farewell. From Windsore, the xxxth of October, 1575.

Youer lovinge frends,

W. Burghlye.	F. Knollis.
T. Sussex.	James Crofte.
F. Bedford.	T. Smithe.
R. Leycester.	Fra. Walsingham.

A copy of a warrant from the vice-chauncellour of Cambridge, Mr. Dr. Binge, and Mr. Edward Ellis, beinge all in commission of the peace, sent to Oliver Reeve and Rychard Cobb, constables of the towne of Chesterton, within the county of Cambridge, and to either of them.

Whereas there be certaine persons lately repayred unto the University and towne of Cambridge, havinge in purpose ether there or in some other place there nere unto, by the shewinge of certaine interludes, plaies, or tragedies, to procure the assemblie of her majesties subjects and people otherwise then in diverse good respectes, and especially at this time by reason of daunger by the infeccion of sycknes, is thoughte convenient, and otherwise then is agreeable with order therein geaven by the lords of her majesties

most honorable pryvy cownsell, as by theire lettres, therein provided, and pleasures, to have the same communicated with the maior of the said towne of Cambridge and his bretherne, and with all others beinge justices of peace, and dwellinge within fyve myles of that Universitye, more at lardge appeereth. These shalbe to will and requeare you, and by vertu of the said lettres, in her majesties name, straightlie to chardge and commaund you and either of you, that yf at this present ether they, the said persons, be repayred, or any other hereafter of like condicion (dueringe the time of your beinge in that offyce) do make theire repaire unto that her majesties towne, to the foresaid end and purpose, with endevour there to putt such their exercises in practise, that ymmediately thereupon you faile not, by vertue hereof, straightlie to inhibite all and every the inhabitauntes of the said towne from the furtheringe and aydeinge of them, or any of them, in that theire indevour, as, namely, from the sufferinge of them, or of any of them, to take the use of any theire roomes, houses, or yardes in that towne, to that end and intent; as also, that by vertue hereof you requeare the said parties so indevoringe not to proceede in thexecucion of that there purpose there, as they will answere the same at theire perill. Straightlie charginge you and either of you, by vertue hereof, to bringe before us ymmediately, or before some of us, any or every such person and persons as you shall finde not obeying the authority herein committed unto you and to ether of you, as you will answere the same at your perill. Geaven at Cambridge, under ouer handes and seales, this firste of September, 1592.

By reason that Rychard Cobb, the constable, was sycke, the execucion of this busines was committed unto Oliver Reeve, who delt therein in such sort as appeareth by the supplicacion unto the lords of her majesties most honorable pryvy cownsell.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 75, art. 8.]

To the righte honorable and ouer singuler good lord, the lord Burghly, lord highe treasurer of England, chauncellour of the University of Cambridge.

Ouer most humble duties remembred to youer honorable good lordship: may it please the same to be advertised,

that by reason of the rifenes of the plague and agewes in diverse parts of this land, wee thoughte it apperteyninge to our duties to be the more carefull of late to forbid such unnecessary meetings neare Sturbridge faire as might either breede or disperse that infeccion. To that end wee sent a warraunt (grownded upon the lettres of the lords of her majesties most honorable privy cownsell) to inhibite certaine players, who wear purposed (as we heard) to playe at Chesterton. How slightly that warraunt was regarded as well by the constables and thinhabitauntes of Chesterton as by the players them selves (whereof one Dutton is a principale), appeared by theire bills sett up upon ouer colledge gates, and by theire playeinge at Chesterton, notwithstandinge ouer said warraunt to the contrary. One of the constables toulde us that he heard the players saye that they were licensed by the lord Northe to playe in Chesterton. Wee cannot charge his lordship otherwise with that particuler; but wee are able to justify that the lord Northe, upon like occasion heretofore, beinge made acquainted with the said lettres of the lords of the cownsell, retorned aunswere in writinge, that those letters weare no perpetuity. And likewise also in this very accion, when the players came to him for his lordships allowaunce for theire playeinge in Chesterton, and some of us did then tell his lordship that wee had the lords of the cownsells lettres to the contrary, he openly uttered, in the heareinge as well of the players as of diverse knightes and gentlemen of the shier then present, that the date of those lettres was almost expired; and he said then further to the players, that althoughe they should playe at Chesterton, yet the vice-chauncellour durst not committ them therefore. How well such speaches sound, and what they may worcke in the heades of rude multitudes, wee leave to youer honors wisdome to consider; but dutie would not suffer us to conceale the same from youer lordships knowledge. For

the rest, may it please youer lordships to be referred to ouer supplicacion, to be offred upon your lordships good likeinge to the lords of the counsell, and to some breefes of ouer charters, and the copy of those honorable lettres, all which shalbe presented to your lordship by ouer University messengers. That which wee chiefly desier, and very humblie crave (the correccion of the contempte reserved to youer good lordships owne honorable wisdome), is, that for the better defence of ouer auncient charters, youer lordship would be pleased to procure, that those your former honorable lettres, by your good lordship and the rest of the lords of her majesties most honorable pryvy cownsell, may be renewed, wherby the rather the greate disorders of Chesterton (which towne hath and doth continually annoy ouer University) may be mett withall, and many occasions of stirs and daungers may be prevented. Thus with ouer harty prayers unto God for the longe and happy preservacion of youer lordships healthe and honor, wee do most humblie take ouer leaves. From Cambridge, the xviijth of September, 1592.

Youer honorable good lordships to be commaunded,

R. Some, procanc. Thomas Legge.
Roger Goade. Thomas Preston.
Thomas Nevile. Laur. Chaderton.
Tho. Byng.

THE UNIVERSITY TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 71, art. 84.]

To the righte honorable ouer singuler good lord, the lord Burghley, lord highe treasurer of England, chauncellour of the University of Cambridge.

Right honorable: ouer most humble duties remembered, upon Saturday last, beinge the second of December, wee

receaved lettres from Mr. vice-chamberlein by a messenger sent purposely, wherein, by reason that her majesties owne servauntes in this time of infection may not disport her highnes with theire wonted and ordinarie pastimes, his honour hath moved ouer University (as he writeth that he hath also done the other of Oxford) to prepare a comœdie in Englishe, to be acted before her highnes by some of ouer studentes in this time of Christmas. How ready wee are to do any thinge that may tend to her majesties pleasure, wee are very desirous by all meanes to testyfy; but how fitt wee shalbe for this that is moved, havinge no practize in this Englishe vaine, and beinge (as we thinke) nothinge beseeminge ouer studentes, specially oute of the University, wee much doubt, and do finde ouer principale actors (whome we have of purpose called before us) very unwillinge to playe in Englishe. Wherefore wee thoughte it not only ouer duties to give intelligence hereof unto youer lordshipe as beinge ouer cheife hedd and governour, but also very expedient for us to crave youer lordships wisdome either to disswade the matter withoute any displeasure unto us, yf wee shall not seeme meete in your lordships judgment for that purpose, or to advise us by youer honourable direccion what manner of argument wee should chuse, and what course is best to followe. Englishe comœdies, for that wee never used any, wee presentlie have none. To make or translate one in such shortnes of time wee shall not be able; and therefore yf wee must needes undertake the busines, and that with convenience it may be graunted, these two thinges wee would gladly desire, some further limitacion of time for due preparacion, and liberty to play in Latyn. How fitt these are to be requested or graunted, youer lordship, who well knoweth her majesties disposicion and ouer manner, is best able to judge. Ourselves only do move them, referringe both them and the whole cause unto your lordships consideracion. And so with ouer most harty prayers to almightie God for

your lordships longe continuaunce in healthe and dayly increase in honor, wee humblie take ouer leaves. From the University of Cambridge, this fourthe of December, 1592.

Youer lordships most humble to be commaunded,

JOHN STILL, vice-chauncelor.
ROGER GOADE.
R. SOME.
UMPHRY TYNDALL.
WILLIAM WHITAKER.
EDMUND BARWELL.
JOHN JEGON.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Feb. 13°, 1593. De appellationibus.

CUM academiæ statuto de causis forensibus cautum sit, ut omnes lites, si fieri possit, intra triduum terminentur; nec causæ appellationum ultra decem dies, si fieri itidem possit, post datos judices protrahantur: usu autem jam compertum sit, quorundam malitia factum esse, ut multæ appellationes, non tam bona fide quam vexandorum adversariorum gratia ab hominibus litigiosis interpositæ fuerint; idcirco, ut huic incommodo in posterum omnino subveniatur, placet vobis, ut unanimi procancellarii, doctorum, magistrorum regentium et non-regentium auctoritate statutum et decretum sit, ut in omni deinceps appellatione quælibet pars appellans, una cum advocato, patrono, et procuratore suo, statim post appellationem, sive a commissario sive a procancellario factam, præstet juramentum corporale coram judice a quo, quod in conscientia sua justam habent appellandi causam. Præterea etiam, ut, appellatione a procancellario ad academiam facta, utraque pars, tam appellans quam appellata, et utriusque etiam partis advocatus, patronus, et procurator, similiter juramentum præstent corporale, quod neque directe neque indirecte, vel per se vel per alium quempiam, septemviros,

apud quos potestas est delegatos judices nominandi, sollicitent ad assignandum aliquem delegatum, sed ipsorum judicio talem nominationem libere permittent. Et ut quæcunque appellationes deinceps in quibuscunque forensibus controversiis, sive ab interlocutoria sententia sive definitiva interponentur, eas intra 40 dies proxime post inhibitionem factam numerandos, quocunque impedimento non obstante, delegati judices virtute juramenti sui academiæ præstiti determinare teneantur; nisi forte per partem appellantem steterit hujusmodi dilatio, quo in casu irrita sit appellatio, et pro deserta habeatur. Proviso semper, ut quoties propter pestem in academia aut urbe Cantabrigiensi grassantem, dies juridici a domino judice juxta morem academiæ non teneantur; quamdiu ejusmodi impedimentum duraverit, tamdiu hoc statutum locum non habeat. Præterea, ut appellationes quascunque jam pendentes coram delegatis quibuscunque, delegati designati intra centum dies immediate dehinc sequentes, quocunque impedimento non obstante, virtute juramenti sui academiæ præstiti, terminare teneantur; nisi forte, ut supra, per partem appellantem steterit hujusmodi dilatio, quo in casu irrita similiter sit appellatio, et pro deserta habeatur. Et ut hoc decretum vestrum pro statuto habeatur, et in libris procuratorum infra decem dies immediate sequentes inscribatur.

THE UNIVERSITY TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 75, art. 5.]

To the right honorable and ouer singuler good lord, the lord Burghley, lord highe treasurer of England, and chauncellour of the Universitye of Cambridge, give these.

Righte honorable: it is now longe since wee presumed to offer unto youer good lordshipp a supplication as touchinge

a restrainte from publicke showes and commen plaies to be delivered by ouer messengers unto the lords of her majesties most honorable privie counsell, yf it shoulde so seeme meete unto youer honour. The occasion (as wee thought) was then greate, which moved us thereunto, as namely, the regard of ouer duty in respect of the good safety of this place, wherewithall wee are put in trust. And therefore, havinge first resolved then to send some of ouer body unto the University of Oxford, there to observe the intertainement given unto her majestie, it seemed unto us not unmeete upon the occasion of that oportunity to have ouer selves most humblie referred for that other also unto youer good lordshipps most honorable direction. If ether ouer selves erred in judgement as touchinge the fitnes of that time, or ouer messingers in forbeareinge there the sollicitinge of youer honour more then was meete, wee knowe not how otherwise to excuse it then by appeale-inge unto youer honorable and accustomed good accept-aunce, which hath induced us also at this time to undertake the renewinge of that sute, the rather in regard of Gods greate goodnes towardes us, who havinge hitherto somewhat straungely preserved us from such infection as hath greatly touched many other partes of this land, are the likelier to finde the continuaunce thereof, yf by youer honorable meanes wee may be freed from that badd kinde of people who are (as wee thinke) the most ordynary cariers and dispersers thereof. And so most humbly cravinge that it woulde please youer good lordship, as touchinge the particulers of ouer desire, to be referred unto the copy of a letter which was, by youer lordships honourable meanes, long since pro-cured for us from the lords of her majesties most honor-able privie counsell, as also unto this bearers speeche, ouer messinger, as toucheinge any thinge concerninge this matter, wherein it shall further please youer good lordshipp to be informed; wee do most humbly take ouer leave, dayly praye-

inge for your lordships most honorable, longe, and happy preservation, as wee are all most dutifully bownde. Cambridge, the xvijth of Julye, 1593.

Youer honorable lordships most humblie to be commaunded,

Thomas Legge, vice-canc.	Jo. Du Port.
R. Some.	Umphry Tyndall.
Edmund Hounde.	Tho. Byng.
Thomas Nevile.	Thomas Preston.
Edmund Barwell.	Laur. Chaderton.

DISPUTES IN CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

THE FELLOWS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 75, art. 7.]

To the right honorable our singuler good lord, the lord Burghley, lord highe threasurer of England, and chauncellour of the University of Cambridge.

Right honorable our singuler good lord: having had in our owne experience sufficient knolledge of your lordships inclinacion to justice, and dew acceptance of the report of all truthe conducing to the execucion thereof, we, the major part of the fellowes of Corpus Christi, commonly called Bennet College, in Cambridge, your honors most humble suppliantes, have, not onely in respect of our selves bene bold, but also in regard of your lordship (whom this present matter as chancellor of our Universitie may concerne), thought yt our dewties, to certifye the same of the plaine and simple truthe of such accions as of late have bene attempted within our said colledge, tooching the office of the procter of the Universitye, which the next Michelmas should be execute by one of our college.

May yt therefore please your good lordship to under-

stand, that Mr. Dr. Jegon, the maister of our college, upon the sodayne in the great vacation time (betwixt Midsommer and Michaelmas) 1592, when all schollers have by the University leave to recreat them selves with there frendes abroad, and therby secured for any prejudice to be wrought them by any thing to be done in the University, did propound the choise of the said office, never warning the felloes thereof, but pretending to him whom it most concerned, and plainly telling him, that he wold not chose the same till halfe a yeare after; yet the very next day but one, being Sunday, vj. weekes before the time wherein by statute he might doe yt, and one whole yeare and 6 weekes before yt came *in esse*, calling the felloes that were at home by chaunce in the college to a meeting under pretence of disposing of another matter, did, *de facto*, make choise, with the consent of 4 felloes (yf so many) of 12, whereof one also was the party chosen, (one other of them gave his voice conditionally, and that openly, *sub spe præmii*, and the 2 other, being since better advised, have bestowed there voices, uppon deliberacion, more agreablye to there consciences), and pronounceth Thomas Jegon his brother, having not bene above 3 quarters of one yeare fellowe before, and of lesse continuaunce therein, and in that respect lesse capeable thereof then 10 (the whole number of felloes being but 12), and presenteth him as chosen by the whole college (according as the statute of the University requirethe) to your lordships vice-chancellor, to be procter of the Universitye, for and in the college course.

May yt please your good lordship further to be advertised, that when as this pretended eleccion, as well in the common opinion of the whole University (before whom the last commencement a . . . . manifestly disproving this said choise, was disputed) as also of 8 of our 12 fellowes . . . . to be void, the greater part of our fellows (according to a most equal determinacion of your lordship, herein inclosed)

directing us how to proceed in our colleges waightiest affaires, after x. dayes warning before, of the last time the college cold chuse yt in; by which time, also, yf yt did not make a better then the former, the college shold loose the nominacion thereof; and after divers and sundry intreaties of the master by the fellows to provide that the college might not be prejudiced by the losse thereof in not chusing againe, the major part (yf yt please your good lordship) of the whole society did meet together at the last day of the choise, and chusing the senior fellow in our college, your lordships most bounden Anthony Hykman, whom in our consciences, accordinge to the custome bothe of our college and Universitye, we judged to have most right thereunto, presented him as chosen by the fellows unto your lordships vice-chancellor to be procter for our college; against whom the master, being requested for his consent, useth the authority of his negative voice, in respect of the former pretended eleccion of his brother. So that, as the party chosen by the greater part of all the felloes, with observacion of all necessary circumstances, for want of the masters consent onelye, ys thought not sufficiently chosen, so much more unsufficient ys the masters brothers choise, wanting the consent of the bodye of the felloes and all other necessarye conveniences: whereuppon, howsoever the faulte, the college ys like to susteine the losse thereof, to the great discoragement of all the students therein, except yt may please your honourable good lordship to voutchsafe, at this our most humble suite in the behalfe of this our poore and too much already disparaged colledge, to interpose your honours authority, by moving your lordships vice-chancellor and the masters of colleges (to whome, though in this case they be parties, the nominacion devolveth) to name unto the body of the University both the said parties, that they may determine by the greater part of there voyces (according to both the old and new statutes of the Universitye) who is most

meet and hathe most right thereunto. For the which not onely this our college [shalbe] allwais at your lordships commaundement, but all the Universitye shall and wilbe ready to pray for your honours long healthe and lyfe, to the furtherance of justice, and disapointment of suche partialitye, to Godes glory, and the florishing estate of this our college and University; from whence, craving pardon that in respect of occacions of busines here we cannot in our owne persons sollicite your lordship herein, beseeching your good lordship that our necessary absence may be no hinderance to our sute, we wish unto your lordship according to your owne hartes desire. Cambridge, August 8th, 1593.

Your lordships most bounden orators,
the major part of the felloes of Corpus Christi,
commenly called Bennet College, in Cambridge,

ANTHONY HYKMAN. THOMAS SAYER.
EDWARD ELWIN. HENRY MIHE . .
JOHN CAUSTON. HENRY MO . . .
LEONELL HOLLIMAN.

DR. JEGON TO SIR MICHAEL HICKES.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 75, art. 51.]

To the worshipfull his verie good frende, Mr. Hix, secretarie to the right honorable the lord treasurer, deliver this.

GOOD Mr. Hix, with many thankes I commende my selfe unto yow. Sir, not long since, by your good meanes, I obteyned my lord threasorer his honorable lettres in the behalfe of my brother, Thomas Jegon, fellowe of Bennett Colledge in Cambridge, about the proctorship; since which tyme his adversarie, Hickman, hath used many extraordinarie practizes to adnihilate our lawfull election past, and disordrely to helpe him selfe, and att this instant (as I am enformed) laboureth in courte for her majesties lettres to strengthen his attemptes; wherewith, as I doe by these my

lettres enclosed acquaint my lord threasorer; so I hartely pray yow to continue your good favour to us so kindely begonne, in deliveringe this my lettre, and kepinge my lord in remembraunce of us and the matter, which your good kindenesse we, both by our selfes and our best frendes, will remaine most readie to requite with all thankfulnesse. So I take my leave. Att Belvoir Castle, this xxviijth of Auguste, 1593.

Your verie lovinge frende,

JOHN JEGON.

DR. JEGON TO SIR MICHAEL HICKES.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 75, art. 57.]

To the worshipfull my verie good frende, Mr. Hixe, secretarie to the lord treasurer, deliver this.

GOOD Mr. Hixe: as I accompte my selfe many waies greatly beholding unto yow, so assure your selfe, if it may any way lie in my power, I wilbe verie readie to requite your greate kindenesse. This doubte of the proctorshippe is decided and concluded by judiciall sentence on our side; the nominacion of Thomas Jegon is founde verie sufficient, and so that of Hickman a mere nullitie. I am bolde by my lettres to acquaint my lord threasorer with the issue of the matter, which had bene done 4 dayes soener, but that Dr. Leg, our vice-chauncellour, promissed him selfe to certifie the same to his lordship; but lest he forgett it, I have directed my lettres from Uffington, att Mr. Roger Manners, where this 9 of Octobre I meete with my lord of Rutland.

Most hartely prayenge you to present my thankfull duetie with these my letters to my good lorde, with some excuse if my intimation seme to come late. So in greate hast I take my leave. Att Uffington, this 9 of October, 1593.

Your assured lovinge frende in any thinge I may,

JOHN JEGON.

THE PLAGUE IN CAMBRIDGE.

THE MASTER AND FELLOWS OF TRINITY COLLEGE TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 75, art. 9.]

To the right honorable our verie singuler good lord, the lord heighe thesaurer of Englande, chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge, dd.

Our humbliest dutie remembred: whereas it hath pleased God to visite the towne of Cambridge with the most grevious sicknes of the plauge, the infection whereof doth spreade it self dayly more and more into the cheife streetes and principall places of the same, so as nowe we take our selves to be in farre greater daunger then when we first dispersed our companie (thoughe then in greate); and hereupon the governors of the Universitie have thought good to take order that there shalbe no schole meetinges or anie publique exercises untill the 20 of Februarie next ensuinge. Albeit we thincke it expedient, and much for the safetie of our colledge, to do the like, yet because we finde that the shorte time of discontinuance which hath been already hath bred sondry inconveniencies, and greater will, if the same should be protracted by us; we chose rather to become humble suitors unto your honourable good lordship, that it woulde please the same to graunte unto us the bishops house at Ely, whereunto (for the season) we might call our fellowes and scholers of the foundacion. The which, as it is large enough to receave the nomber, so because of the commoditie of the river, whereby we may conveigh our provision, the same would be such an ease and benefitt unto us, as in all the contry besides we cannot have the like. We hope your good honour will pardon this our bould presumption, proceadinge from the speciall chardge imposed upon us, and greate care we have to bringe to-

gether againe our dispersed companie: the hope whereof, next unto God, resteth cheifely in your honour. And so referringe our selves unto your good lordships honourable pleasure, we humbly take our leave. From Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge, this 27th of December, 1593.

Your honours most humble to be comaunded,

Thomas Nevile.	Gre. Milner.
George Lee.	Thomas Harrison.
John Sledd.	William Hall.
Edwarde Batte.	Guil. Barker.

RIOT IN THE REGENT-HOUSE.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 77, art. 6.]

To the right honorable our verye good lord, the lord of Burghleye, lorde highe treasurer of England, and chauncelour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

Right honorable and our very good lord, our dutie in most humble manner premysed: havinge allwayes had a continuall experience of your most honorable and tender care over us in all our necessityes, which wee cannot but with due thankfullnes remember, wee have therfore presumed at this tyme, in a case of great extremitye and consequence, semblably to resort unto the sanctuarye of your worthie justice and wisdome for aide and direction. Such a notorious ryotte and disorder lately happeninge amongest us, and yet also in some degree continueing, as, in case it be not forthwith severely mette with, it is very likely to shake the groundworke of all peace and governement, both privatly in our colledges, and publicquely in the Universitye; we have for your good lordships better informacion, in a note herinclosed, sette downe the first occasion and particuler circumstances of the whole facte. For the severe

punishment wherof wee most humbly crave some ayde and direction from your honorable lordship; the rather for that if there be not some especiall example made of it by the removing out of the Universitie some of the principalles of this tumult, after such a precedent, we have cause to feare the confusion of our whole estate. In the meane tyme wee have thought good, by all our consents, to suspend from their degrees dyvers of the chief leaders in this outrage. But fynding that this moderate censure will not suffice to represse this their tumultuous and willfull disorder (as hath appeared unto us by the audacious and irreverent behaveour of such as have bene called before us and suspended), wee are bould, for further proceeding herin, humbly to crave your lordships honorable advise and direction. The due consideracion wherof (as the importaunce of the cause requireth) wee referre to your good lordships grave and experienced wisdome. And so most humbly taking our leaves, wee commend the same to the protection of allmightye God. From Cambridge, the xvjth of Octobre, 1594.

Your lordships humble and bounden
to be commanded,

Jo. Du Port, vice-can.	John Jegon.
Roger Goade.	Laur. Chaderton.
R. Some.	William Whitaker.
Thomas Nevile.	Edmund Barwell.
Umphry Tyndall.	Thomas Preston.
L. Andrewes.	Thomas Byng.

The manner and particuler circumstances of the late disorder committed by certein regentes of the Universitye of Cambridge about the nominacion and election of a taxer.

1. There arysing of late a controversie in Kinges Colledge about the nominacion of the taxer for that house to the Universitye, six regentes of other houses layd in exception before Mr. vice-chancellor against that nominacion, therby to prove a defect therein, and so

consequently to drawe the free choice of the said taxer to the whole bodye of the Universitye.

2. Mr. vice-chancellor, with the consent of the more part of the heades of colledges (to whom th'allowance of such exception doth by statute belonge), after the debating the cause at large, did fynd and pronounce, that the exception layd in was not tryable before him (by reason of the composicion betweene the Universitye and Kinges College), but rather before the reverend visitour of that colledge now presente amongest them; and therfore, in respecte of the jurisdiccion, to be *non legitima*. Wherupon the said reverend visitour not disallowing the said nominacion (as was from his lordship signifyed in the regent house unto Mr. vice-chauncelor and his assistants by Mr. Dr. Some), consequently the regentes were, by her majesties statutes, Cap. 37. bound to choose that taxer, and none other, which was nominated and presented to Mr. vice-chauncellor from the provost of the colledge.

3. A congregacion being called at the day by statute prefixed for the choice, the taxer presented as aforesaid was by some fewe, and yet by statute lawfully, chosen, and by the proctour accordingly pronounced: notwithstanding a great number of voices being given with another, who also was presented to Mr. vice-chauncellor by certaine of Kinges Colledge in the name of the companye, but not of the head, as her highnes statute requyreth. And therefore those voices rejected as voide and of noe force.

4. The taxers, viz. one of Kinges Colledge, and another of Queenes Colledge, thus pronounced to be chosen, they were, according to custome and statute, presentely sent for by Mr. vice-chauncellor into the regent house, to be admitted and sworne. But the regentes letting in but one of them, with violence russhed to the middle doares of the said regent house, and kept them by force shutt against the other, so that Mr. vice-chauncelor once sending downe the beadle, once the proctor, and at last coming downe himself, could nether by entreatye, nor commandement upon their oathe of obedience, any whitt prevaile to appease or dissolve the tumult, but himself receyved of some of the yonge regentes unseemely speeches; insomuch that he was constrayned to sende for the heades of colledges to assist him; and they being assembled, viz. Drs. Goade, Some, Whittaker, Barwell, Nevill, Andrewes, and Mr. Chaderton, Mr. vice-chancellor, with them (by way of interpretacion of a doubt), concluded the voices given with the taxer presented unto him from the companye of Kinges Colledge, and not from the provost, to be voide and of noe

force, and so caused it to be signifyed to the said regentes, because
Cap. 37. of the wordes in the statute, *eligere tenebuntur*.

5. This notwithstanding, the regentes continued still their former tumult, with laughinges, hemminges, hissinges, and clamorous speeches, violently keeping the doare as before against the said taxer elected; wherupon Mr. vice-chancellor first sending a beadle, and after coming downe twyse himself and commaunding them to departe from the doare and to take their places, they persisted still in their former obstinacye; insomuch as Mr. vice-chancellor sendinge againe the proctors unto the regentes, that if they would with quyetness now suffer the elected taxer to come in to be admitted, upon the nullitye herafter found of the nominacion, their should be also a nullitye of this admission; the which message notwithstandinge, they would not relent; so as Mr. vice-chancelor (*re infecta*) was faine to leave them, and to dismisse thassembly for that presente. And the congregacion being dissolved, and Mr. vice-chancelor stayeing the heades onely to have conference with them, the regentes refused to departe upon their commaundement untill they sawe himself and the heades goe downe before them, returninge answere by the beadle, that if they were to consult, they might goe downe to the consistorye.

6. In which their obstinacie they yet so continue (as hath bene found by some necessary graces propounded for the behoof of the University), that we cannot look for anything never so reasonable and necessary to passe the house.

Which premisses wee humbly referre to your good lordships wise consideracion.

LORD BURGHLEY TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 57, art. 87.]

The letter to the bodye of the Universitie of Cambridge, touching certein disorders committed in the regent house by the regentes towards the vice-chancellor, appointing them to bee brought to due punishment.

After my hartie commendacions: I have receaved with verie greate greife of mynde some understandinge of the late disorders hapened amonge you in your regent house, a place ordayned for publique assemblies and consultacions for the common and generall causes concerning the body

of the Universitie, which I am sorrie to heare is turned through these late misdemeanors into a place of tumulte, in such sorte as, setting open force and violence aside, I knowe not what disorder could be more outrageous, and yet considering the circumstances, though force and vyolence be in all persons and places, yea in all causes, unlawfull, these your late proceadings, by opposinge yourselves to a publique magistrate in his place of civill jurisdiction, may seeme much more odious, which nether as chauncellor of the Universitie I may with my duty suffer in yow towardes my deputie, nor for a counselor to her majestie (from whom all authoritie is deryved) leave unprosecuted with such condigne punishment as so greate enormities have deserved. And therefore, as your chancellor, and by virtue of my office, I require you, the heades and governors of the colledges, that according to the greatnes of the faultes in the particulers who have bene either authors or actors therin, there may be such severitie used as the case requireth; and that you would be more respective of your domesticall discipline and the due execution of your locall statutes, your lache and reminissenes wherin may be partly the occasion of these so great enormities. And truly it is not the least parte of my greife to consider how by such heady and intemperat misdemeanors in yonge regentes, you do not only bring a matter of scandall and slaunder upon the whole University, wherof I have never hard the lyke, but give evil example thereby to such of the youth as for the most parte are committed to your governaunce and tuicion, to the just offence of theire parents, who have sent them thither for discipline and nurture sake as well as for learninge and instruction, and to your owne most just reproofe in givinge so evil example in publicke, whatsoever your private instruction be. And therefore as yt shall behove you, the heades and governors of houses, so I require and chardge you to represse by all you may these late inso-

lencies, and to see them punished with severitie, according to the greatnes and exorbitance thereof. That howsoever the same have happened, being nowe become notorious, there may be as good note taken of the due punishment inflicted upon the offenders, that others hereafter may be restrayned thereby from the like. And so referringe the further proceadinge therin to the good consideracion of you, the heades, wherof I desire to be advertised, and wherin you shalbe well assured of my best assistance, I comend myself right hartely unto you, etc.

LORD BURGHLEY TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 109, art. 39.]

After my very hartie comendacions: I am sorrie to heare that there should be founde anie persons so inordinate and unruly amonge you as I have bene lately informed some of that Universitie, specially being named regentes, have bene; especially that the gremialls of that your body should go aboute by manifest contempt of the magistrate present and open violence (a verie undue course, how just soever the cause pretended be) to maintaine their libertie, and worke there owne will by disturbinge the wonted and laudable peace of your publicke meetings. If these disordered attemptes should not be discreetely withstoode in the beginninge, yt is to be feared that in continuance of time they will breake forth into farther outrage, and breede that universall evil amonge your private companies which will not easely be cured; and therfore, knowinge by good experience how necessarie a thinge yt will be at the first to represse so daungerous insolencie, I thincke yt verie expedient, and do require that you the vice-chauncellour, together with the joynte assistantes of all the rest of the heades and governers of colledges within that Universitie, do un-

delayedly, upon the receipt hereof, call before you such noted persons as are knowne unto your selves, or may be proved by others to have bene the cheife exciters and principall authors of that late tumulte, and upon conviction so to proceade against the most notorious offendors, in censuring of them for the same, as by your statutes provided on that behalf lawfully maye be done; that by the exemplarye punishment of a few, all others may feare hereafter to fall into the like contempt and disobedience. And as you need not to doubt of my approbacion herin, so yf this moderate correction by yow devised shall do no good, you may be sure I wilbe ready, by meanes of some higher authority, farther to assist you to reforme these offendors in the case complayned, as shalbe requisite for the suppressinge of so unsufferable an abuse, the maintenance of peace, and supporte of good order amonge you; whereof I would wish every one of your selves to have cheife care both in the joynte publicke charge and your owne private government. And so, with my hartie comendacions, I bid you farewell, etc.

PLAYS IN TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE COLLEGE TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 78, art. 16.]

To the right honorable our verie singuler good lord, the lord Burghley, lord heigh treasurer of England.

Our bounden dutie in most humble wise remembred: whereas we intend, for the exercise of yonge gentlemen and scholers in our colledge, to sett forth certaine comædies and one tragædie, there being in that tragædie sondry personages of greatest astate to be represented in auncient

princely attire, which is no where to be had but within the office of the roabes at the Tower: it is our humble request your most honorable lordship woulde be pleased to graunte your lordships warrant unto the cheife officers there, that, upon sufficient securitie, we might be furnished from thence with such meete necessaries as are required; which favour we have fownde heretofore upon your good lordships like honorable warrant, that hath the rather embouldned us at this time. And so, cravinge pardon for this presumption, with remembrance of our dayly prayers unto God for the preservacion of your honours health, to his owne greate glory, we humbly take our leave. From Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge, 28° Januarii, 1594.

Your honours most bounden ever
to be commaunded,

THOMAS NEVILE. GRE. MILNER.
GEORGE LEE. GULI. HALL.
JER. RADCLIFFE. SAMUEL HERON.
JOHN SLEDD. CUTHBART NORRIS.

DISPUTES RELATING TO PRIVILEGES.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, art. 51.]

To the right honorable our verie good lord, the lorde Burghley, lorde highe treasurer of England, and chauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge, geave these.

RIGHT honorable, our duties in most humble manner premised: your lordships longe continued favour towardes us in the defence of our libertyes imboldeneth us at this time to crave your lordships honorable helpe and protection in the behalf of one Richard Foxcrofte, master of art, and

certaine honest persons of our bodie, molested contrarie to our priviledges and charters, at the complainte of sir Francis Hynde, by processe owte of her majesties honorable courte of the star chamber, humblie beseechinge your lordship to be a meanes, upon the shewing of our charter, not onelye for the dismissinge of these parties, accordinge to her majesties favorable graunte, but allso for the preventing of the like hereafter, by suche good order as shall seeme best to your honours wisdom; for if this example be not speedilie met withall, it is like to procure a daylie inconvenience, both to our no small trouble and allso to the great prejudice of our charters and priviledges. The relation of the matter in question wee leave unto the bearer hereof. And thus, with our hartie praires for the continuance of your lordships longe and prosperous health and estate, we humblie take our leave. Cambridge, this xxiijth of May, 1595.

Your lordships most humblie to be commaunded,

Jo. Du Port, vice-can. John Jegon.
R. Some. Thomas Preston.
Edmunde Hounde. Laur. Chaderton.
William Whitaker. Tho. Byng.
Thomas Nevile.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, art. 53.]

To the righte honorable our verie singuler good lorde, the lorde highe treasurer of England, and cheife chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge, give these.

Right honorable and our verie good lorde, our duties in moste humble manner premised: as we woulde be verie loathe to trouble your lordship with Universitie busines,

being so highlie charged already with the great and weightie affaires of the state and common wealth, withowte great and urgent occasion; evenso the continuall experience of your lordships goodnes towardes us for so manie yeares together dothe imbolden us in cases of suche qualities and condicion to crave your lordships good aide and assistance for our releife, as occasion shalbe offered; like as at this time, suche a wronge and indignitie is offered unto us by the waywardnes of a busie fellowe, as, in case we have not your lordships proteccion to supporte us in it, it cannot be chosen but the strenght and validitie of our charter and priviledge wilbe greatly shaken. The particularitie whereof, if it maie please your lordship to heare it, is this: that whereas all causes and occasions personall, of what state and condicion soever (onely *mahemia et felonia exceptis*) concerninge either scholer or scholers servant in the Universitie, are definitively to be hearde, tried, and ended before the chauncellor for the Universitie, or, in his absence, before the vice-chauncellor for the time beinge; the which course allso is so preciselie set downe by our charters, as by expresse words, *omnia brevia* whatsoever from anie courte above, to hinder the course of justice here accordinge to our locall statutes, are *ipso facto irrita* and merely voied. Nowe so it is, yf it maie please your lordship, that one James Ansell havinge beene latelie sued before Mr. vice-chauncellor by one Edward Braine, master of artes, dwellinge abowte a mile owte of the towne, but yet a priviledged personne for anie contract made in the towne of Cambridge, (inasmuch as he is a member of our bodie and of our regent howse when he is in Cambridge), in an action of debt upon the forfeiture of a bonde made in the towne of Cambridge, and therein, upon triall, condempned, first by the vice-chauncellour himself, and afterward, uppon an appeale, by the delegates appointed by the Universitie,

hathe notwithstandinge procured a writt of error owte of the kinges benche to staie further procedinge in it here, and to remove it wholy owte of this courte thither, to the manifest breach of our priviledges, and to the utter overthrowe of all, if this course maie be suffered. Wherein our verie humble sute unto your lordship is, that the same woulde be pleased by your honorable lettres to be a meane to my lord cheife justice of England, that his lordship maie be satisfied toucheinge the priviledges of the Universitie in that behalf, and that we maie have his lordships honorable favoure to contynue our wonted course for the administracion of justice, as in times past wee have done withowte interruption, time owte of minde; which we are bowlde allso the rather in most humble wise to crave of your honour, for that of late yeares diverse Universitie men have beene sued above, contrarie to our charters, and by reason that the pleadinge thereof is growen so chargefull, as namely, to some xiiij$^{li.}$ or xv$^{li.}$ charge, as they saie (whereas the onely shewinge of them in deede by expresse wordes of our charters ought to be sufficient), they have rather chosen to stand to the triall of theire causes above then to plead theire priviledges, beinge so chardgeable a matter; not onely to the manifest breach of our saied priviledges, but also to the great and fearefull danger of theire oathes. For the redresse of the which and the like enormities daylye like to rise upon semblable occasion hereafter, maie your honorable lordship be pleased to vouchsafe your lawfull and effectuall favoure and protection at this time, the Universitie shall have highe cause, not onely for the present to thincke themselves greatly bounde to your lordship (as indeede we are alwaies), but also in the posteritie to come to have your lordships honorable name in everlastinge remembraunce. And thus, with our hartie praires to allmightie God for your lordships good and honorable estate longe to

contynewe, we evenso verie humblie take our leaves for this time. From Cambridg, viijth July, 1595.

Your lordships most bounden and readie
to be comaunded,

Jo. Du Port, vice-can.	William Whitaker.
Roger Goade.	John Jegon.
R. Some.	Ric. Clayton.
Umphry Tyndall.	Edmund Barwell.
Laur. Chaderton.	

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES.

DR. WHITAKER TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 80, art. 10.]

To the right honorable the lord of Burgheley, lord highe treasurar of England, and chancellar of the Universitie of Cambrige.

My humble duetie to your honorable lordship remembred: I have here sent your lordship a copie of a sermon preached by me *ad clerum* in Cambrige at the beginning of this terme, wherin I was by dutie moved to entreat of certaine points of religion, whiche some amongst us have begunne of late to call into question, and soe have bredd some difference of judgements in the minds of manie; and greater offense and trouble is to be feared, if good order be not taken and provided to the contrarie in tyme. I laboured herin by setting downe suche grounds as I have received of the best writers, to stay the mynds of our scholars, and to maintaine the doctrine of our churche to my simple power against theis innovations. I take not upon me to enforme your lordships judgement; onlie I thought it my dutie to acquaint yow with our troubles, and theis controversies raised in your Universitie, wherof

I desire and beseache almightie Godd to see a good and quiet end. And for that purpose am I now sent hether from the Universitie to labour with the chiefe governors of ecclesiasticall causes under hir majestie, for establishing a peaceable order; wherin what successe Godd doth give unto our labours I will certifie your lordship ere it be long. Now lett me recommend the consideracion of my poor estate to your honor: I have bene hir majesties reader of divinitie now theis 16 years, wherin I have spent myne age and strengthe, and am yet unprovided; and yow know I have relied my self upon your lordship, to whom also I have done the best service that I was hable to afforde. My desire is, to be dismissed of this wearisom burden with some one of theis rewards in her majesties hands to dispose, which I dowbt not might easelie be obtained, if your lordship would aforde me your honorable help, without which I have no hope of better preferment. I desire not to lyve more idely, but more at libertie, wherin I might be as well, and perhaps much more profitablie, emploied, in setting furth my readings and studies against the enimies of the truthe, and applying my self otherwise to the occasions of the churche. This place doth in a maner occupie me wholly, of great toile and small profite, besides the discouradgement that I must nedes receve to be thus long and alwais forgotten in the great preferments of soe many. Thus, againe humblie recommending my self to your honorable consideration, I take my leave. From the dean of Pauls howse in London, November 19, 1595.

Your honors unworthie chaplain,

WILLM. WHITAKER.

MASTERSHIP OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE FELLOWS OF ONE PARTY TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, art. 69.]

To the right honourable Sir William Cecill, knight, lord of Burghley, lord highe treasurer of England, chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge, and singuler patrone and benefactor of St. Johns Colledge.

Righte honourable: it hathe pleased God to take unto hym self the master of our colledge, a man renowned for his learninge throughout all Christendome, and a greate pillar of oure churche, who, gevinge hym self over wholye to his studye, and beinge by nature quyett and tractable, and puttinge in trust some others who, contrarye to hys mynde, suffered conventicles in oure colledge of Cartwrighte and his associates, and have chosen into the colledge, as neere as they coulde, no other men but suche, rejectinge the learned, and so have altered the state of this colledge since the lord byshoppe of Peterboroughe went from us as is incredible to be tolde. And if oure master had lyved, he would, as he often professed, synce he made an ende of writinge agaynst Stapleton, have reformed all thinges; but nowe dyinge before, the colledge is so full of suche like men, as they are the greater nomber of the societie; and so if the newe master be chosen by them, we must needes greetly feare what they will doe. Nowe, therefore, we your honors humble petitioners, fellowes of the same colledge, fly unto youre honours most lovinge and carefull chauncelloure of the Universitie, and a singuler benefactor to oure colledge, wherein youre honour was once a student in a most florishinge estate, and have ever synce bene a most singuler patrone, desyringe your honour to have that care of us, that our master may not be freely chosen whome they please, but rather one whome youre honour shall thincke good by her majestie to preferre. So

shall we, as alwayes hetherto, so nowe especially, be bounde to pray for the longe continuance of youre honoure, to the good of the churche, and the happie governmente of the common wealthe.

Your honours most humble suppliauntes the fellowes of St. Johns Colledge,

Otthowell Hyll.	Willm. Mottershedd.
Willm. Pratt.	Valentine Carey.
William Billingsley.	Edwarde Abney.
Owen Gwyn.	Peter Bindlesse.
George Buddle.	Valentine Wood.
Christopher Powell.	George Gowldman.

OTHER FELLOWS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, art. 68.]

To the right honorable the lord of Borghley, lord high treasurer of England, and chauncelour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

Quod rerum communis parens natura constanter ubique docuit (vir longe honoratissime), rebus incertis perfugium quærere exploratissimum, si nos consilio ducti in re maximi ponderis faciamus, mirum aut insolens videri non potest. Nuncium quidem afferimus (nisi fama nos anteverterit), heu ingratum nimis bonis omnibus, nobis certe tristissimum, utinam non infestum academiæ, et ecclesiæ infaustissimum; e vivis excessisse religionis nostræ alterum Achillem, lumen academiæ carissimum, et hujus nostri collegii sapientissimum dignissimumque præfectum, magistrum doctorem Whitakerum; cujus immaturam mortem etsi nullis gemitibus, querelis, et ejulatibus satis digne prosequi possimus, non tamen apud te, honoratissime vir, questus aut dolores nostros testari, nedum deponere, par esse censemus. Illud potius suppliciter et humillime a tuo honore

unanimes petimus, ut solito favore tuo digneris tueri et libertatem et dignitatem istius collegii, quod semper hactenus ut carissimum alumnum tuum tutatus es, quodque sine tuis auspiciis et tutela diu florere non potest. Petimus autem nihil importune aut inverecunde, quod ἀγνώμονες et iniqui solent, quod nec petentem decet postulare, nec patrono fas est concedere; sed humiliter obnixeque rogamus, ut per tuam gratiam et honorem stet (potes autem facillime, qua merito vales apud principem gratia), ne mandato principis libertas suffragiorum, quam statuta volunt et nos supplices petimus, nobis eripiatur. Mandatum neutiquam flagitamus ipsi, nec potentia magnatum nostrûm quemque inducere cupimus; sed tui unius, honoratissime Burghleie, et freti et fulti auctoritate ac gratia antiquum nostrum obtinere precamur. Nostra certe interest plurimum quis collegio præficiatur; at posteros et ecclesiam propius attinget, vulnerabitque gravius, si minus cordato et pio detur præfectura. Quamque non designationem principis sapientissimæ aut magnatum prudentissimorum delectum metuimus; sed veremur magnopere ne quis de se ignotus, aliena ornatus gratia et decoratus dignitate, ad istum honorem obrepat. Eoque impensius solitum tuum patrocinium rogamus et obtestamur, quo minores sunt fortunæ collegii nostri, id quod tuam prudentiam minime latet, et tuo honori exploratum est diuturno usu, non nisi initiatum et paulo diligentius exercitatum difficilem provinciam posse cum laude sustinere. Ne igitur patiare, quæsumus, aut minus providum aut in nostra republica peregrinum huic societati imperitare. Quod jam diu valuit, et optimis administrata imperiis tenuit avitam dignitatem, tuo honori secundum Deum acceptum ferimus; eandem rogamus humiliter et submisse benigne tueri velis, et ad extremum usque tuo favore et bonitate prosequi, ut pacis ac felicitatis, cujus jam fundamenta satis feliciter

jacta sunt, in perpetuum compos fiat. Deus optimus maximus honorem tuum ecclesiæ suæ totique reipub. ac musarum hisce sedibus quam diutissime servet incolumem.

Tuo honori devotissimi,

Henricus Briggs.	Christopherus Foster.
Georgius Newton.	Robertus Spaldinge.
Rogerus Morrell.	Hugo Baguley.
Arthurus Johnson.	Johannes Goodwyn.
Joannes Harrison.	Reginaldus Brathwaite.
Jo. Allenson.	Robertus Whitham.
Thomas Bends.	Richardus Hord.
Abdias Assheton.	Gulielmus Crashawe.
Johannes Hooke.	Randolphus Woodcock.
Jacobus Crowther.	Johannes Gaudinge.
Stephanus Thomson.	Guil. Bourne.

D. Robson.
D. Harris.
D. Placey.

DRS. TYNDALL AND NEVIL TO MR. MANNERS.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, art. 59.]

To our verie honorable good frind Mr. Roger Maners, at the Savoye, dd.

Sir, havinge lately receaved some intelligence of an intendement to have our good frind Mr. Lawrence Stanton bestowed in the maistership of St. Johns Colledge here in this Universitie, upon the late death of that most worthy man Mr. Dr. Whitakers, for that we are made acquainted with your verie good opinion of him, and do, for our partes, finde greate cause to favour so good a purpose, tendinge so much to the advauncement of learninge in that private house and the good of the whole bodie here in generall, we have thereupon thought good, by this meanes and messenger, verie hartelie and earnestlie to have you intreated to stande

so much his honorable good frind as to take upon you the movinge of that matter unto that most honorable person, our verie good lord, the lord treasurer, who greatelie favoureth the good of that worthy house. Surely, sir, we are of opinion that if his lordship were thoroughly and truly made acquainted with the state of that house at this daye, he would not dislike to have theire private plottinge there disapointed, and a man for this time there put in by hir majestie not combined with anie of them, and in all manner of sufficiencie so fitt for the place, that he should not be justlie to be excepted against by anie. And so leavinge your worship to be further informed herin by this bearer, and the consideracion thereof unto your owne wisdom, we do, for this time, verie humblie take our leave, with all due remembrance and our verie hartie well wishinge. Cambridge, 12° Decembr. 1595.

Your worships most assured to be commaunded,

HUMPHRY TYNDALL.
THOMAS NEVILE.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, art. 60.]

To the right honorable the lord Burghley, lord high treasurer of England, and chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

RIGHT honorable, our most bounden duties remembred: where it pleased your lordship, by your late lettres, to require that, touching the roome of the mastershippe now voide in St. Johns Colledge, we would duely and carefully consider what is fitte and convenient for your lordship to doe in the cause, and upon good dilligence and conference to advertise our joynt opinions under our handes in wrytinge; it may please your good lordship to be advertised, that wee accordingly (with the speed wee might), meeting and

considering herof, did thinke for our partes in dutie best beseeming us to leave that consideracion to your lordships owne wisdome, who farre better knoweth what is most fitte. And the rather wee take meete and dutifull for us thus to referre so weightie a cause (without any mencioning of particuler person or persons for the said place), for that your lordship in your lettres doth not expressely so farre require of us; onely adding herewith our hartie wisshe and prayers for a meete man to make some supply in that woorthie house of the late great losse. Touching the order for preachers of this Universitie to supply at Pawles crosse, lately also recommended to us from your lordship upon my lord of Londons mocion, wee have in part already dealt therin, and will have care (God willing) in the further accomplisshing therof, as wee have now returned aunswere also to my lord of London. And so, in all dutie, love, and honour unto your lordship (to whom wee and this Universitie is so much bound), wee doe and shall in our hartie prayers commend the same to almightie God. From Cambridge, the 13th of Decembre, 1595.

Your lordships in all duty most bounden,

ROGER GOADE, procan. THOMAS LEGGE.
R. SOME. THOMAS PRESTON.
EDMUND BARWELL. LAUR. CHADERTON.
THOMAS NEVILE.

LORD BURGHLEY TO THE COLLEGE.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 103, art. 83.]

The lord treasurers lettre to the president and fellowes of St. Johns Colledge.

AFTER my harty commendacions: although I have, by my former letters, ordered that her majesties commaundement should be given unto yowe to forbeare from all manner of

proceading in the elecion of a master theare, untill hir majesty might be further informed what weare meete to be done in that eleccion for the benefitt and quietnes of that howse, which hir majesties commaundement, she beinge not onelie the fowndres of that colledge, but supreme governour in all cawses and over all persons in hir dominions, as well ecclesiasticall as civill, she looketh to have obeied by yowe all and every of yowe all in that colledg, which I dowbt not but being notified unto yowe, yowe will obeie; yet beinge newelie againe by hir majesty expresly reiterated to be signified unto yowe by mee hir counsellour and your chancellour, I doe, by thes presentes, reiterate hir roiall commaundment unto yowe, charging yowe, uppon paine of your deprivacion and hir majesties indignacion, to forbeare to proceade to anie eleccion, notwithstanding anie locall statut of that howse, wherewith hir majestie hath authoritye to dispence, untill hir majesties further roiall pleisure shall be signified unto yowe: wisshing yowe all charity, quietnes, and concord amongest your selfes in the meane season. 15th Dec. 1595.

THE FELLOWS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, art. 62.]

To the right honorable our verie good lorde, the lorde Burleighe, lorde highe treasurer of England.

HONORATISSIME domine nostrique collegii dignissime patrone, per illum antiquum amorem quo hactenus nos omnes semper prosecutus es, et per Jesum Christum precamur, supplicesque humi prostrati sic petimus, ut nihil possit unquam ab ullis ardentius postulari, ne nos, id est collegium tuum, desertos et derelictos esse patiare, ne prædæ esse et vastationi sinas; quod tum certo eveniet, si aliqui nobis præficiantur quos passim audimus nominari. Sumus nos etiam nunc quidem nonnullis vulgo deridiculo

et ludibrio; agimur etiam ubique apud inimicos collegii nostri quasi aut malesani homines, aut non multi judicii; parum idonei, quibus committi tuto possint illa libera suffragia quæ nobis et pia fundatrix, et reginea auctoritas, vosque honoratissimi, nobis commendastis. Et tamen baccalaurei in theologia, aut superioris gradus, sumus in hoc collegio duodeviginti, plus minus; e nobis multi illorum qui dignissimum Whitakerum elegimus, de quo nunc nonnihil in Domino gloriamur, contra aliquos eorum qui etiam nunc nobis adversantur in ista non nisi moderata (quod nos scimus) contentione pro successore suo. Res sine exemplo est nostra memoria, honoratissime domine, inhiberi suffragia sociorum in isto negotio. Inique postulamur quasi *puritani* omnes essemus, aliisque miris modis traducimur. Si satis esset accusare, uti probe intelligis (amplissime domine), cujus tandem illæsa fama foret? Sed intelligit dominatio tua, pro illa qua es prudentia, quid solet sæpe accidere de candidatis in omni prensatione. Etiam istoc quoque intelligito, honoratissime, quicquid de nobis uspiam mendax rumor garriat, omnes et unanimes, qui in præsenti honorem tuum his literis nostris alloquimur, qui et tui sumus, et tui collegii socii sumus, Deumque et testem et vindicem vocamus in animas omnium, ita nos Deus juvet semper in omni opere ametque, ut omnem hæresin, maxime vero quæ nunc nostram hanc ecclesiam Anglicanam perturbant, *papismum* et *puritanismum*, execramur dirisque devovemus, pacemque patriæ nostræ, regineæ majestati, et vobis proceribus in omnibus precibus nostris postulamus: hasque petitiones afferimus postremo ad honorem tuum, ut, si id possit, regineæ majestati hoc nomine fiat satis, si quid offensionis ex nostra parte non nostra culpa (quod audemus dicere) in hac causa contractum fuerit, aut saltem aliquo modo mitigetur: eumque nobis omnibus favorem concilies, ut per literas tuas honoratissimas summamque auctoritatem tuam statim significetur nobis, ut relinquatur

libera electio, hac saltem conditione, si non alia, ut integrum esse possit hominem ejusmodi eligere, qui honori tuo probari possit: quales esse speramus magistrum D. Reignolds, Oxoniensem, magistrum D. Webster, magistrum D. Clayton, magistrum Knewstub, magistrum Ireton, magistrum Alvey, collegii istius præsidem, magistrum Morrell, omnes collegii istius alumnos, et alios complures quos ætas hæc nostra tulit, e quibus possit amplissimus honor tuus quos velit nobis offerre: et ut, si quem ipse quasi de meliori nota cognitum aut juste suspectum excipi velis, ab ista cogitatione nostra eum promittimus isto modo et pollicemur neutiquam nominare: neque enim uni alicui addicti sumus; sed qui publico totius collegii bono vellet inservire magistrum ex animis quærimus. Sic finis erit, si prius quantum possumus, et quod debemus, pro perpetua salute tua perpetua vota faciamus. E Collegio divi Johannis. Cantab. Decemb. 15, 1595.

Honori tuo deditissimi,

Arthurus Johnson.
Jo. Allenson.
Tho. Bends.
Morganus Gaudinge.
Robertus Hill.
Guil. Peachie.
Step. Thomson.
Randolphus Woodcocke.
Johannes Goodwyn.
Johannes Gardinge.
Johannes Hooke.
Jacobus Crouther.
Christopher Foster.
Robertus Whitham.
Robertus Spaldinge.
Reginaldus Braithwaite.
Will. Crashawe.
Hugo Baguly.
Guil. Bourne.
Richardus Horde.
Henricus Briggs.
Johannes Cupper.
Gregorius Newton.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, art. 63.]

To the right honorable our very good lord, the lord of Burghley, lord high treasurer of England, and chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge, dd.

RIGHT honorable, our bounden duties humbly remembred: where it pleased your lordship by your late lettres, bearing date the xijth of this present, to signifye unto us that it was her majesties pleasure (upon informacion of contention and division in St. Johns Colledge about a newe master to be chosen) to have thelection there for a tyme stayed, untill her highnes might further understand of a meete person to succeed, and to that end your lordships lettres were directed unto that colledge by mee your vice-chauncellour to be delivered. And further, it pleased your lordship to commaund me your unworthie deputie here upon speedy assembly of the heades of colledges, together with some conference with such of the said colledge as seemeth to bee the heades of the division, to deliberate joyntly with the heades of colledges, and by our wryting to certifye whom wee all (if we could so agree upon some one) did thinke a fitte person for that roome; or otherwise, the names of two or three eligible and meete persons, which being made knowen to her majestie, her gratious pleasure might be further delivered to the companye to admitte of some of them. All the premissed circumstances being with due and dutifull regard accordingly performed, at our meeting together, and due consideracion had, after we had first endeavoured to trye how we could generally agree upon the nominacion of some one meete person, and could not so accord (in so great varietie of able and eligible men for that place brought up in the same colledge): in th'end (according to your lordships direction) wee all agreed to that was next in number and order, to name two persons

unto your lordship whom wee thinke in our opinions meete (for learning, gravitie, and government), to witte, Mr. Dr. Webster and Mr. Stanton, both of them having bene of that colledge, and named also (with divers other) amongest those fellowes who were called unto us for conference in this case, the said fellowes being equally taken out from both sydes. Which two meete and worthie persons, as wee commend and leave unto your lordships consideracion, and the speciall care your lordship hath of this whole University, and perticulerly of that colledge (wherof your lordship was a happie membre), so are we bould (your lordships direction leading us first to some one person) to signifye that the more part of us, together with the vice-chancelor, did inclyne to Mr. Stanton: but whether of the two be chosen, wee thinke will fall out well for the good of that colledge.

And so on the behalf therof, beseeching your lordship that th'election now respited may by your lordships good meanes have a speedie issue, wee comend your good lordship in our prayers to th'almightie. From Cambridge, the 15th of Decembre, 1595.

Your lordships humble and most bounden,

Roger Goade, procan.	Edmund Barwell.
Umphry Tyndall.	Thomas Preston.
Thomas Nevile.	Laur. Chaderton.
Thomas Legge.	

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MR. ALVEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, art. 61.]

Complaintes against Mr. Alvey, of St. Johns in Cambridge, and several other fellowes of his party, concerning their nonconformity.

General exceptions to be taken against Mr. Alvey, and the whole company of fellowes that would choose hym master.

1. Imprimis. In theire prayers at there sermons they never make mention of the quenes supremacye, neyther do they ever pray for archbishopps or bishopps, or the present state of the churche.

2. They have no lycences to preache, nor will take any, because they will not subscribe; and yet the statute of oure howse dothe enjoyne all oure preachers to get licences. *Cap.* 22°.

3. They preache in their private sermons that we ought to choose fellowes and schollers *religious* and *godlye men* (as they terme them), that be unlearned, rather then oure greatest schollers; and followinge this principle, they have pestered oure howse with unlearned puritanes, picked out of the whole Universitie and scholemasters out of the country, and dryve away alle the best and towardlye schollers that be of our owne colledge.

4. In oure masters absence they suffered a conventicle of Mr. Cartwright and his complices to be gathered in oure colledge, *anno* 1589; Mr. Alvey keepinge our masters lodginge where they then mett.

5. In all elections of officers and other prefermentes they injurye, disgrace, and put by their senioritie, as neere as they coulde, all men that were not of theire humoure.

Particular exceptions against Mr. Alvey, and manye others of his companye.

1. When Mr. Jhonson the Brownist was expelled the

Universitie by Dr. Nevill, Mr. Alvey gathered together his complices of oure howse and the towne to the nomber of threescore, whereof the greater part was thought to be of our howse, where he, like their captain goinge before them, leadd them, all beinge in their hoodes, to the procter at Peter-howse, to enforce hym to call a congregation for the acceptinge of Jhonsons appeale. And when he coulde not that waye prevayle, he laboured to make a generall uproare in the Universitie, and to stay all thinges in the congregation, untill his appeale was accepted. And at that tyme he by his laboure procured a *non placet* against Dr. Andrews.

2. Mr. Barnhere went beyond the seas to be made minister by a presbyterye there. And when his fellowshippe was challenged in the chappell, because he was not minister accordinge to our churche of England, Mr. Alvey defended hym that he was as good a minister as any there.

3. He propounded to the seniors in the masters absence, thrice at the least, suppers to be had publicklye in the hall on Fryday at night throughout the yeare, with the bell to be runge; alledging it was not against any statute in the realme, but some olde canon which he regarded not.

4. Our *posteriorums* beinge a feast of fleshe was kept this last year on Easter even at night, the bell ringinge to it. And this was donne by expresse commaundement of Mr. Alvey to the stewardes uppon their obedience, when they seemed to mislike.

5. Mr. Alvey for the space of seven or eight yeares last past hathe in all elections and bringinge younge students to the howse ambitiouslye contryved a plotte for the mastershippe, as may cleerelye appeare by his proceedinges from tyme to tyme.

6. As soone as Mr. Alvey his side was stronge enoughe, which hathe bene this twelvemonethe, they have in com-

mon talke founde faulte with oure masters government, and used termes to insinuate Mr. Alvey his sufficiencie in governinge above our masters.

7. Our master inclined in his latter tyme to do good to our companye in many thinges, and as he professed oftentymes he was drawen by Mr. Alvey to do thinges against his mynde. Whereuppon Mr. Alvey of late tooke the prophets wordes to Jehosaphat for his text, *2 Chron.* 19, 2. *Wilt thou helpe the wicked, and be joyned in frendshippe with those that hate the Lorde? there be good thinges in the, etc.;* applying his speache wholye to our master.

8. Mr. Monsey in his public sermon synce Michaelmas last, perceaving the masters dislike he beganne to have of their companye, prayed God that our master *as he had begunne in the spirit, so he might not ende in the fleshe.*

9. Mr. Jhonson, *anno* 1583, was suspended from his ministerye by Dr. Perne and his graces delegates, yet hathe he synce served Bennet parishe in Cambridge these 9 or 10 yeares, and was never absolved, neyther hath he at any tyme since observed the orders of our churche.

10. Mr. Harrison, vicar of Histon, called likewise by my lordes grace his delegates to subscribe, refused, and beinge twise warned by vertue of his canonicall obedience to my lordes grace to subscribe, he yet refused; and when sentence should have bene geven against hym, the commission in the meane tyme was called in. And so yet he contynueth vicar of Histon, not observinge the order of the communion booke.

11. Mr. Newton, late curate of Barnwell, never wore surplice there, nor used the crosse, nor woulde let them have anye ringe in marriage, nor let the auncient men of his parishe communicate, excepte they came before hym to be examined.

Mr. Newton also in a common place speakinge of the afflictions of the godlye, termed the government of the

byshopps, for suspendinge ministers from their ministerie, *tyrannicall.* And beinge complayned of, he expounded hymself that he meant of antichristian byshopps.

Mr. Allenson was first suspended by my lordes grace his delegates, *anno* 1583, for not subscribinge when he served at Barnwell; and synce, *anno* 1589, he was also suspended by Dr. Legge when he served at Horningsey; and at neyther tyme absolved, notwithstandinge he preached still.

Mr. Bourne was chosen the last election from another colledge; this man went to my lorde of Lincolne, that was then byshoppe of Chester, to take orders, which he coulde not have, because he refused to subscribe. And he was likewise at my lord of Peterborough, and there repelled for the same cause, and at lengthe he went into Wales to the byshoppe of St. Asaph.

All other junior fellowes of their company that have lyvinges abroode, as namely, Mr. Bindes, Mr. Sparcke, Mr. Crowther, Mr. Peachy, Mr. Cupper, at theire cures never observe the orders of our churche.

All that company when they reade service in our chappell do usually leave out peeces of the prayers in the communion booke at their pleasure.

All these former greevances and many other we never made complaynt of unto youre lordshipe, for the reverence and kinde affection unto that learned and grave man our master.

All these thinges we can justifye to your lordship to be true.

Otthowell Hyll.	George Gowldman.
John Bois.	Valentine Carey.
William Pratt.	Thomas Turner.

14 December, 1595.

HENRY ALVEY TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, art. 64.]

To the right honorable my very good lord, the lord treasurer of Englande.

MENDACIA non possunt diu fallere, honoratissime Burghleie; tuæ prudentiæ fuerit summæque sapientiæ dispicere quid et a quibus, quomodo et quo tempore accusationes afferuntur. *Calumniare audatius, aliquid semper hæret*, antiquum adagium satanicæ sophisticæ. Ne vivam, si mihi non multo molestius sit id audire, ut homines nostri apud honorem tuum alii alios proscindunt maledictis, quam sic agitari me omnium sermonibus iniquissimis. Quam vellem, sic ego possem libere loqui literis apud te per otium tuum, aut ut possem potius te affari ad faciem, ad illas omnes non accusationes sed calumnias respondere. Sed præpeditus sum, ne nunc possim, propter illam personam quam in orbitate hac nostra nunc gero. Non vererer illis ad os regerere singula dicteria sua, levique, quod aiunt, brachio declinare aculeata maledicta. Accusor ab illis quasi ineptus sim ad hoc omne regimen: sic causæ nostræ faveas, amplissime cancellarie, ut illi hic crebris sermonibus suis solent usurpare, quasi plus justo (uti loquuntur) politicum me putarent et dicerent, idque optimo Whitakero, dum vixit, non semel ad ignominiam ab illis objectum fuit, isto modo nimirum, a me non ab illo geri plane quicquid illo toto tempore quo is nos rexit, quoad regimen collegii, apud nos factum fuit. Dato, quæso, veniam (si, quadam quasi venditatione mei, insolentior sim, illi me coegerunt), dum illis opponam quæ non possunt non esse *ἀντίφατικὰ*, quæque illi effutiunt in fervore suo et paulo acerbiori sermone. Accusor ab illis, satis scio (res enim palam est ex duobus hisce nunciis tuis), ac si homo hujusmodi fuerim, qui per fas nefasque ruerem, contra

omne imperium dominationemque, non obstante aliqua cujuscunque personæ præceptione. Ipse, quæso, intelligito, quod me attinet, quicquid id est quod de me levissimi homines dictitant aut suspicantur, tantum abesse me, ut regineis literis resisterem, ut in uno tuo verbo libentissime acquiescerem; et hoc est quod ab omnibus audies, aut illi nos nesciunt. Atque hoc loco, ne etiam istoc quoque nomine (quod male metuimus) traducamur, mentione facta nuncii tui, debes unum adhuc intelligere, benignissime patrone collegio nostro: petiit ille a nobis nuncius tres libras solidosque sex et octo denarios, mercedem laborum suorum: egi ego cum senatu nostro seniorum quantum potui, neque tamen poteram impetrare ab iis, ut de bonis collegii haberet persolutam; nempe remitti potius tabellionem oportere putant (ejusmodi eorum sermones sunt) ad illos qui honorem tuum abs re absque causa ad secundam hanc missionem adegerunt (homines nimirum nostros intelligunt, ne forte nescias), cum id neutiquam necesse fuit, quando nos in illis prioribus pacatissime acquievimus. Sed facio impudenter, isto modo revocando ad meas ineptias prudentes tuas cogitationes, dignissime senator omnis Angliæ: dato veniam; in hoc tempore sic mihi faciendum. Quod reliquum est, id est; nec aliud offero, quam meas supplices semper postulationes, idque unum est quod cupio his longis literis, ut me homunculum ad pedes tuos humillime prostratum respicias, et ne animo tuo insideant altius maledicentiæ sermones, neque aliter accedas ad nostram causam quam nos ab illis injuste læsi sumus, et in illis omnibus accusationibus pro humana fragilitate innocentes et innoxii. Sic ut hoc votum valere possit non cessabo indesinenter precari (si quando comparatio inter illos meque fuerit), ita cuique eveniat ut de republica, ecclesia, hoc collegio quisque mereatur. Deus illum omnem summum honorem tuum magna benedictione cumulatissime adaugeat, et ecclesiæ, reipub., nobisque quam diutissime

servet incolumem. E Coll. D. Joh. Evang. Cantab. 18 die Decembr. 1595.

Honori tuo deditissimus,

HENRICUS ALVEUS.

LORD BURGHLEY TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 103, art. 84.]

The lorde treasureres lettre to Mr. vice-chancelour and the heades, to enjoyn the fellowes of St. Johns, devided among themselves, in the quenes name to procede to the election of either Dr. Claiton or Mr. Stanton for their master, 19 Dec. 1595.

AFTER my vearie hartie commendacions: I have received from yowe, the vice-chauncelour, a letter of the xvth of this moneth, signed by your self and six other of the heades of howses and colledges theare; by which yowe have made mee awnswear to my letters of the xijth of this present. Accordinge to the which, beinge so her majesties pleisure signified by me unto yowe, it appeareth yowe have in assemblie with the heades of the colledges, together with conference had with such of the colledge of St. Johns as seemed to be the heades of the devision theare, uppon good deliberacion, intended to have agreed uppon the nominacion of sum one meete person for the place of master theare; but whan yowe cowld not so doo, yow afterwardes determined uppon two meete persons that had been of that cumpanie hearetofore, and not misliked by such of the fellowes whom yowe called unto yowe for conference, which two persons are named in your lettres to be D. Webster and Mr. Stanton. But yet, in conclusion of your lettre, yowe, the vice-chancelour, with the greater part of the heades, did showe your selfe inclinable to Mr. Staunton. Of this your proceadings I have advertised hir majestie, whoe hath a spetiall care to have both a learned, religious, and wise person, and also a man agreable to the whole cumpanie, and not inclined to anie faction: and

so in the ende hir majestie did of thes two accordinge to your opinions like of Mr. Stanton; but since the same time she hath also had good informacion made unto hir that one Mr. D. Claiton, master of Magdalein Colledge, weare a vearie meete person, the rather bicause he is unmarried, as the other two are not: and therefore in conclusion she hath commaunded mee to signifie to yowe the vice-chancellour, and the heades of the colledges, and so I do as your chancellor by hir majesties command, that yowe shoulde in sum assemblie with the former heades call the president of St. Johns Colledge, and sum convenient equal nombre of the fellowes that appeare to be devided in opinion, to whom yowe shall declare and delyver hir majesties princelie and royall resolucion: that if theie will have the choise of theire master by an eleccion, it shall be free for them to choose one of thes two, Doctor Claiton or Mr. Stanton, and so they may quietly procede; but if theie shall refuse to promise and yeld thereunto, than yowe must enjoine them in hir majesties name, as theie will avoide hir high displeasure, to forbeare from proceadinge to any manner of eleccion, so as hir majestie maye accordinge to hir regall authoritie, havinge the charg of government of the chyrch, for the common weale of the colledge, whereof she allsoe is inheritable fundatryce, name sum one to be the master theare as she shall finde to be for the benefitt and quietnes of the howse and furtherance of learninge thearein; of which two thinges she meaneth to have chief respect. And so committinge this matter to your discretions, I doe wishe most hartelie to see sum good ende hereof, and that such a master maye be theare as maie bringe seedes of concorde into the howse, beinge the principall band to continewe them in charitie, and thereby to prosper in grace and loving, wherof no on in that societie whosoever shall tak more comfort than my self, estemyng and reverencyng that colledg as my best parent that gave me norriture, to

know God truly, and to detest popery; which was above iij^{xx} yers now past.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, art. 65.]

To the right honorable my very good lord, the lord of Burghley, lord high treasurer of England, and chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

Right honorable, with remembraunce of my bounden dewtye: the directions of your lordships last lettres touching the choice of the master of St. Johns Colledge being accordingly by me performed yesterday in the afternone, as diverse of the fellowes then before me, and the heads of colleges, dyd promise to proceede willingly to the choice of one of those twoo from her majestie and your lordship recommended; so this present morning thei having, with generall consent, chosen Mr. D^{r}. Claiton, did theruppon (according to their statute) bring their sayd master unto me as vice-chancellor, to take his othe, which he hath done in their presence; the president declaringe first openly unto mee that thei had, with one consent, chosen him to be their master. Of which good yssew, as I was right glad, so your lordship, signifying in the sayd lettres that you dyd most hartely wissh to see a good eand, I thought yt my part herof, bie the same messenger, to certefye your lordship, knowing your lordship (for the particuler great affection your lordship beareth to that college) wilbe glad to heare of this good yssew, procured in thend by your lordships good meanes and honorable care, as thei do well fynd. Thus, sparing to bee further troublesome to your good lordship, I do commend the same to thallmightie, with my harty prayers for your lordships lief and health, for the good of our whole church and commen wealth, and particulerly of our Universitie, wherof we have, and still do

fynd your lordship our honorable and carefull chauncellour. From the Kinges College in Cambridge, the xxijth of December, 1595.

Your lordships humble and bounden to bee commaunded,

ROGER GOADE, procan.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, p. 66.]

To the right honorable our very good lord, the lord of Burghley, lord highe treasurer of England, and chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

RIGHT honorable, with humble remembrance of our bounden dutyes: the mastershippe of Magdalene Colledge being now voide, by Dr. Claytons preferment to St. Johns College (who was yesterday chosen and admitted), wee are bould (knowing your lordships honorable loving care both of the whole Universitye and also of every particuler college, as partes and members of the same) to put your lordship in mynd that as, by your honors late speciall care, St. Johns College is now well provyded of a meete head, so it would please your good lordship to be a meane, that there may be a good supply of this other roome, now consequently voide. Your lordship being pleased of late to use our opinions and commendacions for a meete master of St. Johns College, wee are the boulder in this other vacancye to commend unto your lordship Mr. Neale, brought up in St. Johns College, a batchellour in divinity, a man partly knowen to your lordship, and in our opinions not onely religious, learned, and of sober and honest conversacion, but also of that temperate moderacion and discreet cariage of himself, as wee thinke him in that respect also the meeter for this small preferrement, and for the good and

quiet governement of that house. Wee doubt not but a more number of the heades would willingly have joyned herin, but that (against this feast) they are gone from home. Thus, sparing further to trouble your lordship, and leaving the consideracion herof to your lordships wisdome, wee commend the same to th'almightie, this xxiijth of Decembre, 1595.

Your lordships humble and bounden to commaund,

ROGER GOADE, procan.
EDMUND BARWELL.
LAUR. CHADERTON.

THE FELLOWS OF ST. JOHN'S TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 79, art. 67.]

To the right honorable our verie singuler good lord, the lord Burghley, lord high treasorer of England.

CUM alias (honoratissime patrone) multa et eximia singularis tuæ erga nos benevolentiæ documenta dedisti, tum recenti hoc facto imprimis, quam esses erga nos paterno animo confirmasti. Cum enim de surrogando in *μακαρίτου* Whitakeri locum novo magistro vehementer (ut fit) dissentiremus, parumque abesset quin mutuis certaminibus collisi, pudendum de nobis spectaculum præberemus, tua tandem salutarine dicamus an divina prudentia factum est, ut talis vir nobis commendaretur, qui nemini invisus, omnibus carus et jucundus esset. Is est Cleitonus, vir summa integritate, eruditione, morum facilitate præditus, quo, si libera nobis vota fuissent, vix optassemus quidem meliorem. In eo itaque eligendo communibus studiis atque suffragiis consensimus; neque dubitamus fore, quin felicibus auspiciis inchoata concordia in perpetuum permansura sit. Te autem (honoratissime Mecænas) tanti beneficii auctorem merito suspicimus, veneramur, prædicamus. Si enim eth-

nici, post periculosos quibus perfuncti essent fluctus, Neptuno vota solverent; si coronam iis decernerent, quorum virtute incolumitatem consequerentur; si σωτῆρας καὶ εὐεργέτας viros de repub. præclare meritos appellarent; quæ nos tibi vota solvere, quas coronas decernere debemus? et ni Christianis nobis religio esset, præter unum illum, alium quempiam σωτῆρα appellare, tibi utique haud gravate nomen istud tam splendidum, tam magnificum, tam incomparabile tribueremus.

Deus opt. max. honorem tuum ecclesiæ pariter ac reipub. diutissime servet incolumem. E Coll. D. Johannis evangelistæ, octavo Kal. Januarii, 1595.

Honori tuo devotissimi,

Henricus Alveus.
Simon Robson.
Daniel Mousey.
Otthowell Hyll.
Arthurus Johnson.
Joannes Bois.
Joannes Harrison.
Jo. Allenson.
Willm. Hollande.
Guilielmus Billingsley.
Abdias Assheton.
Gulielmus Pratt.
Thomas Bends.
Henricus Hudson.
Henricus Briggs.
Guil. Nelson.
Oenus Gwyn.
W. Mottershedd.
Johannes Hook.
Robartus Spaldinge.
Petrus Bindless.
Valentinus Carey.
Edwardus Abney.
Johannes Gardinge.
Hugo Baguley.
Georgius Gowldman.
Richardus Horde.
Gregorius Newton.
Reginaldus Braithwaite.
Georgius Buddle.
Jacobus Crouther.
Valentinus Wood.
Thomas Turner.
Step. Thomson.
Christoph. Foster.
Randolphus Woodcock.
Johannes Goodwin.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 80, art. 53.]

To the right honorable my very good lord, the lord of Burghley, lord highe treasurer of England, and chauncellour of the Universitye of Cambridge.

RIGHTE honorable, myne humble dutie remembred: in my firste lettre to your lordship since I was chosen (thoughe very unworthie) to be your lordships vice-chancellour, I promised to be as sparing as might bee to trouble your lordship for ayde in Universitie causes; and so doe still purpose, considering your lordships great and waighty affayres; yet eftsoones (as occasion may require) I thinke it my part and dutye to acquaint your lordship. And at this present, having so fitte oportunitye by this bearer, I thought meete in breef to signifye to your lordship that since this feast of Christes nativitye, one Mr. Covell, fellowe of Queenes Colledge, preaching at St. Maryes upon the text, *Domus mea, etc. vos autem fecistis speluncam latronum*, in applyeing and inveyghing against those that did *facere speluncam latronum* in our church, did offensyvely and extraordinarily soe charge the noble men of this land specially, and in some sorte also the bisshops, as, being present, I thought it my part not onely to call him to aunswere (which I have done), but also by so fitte an occasion (for my better discharge), to give some significacion herof to your lordship, the rather for that for want of sufficient assistance of heades of colledges now from home, I can doe little in theis cases, and also because I cannot as yet, by way of counsaill and perswasion, induce the said partie to make voluntary convenient satisfaction, which I will yet further endevor, in the meane tyme, untill I may have necessary assistance required in theis cases. And so, being loth further to trouble your good lordship, I com-

mend the same, in my hartie prayers, unto almightie God. From the Kinges Colledge in Cambridge, the 2 of January, 1595.

Your lordships humble and bounden
to be commaunded,
ROGER GOADE, procan.

THE

VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 80, art. 56.]

To the right honorable the lord of Burghley, lord high treasurer of England, and chauncellour of the University of Cambrige.

RIGHT honorable, my bounden duty humbly remembred: where upon late commission and lettres from my lords of the counsaill unto this shire, for the provision of graine and other victualls for her majesties shippes, the justices, toward the proporcion of graine requyred, being 150 quarters of wheate and 400 quarters malte, did allotte, without the liberties of fyve myles, in wheat 60 quarters, and in malt 200; I did thinke it my part in this so speciall a service to take order that there should be helpe also within the said liberties; the rather, for that the Isle of Eeley hath small store of graine, and is like to beare the chief burden of the beeves and bacon; and those within the fyve myles for the most part have abused the grant, by parliament intended to the benefit of the University, to their owne particuler commoditye, not bringing their graine and other victualls to this markett, as they ought to have done. And therfore, according to the act of parliament, I gave lycense to the purveyour, under my seale of office, to take to the said use in wheate iiij^{xx} ten quarters, and in malt 200 quarters, to make up the full quantity of graine required. And because I thought meete to spare the common and poorer

sorte (the act of parliament leaving the forme of such lycense to the chancellour or vice-chancellour), I did direct the purveyour to certaine persons of best wealth, of whose habilitye I had good intelligence: amonge whom, dyvers repairing unto me, and showing their discontentments, that the same was not layde generally upon all sortes, and some of them saying (when they could not obtaine th'alteracion of my said lycense) that they could not make the provision, but would answerr the matter before the counsaill, I thought good beforehand to acquaint your honour herwith, as also that I have given warning to all the said parties comming to me, and to those townes whither the purveyour was directed by a minister of the Universitye of purpose sent with him, that if they did not hereafter better furnisshe our markett with graine and all other victualls for the benefitt of the University, according to the true intent of the said act, her majesties purveyours should be oftener licensed to come amongest them. And so leaving the consideracion unto your lordshipes wisdome, I commend the same unto almightie God. From the Kinges Colledge in Cambridge, the xijth of Januarye, 1595.

Your lordships humble and bounden
to be commaunded,
Roger Goade, procan.

PROSECUTION OF PETER BARO.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 80, art. 58.]

To the right honorable my verie good lord, the lord of Burghley, lord high treasurer of England, and chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge.

Right honorable, my bounden dutie humbly remembred: I am loth and (as I have formerly signified) wilbe sparing

to trouble your lordship in any sute for Universitie causes but when there is urgent necessitie. Yet for that it is my part and dutie to acquaint your lordship with thinges falling out here (where your lordship is our chief head and chauncellor), as any speciall occasion of importance shall arise, I am bould to signifye a late troublesome publick accident, touching D. Barow, the Frenchman, his sermon *ad clerum* the xijth of this January, wherof I would sooner have written, but that untill now (after due examinacion and proceeding) I could not so fully certifye your lordshippe.

So it is, right honorable, that certaine new controversies (about substantiall pointes of true religion) being here raised, to the great trouble of the Universitie, before my being in office, it pleased God shortly after myne entrance (by the good travaill of my lord his grace of Canterburye, my lord of London, and other devynes there, upon the sending up of Mr. Dr. Whitaker and Mr. Dr. Tindall deane of Elye) to blesse us with good successe, and an happie peace and quietnes in those controversies. Untill, by the said sermon, Dr. Barowe (the Lady Margarets reader in divinitye), contrary to the good advise given by my lords grace of Canterbury by lettres, the commandement by mee given to every colledge (with particuler significacion also to Dr. Barow), and against the peace of the Universitie, did againe offensively revive in publicke the said controversies. For remedy wherof (being so daungerous against the peace of thuniversity and the church), I have, with thadvise of such assistance of heades as were at home, proceeded in such manner as by the severall copyes therof (by one of the bedelles now of purpose sent) may more plainely appeare. Wherunto, for brevitie sake, I am bould to referre your lordship. This being a cause of such importance, and ecclesiasticall, I have thought meete also to acquaint my lords grace of Canterbury therwith by this bearer. [And] for the better staying and meeting withall in tyme of the inconveniences

already in part here found, and like more to breake forth in this University, and consequently in the church, upon this publicke occasion, it may please your good lordship to direct me and the rest of the heades presente with your wise and honorable advise (the rather for that here wanteth sufficient number of heades at home). Wherupon I shall rest without any further proceding against the partie untill I receyve your lordships pleasure and advise; yet meaning (with your lordships good lyking) to retaine the finall ordering locally here, in regard of the University jurisdiccion and priviledges, which I am bounde to my power to maintaine. And so doe humbly take my leave, with my hartie prayer to almightie God for your lordship. From the Kinges Colledge in Cambridge, the 29 of Januarye, 1595.

Your lordships humble and bounden
to be commaunded,

ROGER GOADE, procan.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PETER BARO.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 80, art. 60.]

Assertiones quædam D. Baronis in concione habita ad clerum, 12° Januarii.

1. DOCUIT Deum omnes et singulos absoluta voluntate ad vitam æternam creasse. Ratio. Creavit omnes ad suam imaginem, ergo ad beatam vitam; ac proinde neminem rejecit a salute, nisi ob peccatum superveniens.

2. Voluntatem Dei duplicem esse, viz. antecedentem et consequentem. Antecedente quidem voluntate Deum neminem rejecisse, alias improbasset opus suum. Ad hoc illustrandum adhibuit similitudinem { Regis / Patris / Agricolæ.

Rex leges fert ad civium commodum. Pater non gignit filium ad patibulum, aut ut exhæredet. Agricola non ferit arborem, ut eradicet.

3. Christum mortuum esse pro omnibus et singulis, ut omnes et singuli scirent se in Christo remedium habere, juxta illud, Christus venit ad servandum quod perierat. Omnes autem et singuli perierant in Adamo, ergo, etc. Nam remedium æque late patere atque morbum, et Deum non esse προσωπολήπτην.

4. Promissiones Dei ad vitam universales esse, et æque spectare ad Cainum atque Abelem, Esau atque Jacobum, Judam atque Petrum; et Cainum non magis a Deo fuisse rejectum quam Abelem, antequam se excluserat. Homines se excludere a cœlo, non Deum, juxta illud, Perditio tua ex te, Israel.

Collatione facta concordat cum originali copia, ita testor, Thomas Smith, notarius publicus.

Jo. Allenson. James Crouther.
Guil. Nelson. John Hooke.
Abdias Ashton. George Downham.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 80, art. 64.]

Interrogationes desumptæ et conceptæ partim ex schedula quadam per Magistrum Ashton et alios contra Doctorem Barow exhibita, et partim ex accusatione eorundem verbo tenus ad investigandam veritatem de concione ejusdem.

1. An, 12° Januarii, 1595, Dr. Barowe in concione sua ad clerum habita in templo beatæ Mariæ docuerit, Deum omnes et singulos absoluta voluntate ad vitam æternam creasse: et voluntatem Dei creatoris ac etiam redemptoris fuisse, ut omnes et singuli ad vitam æternam pervenirent; vel in hanc sententiam.

2. Item, utrum docuerit eisdem die et loco, omnes et singulos antecedente et primaria voluntate Deum creasse ad vitam æternam, neminemque eadem voluntate rejecisse aut reprobasse ad mortem, sed tantum voluntate consequente; et Deum neminem unquam voluisse rejicere antequam ipse ab eadem rejectum fuerit; vel in hanc sententiam.

3. Item, utrum tunc docuerit, ex parte Dei gratiam sufficientem datam et concessam esse omnibus et singulis, qua possunt servari si voluerint gratia recte uti, et si per eos non stet, et seipsos non excludant; vel saltem in hanc sententiam.

4. Item, utrum tunc docuerit beneficium mortis Christi, seu promissionem de semine mulieris contrituro caput serpentis, promiscue

spectare ad omnes et singulos, non magis ad Abelem quam ad Cainum, nec magis ad Jacobum quam ad Esauum, nec magis ad Petrum quam ad Judam ; vel in hunc sensum.

5. Item, utrum tunc docuerit omnes Dei promissiones ad salutem factas esse et communicatas omnibus et singulis, ita ut per eas possint servari si velint, et si seipsos non excludunt; vel in hanc sententiam.

6. Item, utrum tunc docuerit mortis Christi beneficium omnibus et singulis ex æquo et promiscue ex parte Dei concedi ac tribui, nisi quis velit seipsum ab hoc beneficio excludere sua propria culpa ; vel in hanc sententiam.

7. Item, utrum tunc aliquid præterea memineris eum docuisse de prædictis articulis aut eorum aliquo, vel contraria articulis in propositionibus nuper receptis aut eorum alicui vel ejusdem sensui.

Collatione facta concordat cum originali copia,
ita testor, Thomas Smith, notarius publicus.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 80, art. 65.]

Prima conventio Doctoris Barow coram procancellario et præfectis collegiorum, Januar. 17, 1595.

Md. Januar. 17, 1595. In primo conventu præfectorum collegiorum dominus procancellarius declaravit sibi nuper delatam esse querelam in scriptis quorundam baccalaureorum in theologia, contra doctorem Barow, subscriptam ipsorum manibus, quam tunc eidem ostendebat: onerans eundem doctorem Barow doctrina sua in concione ad clerum nuper habita, qua controversias pacate consopitas, contra pacem academiæ, et mandatum procancellarii collegiis singulis significatum, ac propositiones per reverendissimos patres approbatas, (quarum prius factus erat conscius) resuscitavit.

Cui objectioni postquam negative respondisset, collatio longa habita est cum eo per dominum procancellarium, præfectos collegiorum domi præsentes, sc. doctores Barwell, Clayton, magistrum Chaderton, et magistrum Overhall, regin. professorem, de prædicta concione, super delata in scriptis querela. Quo facto dominus procancellarius ita collegit, primum urgendo, deinde eundem doctorem Barow onerando.

Urgebat (ex responsione quadam D. Barow tunc distinguentis de verbis ex æquo et promiscue ex parte Dei gratiam omnibus esse

oblatam ad vitam æternam sufficientem, quæ verba in hanc sententiam idem D. Barow est interpretatus: sc. quoad homines universos, non quoad mensuram gratiæ datæ, nam aliis major gratia, aliis minor datur; aliis plura talenta, aliis pauciora:) hanc ejus assertionem et distinctionem gratiæ ad salutem oblatæ non modo dictis propositionibus repugnare, sed etiam certissimæ experientiæ: quoniam extra ecclesiam Turcæ et aliæ nationes barbaræ quamplurimæ, licet habeant externa dona hujus vitæ communia a Deo concessa, tamen gratia ad salutem sufficiente omnino destituuntur.

Onerabat vero eundem D. Barow dominus procancellarius in hunc effectum: Mirum sibi videri, quæ illum causa commovisset, ut contra mandatum prædictum, literas et propositiones missas ab archiepiscopo Cant., pacem academiæ tam bene compositam (textu etiam scripturæ [Jacobi i°. vers. 27.] quem elegerat, aliam de officiis caritatis erga orphanos et viduas doctrinam suadente), has iterum controversias excitarit, et turbarum in academia occasionem de novo præbuerit.

Quibus D. Barow in hunc affectum: Ad prius quo urgebatur nihil respondens, vel revocando, vel improbando prædictam suam opi[nionem, quam] paulo ante ingenue erat professus.

Ad posterius in hanc sententiam ab eo est responsum: Nempe se doctrinam Piscatoris in libello nuper edito adductum fuisse, ut contra quædam in illo libello posita doceret, non contra propositiones prædictas.

Cui dominus procancellarius: Illam causam non esse tanti ad eum incitandum quanti præcedentes prius commemoratæ ad illum a doctrina in concione sua ad clerum revocandum, ut omnino ab illis controversiis abstineret.

Tandem ita a domino procancellario conclusum est: Verum esse fateor te in illa tua ad clerum concione a verbis et phrasibus in illis propositionibus expressis tecte et caute abstinuisse: tamen utrum doctrinam illis propositionibus contrariam aut repugnantem tradideris, id jam restat qua poterimus ratione inquirendum. Ita eo tempore est discessum.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 80, art. 59.]

The act upon the personall accusacion.

Acta coram venerabili viro domino doctore Goade, sacræ theologiæ professore, almæ Universitatis Cant. procancellario, in camera sua infra Collegium Regale, Januarii 21°, ejusdem diei hora tertia pomeridiana, assistentibus ibidem venerabilibus viris doctoribus Tyndale, Barwell, Preston, et magistro Chaderton, in præsentia mei, Thomæ Smith, notarii publici.

Officium domini promot. contra magistrum Petrum Baronem, theologiæ doctorem, per quosdam Abdiam Ashton, Johannem Allinson, Willielmum Nelson, Georgium Downham, Jacobum Crowther, et Johannem Hooke.

Quibus, etc. comparuere partes utrinque, deinde Mr. Ashton nomine et vice et ex consensu reliquorum supra nominatorum tunc præsentium, allegavit præfatum dominum doctorem Barowe in concione ad clerum per eundem habita die lunæ, scilicet duodecimo die mensis Januarii, in ecclesia beatæ Mariæ, nonnulla tunc et ibidem docuisse, proposuisse, sive prolocutum fuisse, contraria ac repugnantia articulis quibusdam sive propositionibus reverendissimis dominis domino Johanne archiepiscopo Cant. et episcopo London. non ita pridem receptis, prout plenius patet ex dictis articulis sive propositionibus et per schedulam quandam superius, viz., decimo septimo die Januarii ultimo elapso domino procancellario per præfatum Ashton nomine quo supra contra præfatum doctorem Barowe traditam et exhibitam. Ad quos articulos sive propositiones una cum schedula prædicta in se continente ipsissima verba per præfatum doctorem Barowe prolata, aut saltem in effectu consimilia, refert se pars dicti Ashton, et ad probationes legitimas in præsentia dicti doctoris Barrowe confidentis allegata et exhibita par partem præfati Ashton contra eundem doctorem Barowe aliqua ex parte fuisse ac esse vera, et exceptis quibusdam verbis in primo articulo schedulæ prædictæ per partem dicti Ashton exhibitæ ac prima ejusdem linea contentis, viz. *absoluta voluntate*, quæ verba omnino negat per eundem prolata fuisse, aut alia quælibet verba repugnantia aut aliquo modo contraria prædictis articulis sive propositionibus a prædictis reverendissimis dominis domino archiepiscopo Cantuar. et episcopo London. receptis; unde dictus Ashton nomine quo supra produxit in testes super materia per eundem superius allegata et exhibita quosdam Georgium Estye, Thomam Harison, Franciscum Savage, Thomam Bendes, Thomam Muncke, Cuthbertum Bambrigge, Johannem Blithe, sacræ theologiæ baccalaureos, et Samuelem Harsenet et Tho-

mam Crowche, in artibus magistros, quos dominus admisit et juramento oneravit de fideliter deponendo, in præsentia dicti doctoris Barowe, moniti per dominum procancellarium ad excipiendum contra testes prædictos aut eorum quemlibet, si sua putaverit interesse; qui præsens in judicio productioni et examinationi testum prædictorem expresse consentiebat: deinde dominus, aliis negotiis impeditus, assignavit testibus prædictis ad subeundum examen in aliud tempus.

Januarii xxij^{do}, coram eodem domino procancellario in camera sua, hora prima pomeridiana ejusdem diei, in præsentia mei, Thomæ Smith.

Officium domini promot. contra doctorem Barowe per partem magistri Ashton. } Quibus, etc. dominus ex officio promot. decrevit pro testibus superius in hac causa juratis, ad subeundum examen in hos, etc. et eosdem tam ad promotionem partis dicti Ashton, nomine quo supra, quam ex officio suo examinavit super articulis quibusdam, ex materia superius per partem dicti Ashton in scriptis tradita et allegatione verbo tenus per eundem Ashton in retroactis apud act. fact. desumptis, qui testes in vim juramenti sui corporalis prius præstiti deponunt prout in proxima pagina et sequentibus.

[Then follow the depositions of witnesses against Baro, in answer to the interrogations given before at p. 92.]

PETER BARO TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 80, art. 69.]

Illustrissimo sapientissimoque viro domino Guilielmo Cecilio, summo hujus regni thesaurario.

Audio, non sine magno animi dolore, doctorem Goad, tuæ hujus academiæ procancellarium, illustrissime domine, meum nomen ad tuam dominationem detulisse; nec tamen satis intelligo, quid de me potissimum queratur, quæ mihi causa fuit cur has ad tuam dominationem scribere auderem, quibus ingenue et perspicue explicarem, unde hanc adversus me occasionem arripuerit. In quo si quid

a me peccatum sit, tuum judicium tuamve censuram subire haud recusem. Ergo 12° Januarii die, concionem ad clerum, ex professionis meæ instituto, pro hujus academiæ more habui: in qua inter alia multa, media fere concione, hæc tria dixi, de quibus postea sum in jus a domino procancellario vocatus. 1. Deum omnes in Adamo ad suam similitudinem, ac proinde ad vitam æternam, creasse: a qua etiam neminem arceret nisi propter peccatum, ut docet Damas. lib. 2, cap. 29, de fid. orthod. 2. Christum mortuum esse pro omnibus sufficienter: contra Joh. Piscatorem, hominem Germanum, qui id negat, cujus sententiam ecclesiæ Anglicanæ confessioni contrariam esse ostendi, ex articulis hujus regni parlamento approbatis, et regiæ majestatis auctoritate confirmatis, articulo 31, cujus verba recitavi. 3. Dei promissiones nobis in Christo factas, ut generaliter in sacris literis proponuntur, esse generaliter intelligendas, ut etiam habetur articulo Anglicanæ confessionis 17. Verum capita hæc tria quibusdam non placuerunt, qui jam persuadere conantur, Deum maximam hominum partem ad interitum de industria hactenus creasse et quotidie creare, ut ex illorum perditione gloriam sibi acquirat: et Christum nequaquam pro omnibus mortuum esse; non quod nulli beneficium illius respuant, sed quod ipse nolit suam illis mortem prodesse, propterea quod sint non ad salutem, ut alii, sed ad exitium creati. Eademque de causa nolunt promissiones esse generales, sed ad paucos illos solos eas extendunt, imo restringunt potius, quos etiam solos dicunt a Deo creatos esse ut servarentur. Hæc sunt de quibus hodie accusor, et apud te, vir clarissime, traducor, quæ tamen ego ingenue (ut me coram tanto tamque illustri, docto, et religioso viro loquentem decet) profiteor me dixisse; et vera adhuc, imo nostræ, hoc est Christianæ, religionis fundamenta esse credo. Sic vero de his mecum egit dominus procancellarius, ut non tam me falsum dixisse, quam contra novos

novem ante aliquot septimanas huc missos articulos, loquutum esse urgeret. Quod ego sum inficiatus, nonnullo modo id me in animo habuisse dixi: sed tantum evangelicam veritatem contra Joh. Piscatorem defendere, cujus libellum in multorum juvenum manibus esse noram; me itaque contra novos articulos nec dixisse quicquam, nec voluisse. Hæc ita gesta sunt. In quibus si quid peccarim, in tua sum potestate, mi domine, nec tuam ut dixi censuram recuso: humiliter tamen atque obnixe tuam dominationem rogans atque obsecrans, idque per Deum immortalem, de cujus cultu agitur, ut ne quid de nobis, pro tua tam celebrata prudentia et humanitate, statuere sinistramve ullam opinionem concipere velit, priusquam de trium horum capitum veritate, pro tua singulari pietate et eruditione, diligenter etiam atque etiam inquisieris; et si verum dixisse comperiar, quod spero, obstare velis quo minus hic quicquam gravius contra me statuat dominus procancellarius. Equidem mihi gravissimum est, quod postquam in tua hac academia totos jam 24 annos theologiam profitear, idque minimo 20 nempe librarum stipendio contentus, quum jam senio confectus, aliquem meorum laborum compensationem abs te hujus academiæ cancellario, viro literato literatorumque amante et patrono, expectarem, contra eveniat, ut apud tuam dignitatem de fama laborem. Tuum tamen tam prudens solidumque in rebus difficilibus et abstrusis judicium me consolatur, sperantem tuam excellentiam mihi alteram aurem reservaturam. In quo tanquam in portu acquiescens, Deum optimum maximum precor ut te, illustrissime domine, diu huic ecclesiæ, regno, academiæ nobisque superstitem conservet et protegat. Cantab. 9 Feb. 1595.

Tuæ dominationis et dignitatis observantissimus,

P. Baro.

PETER BARO TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 82, art. 91.]

Illustrissimo prudentissimoque viro, domino Guiliermo Cicilio, summo Angliæ thesaurario et academiæ Cantabrigiensis cancellario dignissimo.

Quod me, abhinc aliquot mensibus omni auxilio destitutum, tuo favore tutari volueris, illustrissime domine, jam egi et habeo gratias quantas possum maximas. Quoniam autem existimo eos qui mihi non ita benevolunt in me, quum renovanda erit mea ad prælegandi munus electio (quod sub finem Novembris, biennio scilicet tum exacto, fieri debet), aliquid molituros, nec sit præter te (Mecænas optime) ad quem potius confugere debeam, possim, aut velim, quam ad tuam unius dominationem, ab ea suppliciter peto, ut mihi, tum pro tua in literatos benevolentia, auxilio esse velis, quo in hoc prælegandi munere continuari possim: hoc saltem biennio, ne cum aliqua famæ jactura, quorundam factione, ejectus videar. Meam autem de prædestinatione sententiam, ex qua hæc adversus me orta est invidia, ad te, mihi plurimum observande domine, mitto; rogans ut si eam per tua gravissima negotia perlegere possis, qualis sit ipse judices, et simne ego, propter eam, tuo favore eoque in tua academia munere indignus. Et tamen hac conditione mitto, ut si quid in ea falsi, (quod vix existimem, quum sit hæc plurium reformatarum ecclesiarum sententia) sed tamen si quid in ea falsi aut obscuri offenderit tua singularis eruditio, illud emendare, hoc vero explicare paratus sim: sin vero sit hæc sententia vera, humiliter per Deum immortalem precor, ut et tua pietas favere velit, tali enim certe indiget hæc veritas patrono, ne forte opprimatur. Nec tamen, si in hoc prælegandi munere confirmatus tua auctoritate fuerim, mihi propono hanc quæstionem pluribus cum ullius offensione agitare, sed parce

et modeste, si quando locus id postularit, attingere; aut ab ea etiam penitus, si id tua dominatio ex academiæ utilitate fore judicet, abstinere, et de aliis theologiæ capitibus disserere. Itaque de me, illustrissime domine, pro tuo arbitrio statues; ego enim is sum, qui aut loqui aut tacere, te jubente, tam paratus sim, quam Deum optimum maximum oro, ut te, literatorum ac præcipue Cantabrigiensium tuorum præsidium, huic regno et ecclesiæ nobisque incolumem conservet. Londini, 17 die Septemb. anno Domini 1596.

Tuæ dominationis humillimus servus,

P. Baro.

DISPUTES WITH THE TOWN.

THE MAYOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 82, art. 36.]

To the right honorable hys very good lord, the lord highe treasorer of England, one of hir majesties most honorable pryvy counsell.

My bounden duty to your good lordshippe in most humble manner remembred: I have this vijth of October receyved your honorable lettres, datyd the first of this moneth, whereby I perceyve your lordship is enformed that I shold have uttered some malicious speeches to your prejudice and dishonour: whereof, right honorable and my very good lord, for so I have alwayes found you, as my conscyence tellyth me that I am altogither guiltles, so I most humbly besech your honour to repute me, the rather for that my adversaryes (of what credytt soever they seeme to be) do therein now bewray their apparant malyce towardes me, that they, almost a full yere after eny communicacion had bitwixt them and me concernynge your honour, do lay to my charge such speeches as, if I had spoken, it had bene their

dutyes to have discovered longe since. But the Almighty knoweth I never did in harte conceyve or in speche wittingly or willingly utter eny other then very greate honour in your good lordship, and much lesse wold so farre forgett my selfe as to utter open speech tendinge to the dishonour and discredit of your lordship. Also, where I am charged to have dealt frowardly against the state of the University, and to the infringment of my oath, I have such confidence in the right and truth of my cause, and in your good lordships upright and indifferent justice, that I wilbe ready when I shalbe called therunto to answere all that touchinge those matters can be objectyd against me; and withall to prove that, on the contrary parte, greate wronges have bene offered to the body whereof, by my office and oath, I am at this tyme to have espetiall care: nothinge doubtinge but that, upon the hearinge of both partes, the frowardnes (if eny be) shalbe found to be in my accusers, or some of them, who very unjustly seeke to procure me your honors greate displeasure, to hevy for me to beare. Most humbly beseechinge your good lordship to reteyne a favorable opinion of me, accordinge to your accustomed clemency used to all, and I, accordinge to my bounden duty, wyll dayly pray to the everlyvinge God longe to preserve your good lordship in health and felicity.

Your lordships most humble,

ROBERT WALLIS, maior of Cambridg.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 82, art. 37.]

To the right honorable the lorde Burghley, lorde highe treasurer of Englande, give these.

RIGHT honorable my singuler good lorde: as I professe my selfe to have obteyned my best preferrmentes by your

honorable favour, and in all my fortunes to have had your favourable assistance, so beinge nowe chosen vice-chancellour of the University, and so to be a pore deputy under your lordship, I most humbly crave the continuance of the same your greate favour to my selfe, and your lordships accustomed lovinge care over the sayde University; and the rather because (as wee lately presumed to acquainte your lordship) the maior and his brethren have attempted to infringe one of our aunciente and usuall customes. So most humbly recommendinge my service to your lordships commaundes, I hartely pray God to graunte you longe life and many happy dayes. Corpus Christi Colledge in Cambridge, November 5°, 1596.

Your lordships in all duety most bounden ever,

JOHN JEGON, procanc.

COMPLAINTS OF THE TOWN.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 82, art. 38.]

Injuryes and misdemeanours by the Universitie of Cambridge and the officers and ministers thereof offered and committed to the maior, baylyffes, and burgesses of the same towne generallie and particularlie.

1. *Inprimis*, aboute two yeares since, or thereaboutes, the lordes of her majesties most honnorable pryvye counsell sent a comission to all justices of peace for restrainte of corne and provision for the poore; and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Edmondes, justices of the peace and aldermen of the towne, dealinge with the badgers and corne in the markett, accordinge to the booke of articles sent from the right honnorable pryvie counsell, were forbidden in open markett to intermedle concerninge the sayd lettres and articles by one Mr. Bagfeild, then taxor of the Universitie of Cambridge, and

his fellowe, to the justices greate disgrace and the hindraunce of hir majesties service.

2. Item, the Universitie justices, beinge eight or nyne in nomber, will never come to the quarter sessions of the peace or gaoll deliverye within the sayd towne, nor certefie any recognisaunces for alehowses or for the peace, and seldome for matters of ffelonye, but doe usuallye determyne those recognisaunces in theire pryvate metinges. Neither will they suffer any justice of the towne to awarde any processe against any scholler or schollers servauntes, allthoughe theire authoritye be equall in commission.

3. Item, yf any ffreeman deale in any matter contrarie to theire likinges, they will discommon that ffreeman, viz. make a lawe or ordinaunce, that noe scholler or person pryviledged shall buy or sell with any such ffreeman, upon a greate payne.

4. Item, the court in the consistorye of the Universitye is called by the Universitye men the townesmen scourge, and soe it is indede; for one Maninge, a ffreeman, spent in chardges of suyte fowerscore poundes against a scholler, viz. Mr. Norgate, and yet his cause not ended, beinge upon a bond. Allsoe, yf any judgement be given in theire court, they will allowe noe writt of error or other proces to remove any cause from them.

5. Item, for chaundlers, bakers, brewers, and victualers, the proctours and taskers are agreed withall at the begininge of the yeare, soe that some victualers, withoute restrainte, doe usuallye dresse more fleshe on a fastinge day at night then the best colledge doth dresse on any day in the weeke. The chaundlers, bakers, and brewers doe sell at theire owne pryces without restrainte, and these and all other victuallers doe pay, as it were, a common ffyne for all these abuses.

6. Item, the officers of the Universitye beinge clarkes of the markett doe tollerate the abatement of the assize of

breade in Sturbridge fayre, and they allowe the brewers to sell theire beare in Sturbridge ffayre time for xvj$^{d.}$ in every barrell of beare more than the pryce sett downe by usuall proclamacion.

7. Item, a man, by recognisance with two suertyes bounde to the goode behaviour, the recognisaunce forfeyted, the partye principall by the vice-chauncellour, or his deputie, committed to pryson for the penalltye of the bond, and the suertyes dischardged; and after the partye was released oute of sessions and the recognisaunce not certefyed.

8. Item, the maiour goinge aboute to represse misdemeanours offered by divers younge men of the Universitye, and to see the quenes peace keptt, was assalted and evel entreated by three or fowre schollers, and his gowne rent and spoiled, and some used lewde speaches to the maiour, and he put in danger of his lyf. And the schollers beinge complayned upon, answer was made by some Universitye officers that they could not amend it, for soe it hathe been and soe wilbe still.

9. Item, a forreyner keepinge open shopp, contrarye to the order of the towne and the lawes of the land, sent for before the maiour did promesse to shutt his wyndowes untill he might get leave; yet afterwardes, by the counsell of Mr. Smith, late bedle of the Universitie, he would not; whereupon the maiour comaunded a constable to shutt downe his wyndowes, which the constable did in quiet manner; yett that constable was presentlie, by the sayd Smithes meanes, committed to pryson by the vice-chauncellours deputye, and afterwardes was condempned x$^{li.}$ by the sayd deputye for shuttinge downe those wyndowes, and might not be admitted a day to answer nor to reteyne counsell, nor to have a copye of the lybell. And that fforreyner was made a schollers servaunte onely to crosse the maiour, and to prevent the musters; as Mr. Smith, the late bedle of the Universitye, confessed.

10. Item, by composition betwene the towne and the Universitye, the maiour and the towne is to search leather, and to seize; yet lately one Palmer beinge searcher, and others, are sued for the seizinge of the leather forfeited, contrary to the composition, and that by Mr. Smith his procurement.

11. Item, the proctours at everye Sturbridge fayre usuallie receyve (*colore officii*) of everye grocer, soper, and such like, of some money, of some spyces, and other some wares, to the terryfyinge of the marchauntes to resorte thither.

12. Item, the taskers have of everye victualer in the faires and in the towne a certeine some of money for sufferinge them to sell wyne and to victuall, and for theire signes, and for breakinge the assize; and they make thereby a greate gaine; for there is in the towne and libertyes eight or nyne score victuallers oute of the ffaire tyme, and fewe or none of them lycensed accordinge to the statutes; and yf it be, it is very latelye.

13. Item, the commissarye and proctours in Sturbridge ffaire doe hold plee of informacions against strangers cominge to the ffaire with wares, upon the statute, for not beinge a prentize to the occupacion, and many other penall statutes which they use; and there the sayd strangers are condempned upon the statutes, and they deale soe hardlye in such like cases with marchauntes and others repairinge to the ffaire, that divers of the best sorte have drawne them selves from thence, and manie more will doe, to the greate hindrance of the burgesses, beinge owners of the ffayre, except spedye redresse be had therein.

14. Item, they priviledge divers graduates and others, to the nomber of eleaven score or thereaboutes, in the towne, usinge lay trades, as husbandrye, brewinge, and other trades, for theire onlie mainteynaunce, and dyvers wydowes, to defeate the quenes majestie of subsedy and other dueties. And the nomber of the previleged persons

doth excede the subsedye men of the towne; and they will not permitt the landes of the schollers servauntes to be rated in the subsedye, and yet the statute of the subsedy is direct in that matter.

15. Item, they give lycense to divers yearelie for the killinge of ffleshe in Lent, and they taske greate ffynes for the same.

16. Item, althoughe they havinge livinge within the colledges incident to theire places, yet many buy and sell corne in these deare yeares and other tymes, and contract for marchaundize and usury to infinite somes, to the great hindrance and decaie of thinhabitauntes there.

Item, these generall misdemeanours, besides manie outeragious particuler offences, are used and committed by the Universitie and pryviledged persons, whereof the maior, bayliffes, and burgesses humblie praie and desire reformacion.

13th November, 1596.

LORD BURGHLEY TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 103, art. 86.]

Minutes to the vice-chancelour and University of Cambrige.

After my harty commendations: althowgh I as your chancellour am bownd and so alwaies have been disposed to assist and defend yow against all publicque wronges committed against anie your priviledges, so maie I not, with reason and other duetye, by cullour thereof, cumfort or favour your liberties to offend the maiour and cominalty ther of Cambrige, thereby not onelie doing wronge and procuring complaints to be made against yowe, but in sum sort, by misusing of your great liberties, to putt the same in danger to be forfeited and resumed; as if great enormities be found in anie subjectes havinge liberties, the prince

ordenarelye owght to resume the liberties, and to committ the same to such as will use the same in good sort, to the benefitt of all hir subjectes. And this admonicion I am bold at this time to give yowe, uppon sum reports made unto mee of divers thinges, whereof the maiour and the comminaltye have informed mee, with intencion to have mee, by good advise and by the authoritie I have, to provide remedye thereof in charitable and peaceable manner, which I wishe yowe to regard as a matter reasonably by them required. And to the intent yow maie perceive sum part of theire complaintes, I doe send a memoriall of sum fewe of the same, conteined in this paper subscribed with my hand, which I think vearye necessary to be reformed, if the complaintes thereof be trewe, as is surmised and is offred to be proved, if hereafter the same be not remedied. And so wishing that as yowe and the towne are by corporacion two severall bodies, so yet, considering yowe are both derived under one head, which is the quenes majesty, I wishe yowe also to unite your selves under that head, by whose authoritie onely, under God, yowe have your powers for governement given for the benefitt of the common weale, and not for privat estimation or affection.

28 November, 1596.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 82, art. 39.]

To the right honorable the lorde Burghley, lorde high treasurer of England, dd.

RIGHT honorable: we receaved of late, togither with your honors letters, a schedule contayninge certayne articles of complaint exhibited by the maior and burgesses of the towne of Cambridge against us, the officers and others of the Universitie. In the one we finde and acknowledge

your lordships usuall greate love towards us, more easelie seene of us all then can be dulye expressed with thankes of anie; and in the other the froward affection of our unkinde neighbours the townsmen, who beinge challenged for infringinge our accustomed priviledge (which all that have office amonge them have bene yearely sworne to maintayne), they have in their displeasure nowe againe renewed such ould complaintes as have bene answered to their shame oftentimes heretofore and are utterly untrue, the which this our present shorte and direct answer we hope well will justifie, if it may please your honor to vouchsafe the readinge thereof. And so in all bounden dutie yealdinge the humbliest thankes we can for your good lordships most wise and honorable order therin enjoyned, with our dayly hartie prayers unto God for the longe and prosperous preservation of your lordship to the greate good of this our Universitie, and no les benefitt of the whole realme, we humblie take our leave. Cambridge, this 10th of December, 1596.

Your honors most highlie bounden allwayes,

John Jegon, procan.	Ric. Clayton.
Roger Goade.	Thomas Legge.
Robert Some.	Thomas Preston.
Umphry Tyndall.	Laur. Chaderton.
Thomas Nevile.	James Mountagu.

The answere of the Universitie of Cambridge unto certeine articles of complainte exhibited by the maiour and townsmen of Cambridge againste the sayed Universitie, unto the righte honorable the lord keeper, lord treasurer, and others.

1. They complaine that the Universitie justices never come to the quarter sessions within the towne, nether certyfye any recognizances, but determine thereof in theire private meeteings, nor will suffer any justice of the towne to awarde processe against ether scholer or scholers servante.

1. As toucheinge this article; ffyrste, wee do affirme it to

be utterly untrue that they do never come, and do in proofe therof alledge Mr. Dr. Prestons beinge there at the last gaole deliverie, Mr. Dr. Binge his continuall resorting to those services (yf he understoode thereof), as longe as his healthe did thereunto suffer him; Mr. Dr. Legges often beinge there in like manner; with protestacion for the rest, as touchinge theire willingnes and readines thereunto, yf the daye for that meeteinge were certeine, or that they mighte have intelligence thereof from the maiour, who appointeth the time for that service. And concerninge the certefyeinge of recognizances, wee referr our selves to the recordes of those sessions, which will very certenly manifest theire untrue dealeinge with your lordships therein. And concerninge our not certyfyeing of some such recognizances as are taken by the vice-chauncellour in matters of the peace, wherein a person by our charter pryviledged is a partie, wee do most humblie desier it may please your honorable lordships for that particuler to be referred unto the opinion of Sir Christofer Wraye, late lord cheefe justice of England and his associate in that circuite, who, upon the peruseinge of our charters concerninge that matter, by reason of a complainte made aboute the refuseinge of a supersedeas in a matter of the peace concerninge one Thredder, a townsman, and one Mr. Thomas Whitnell, a scholer, it was by them found that by her majesties graunte unto us, confirmed by acte of parliament, whereunto the vice-chauncellour by othe is bownd, a supersedeas could not ly against any proceedeinge of the vice-chauncellour in a matter of the peace where a person pryviledged by the University was a partie; and that the vice-chauncellour for the time beinge mighte deale in matters of the peace and in cases concerninge victuallers accordinge to the lawes and customes of the Universitie, which hath ever used not to certyfie the recognizances taken by the vice-chauncellour in such cases. All which we wilbe readie to shewe oute of

our charters and records, whensoever it shall please your good lordships to require it.

2. That the proctours and taxers tollerate the eateinge of fleshe on fishe daies. That they suffer bakers, brewers, and all other occupations to sell at theire owne prices withoute restrainte.

2. How untrue these generall complaintes are, it may appeere by the extreites of the University leetes, wherein fynes and amerciaments yerelye imposed upon dressers and eaters of fleshe, bakers, brewers, chaundlers, and other offenders, amounte to greate summes of monie, yf they were streightlye exacted; and further by records of the consistory courte, where dayly very manie by sentence are condemned, as also by extraordinarye paynes of severall vice-chauncellours in proper person sercheinge and lokeinge to the stricte observacion of thassize sett and proclaymed. And lastly, the present assize of bread, beere, candles, etc. beinge greater almost then in any place of England, for proofe of all which wee shalbe able to exhibite specialities at your honours appointment.

3. That, beinge clarckes of the markett, they tollerate the abatement of breade and beere in Stirbrige faire.

3. For Sturbridge fayre time the ordinarye rate and assize of breade and beere are, and have bene time out of minde, somewhat respected, and not exactlie punished in regard of the cariage thither, beinge a mile distant from the towne, and that done upon earnest suite of the townsmen, viz. Yaxleye, Crofote, Sparrowe, Steevens, avoweinge that custome to have bene used time oute of minde.

4. They sue theire offycers for sercheinge and seysinge of leather, contrary to theire owne composicion with the towne.

4. Wee sue not any offycer for sercheinge or seisinge of leather forfeyted; but by our charter offenders in that be-

halfe, and in all other personall accions (maime and felony excepted) wherein a scholler or schollers servante is a partie, oughte to be commenced, censured, and sentenced by the vice-chauncellour only; notwithstandinge mulctes and fines upon forfeytures for leather belonge and are allowed to the towne by composition.

5. Greate summes of monie and commodites taken of all marchauntes and others tradinge Stirbridge faier by the proctours.
6. Mony taken of victuallers both in Stirbridge faire and the towne by the taxers to tollerate theire sellinge of wine, beere, breade, etc. under thassize.

5, 6. To both these articles concerninge our ordinary offycers in Styrbridge fayre, wee cannot learne (havinge duly examined these matters) that any of them can be justlie chardged with any such corrupcion for or towards any victualler, marchaunte, or any other tradeinge the sayed fayre, as those of late yeres are redy to answere, upon oathe or otherwise, before there accusers; some of there servantes vehemently suspected (thoughe not convinced) of badd dealeinge, have bene removed, and straighte order taken (before these complaintes,) by the vice-chauncellour and the heades of colledges, that the proctours and taxers shall take no servantes dueringe the time of their offyce but such as are thoughte meete by the vice-chauncellour for the time beinge, and the more parte of the heades, for theire honestie and fidelitie. It may be that these ouer accusers do esteeme this to be corrupcion, viz. to take and dispose of wares corrupt and forfeyted by statute after sentence geaven, or to take usuall fees for tryeinge and sealeinge of weightes and measures, which the lawes allow.

7. That diverse of them buye and sell corne, and contract for marchandizes and usury to infinite summes.

7. For buyeinge and sellinge of corne to gaine by, etc., to ouer knowledge it is utterly untrue; and wee take it to

be an intollerable slander to scholers, except it be prooved againste some particular men, whome wee leave in this, as in former occasions, to answere for them selves; onely wee knowe that bursers and stewards of colledges oftentimes are driven to make greate provision of graine as well for thexpenses of theire severall howses as also to satysfye the rent corne of college tenauntes that dwell farr off, and are driven to make such provision neere the Universitye. As for usury, scholers are not acquainted withall that wee know of.

14th Dec. 1596.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 82, art. 40.]

Clarissimo domino, domino Burghleiensi summoque thesaurario totius Angliæ et cancellario longe dignissimo academiæ nostræ.

Honoratissime, ea est semperque fuit excellens bonitas tua erga nos (nominatim, in ultima dimicatione nostra de juramenti prætorii Cantabrigiensis formula) quæ vicit omnes nostras artes formulasque gratias agendi. Ita enim accepimus, ope tua potissimum, de hac tota re, quam honorificentissime et (quam fieri potuit) celerrime definitum fuisse, omninoque sic, ut omnibus ex partibus se ostenderit paterna omnis indulgentia tua, sollicitudo, auctoritas, atque prudentia: singulæ plusquam singulares, nisi essent usitatæ; nunquam magis spectatæ fortassis quam in hac re atque tempore. Meritissimo igitur debemus amplitudini tuæ omnem sinceræ observantiæ constantiam, non modo ut summo totius Angliæ consiliario et cancellario nostro, sed etiam ut communi parenti et tutori totius academiæ longe longeque dignissimo. Sed quid multa? Sine nos modo optare tibi eos oculos quos in pectora possis inserere eorum qui habent aliquid cordis academici. Videres quibus a

Deo votis contendimus, ut a nobis singulis pars aliqua vitæ et salutis nostræ decerpatur, quæ addatur tuæ, cujus præsidio vivit et viget academia nostra, proptereaque (uti par est) preces assiduas fundit, ut (quam beatissima conditione) diutissime perfruamur glorioso solatio patrocinii tui. Cantabrigiæ, e senatu nostro, pridie Id. Decemb. 1596.

Tuæ dominationis observantissimi,
Procancellarius et universus senatus Cantab.

FURTHER COMPLAINTS OF THE TOWN.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 82, art. 41.]

Injuries and wrongs by thuniversitie and by schollers offerred to thinhabitantes of Cambridge, and by them hitherto suffered without complainte.

1. Peter Harrisouns howse, in the night time, was broke open and his glasse wyndowes beaten downe by schollers.

2. Martin Whartons howse broke open and entred with force in the night by schollers.

3. Mr. Pattisoun, procter, threatned John Goodwyn to enter his howse with force in the night time to make search ther, and cam with force accordinglie to doe yt; and beinge charged by a justice of peace to keepe the peace, commaunded the justice to gett him home, sayinge that otherwise he wold sett him home; and even the same night Pattison and his companie had almoste murdered John Goldesborowe, sonne of Goldesborowe the alderman, quarrelinge with him onely for syttinge at his fathers doare.

4. Martin Wharton, constable, being charged to make hue and crye for persouns suspected of fellonie, going aboute to execute his dutie, was charged by the procter to

gett him home, and threatned otherwyse to have a sworde thrust in him.

5. John Barbar, chandeller, was with force assaulted at Gogmagoge hilles by two of the procters men, and his horse, his panyers, and a hundreth poundes of candell, before day taken from him with violence, and brought to Cambridge, and ther the candelles taken away by the proctours, whoe threatned him dayly to have of him vj$^{li.}$ in money for carryinge the candelles owt of the towne.

6. The proctours deputie, after nine of the clock at night, and divers with him, holdinge naked swordes in their handes, entered into the howse and bed-chamber of Roger Fidlinge to search for flesh. The man and his wyffe beinge both in bedd faste asleepe, who (awakinge with the noyse, and greatlie frighted with the sight) made an outcry, which when Henry Clarke, maior, did heare, he came into the street, commaundinge the peace to be kept; and was, by the procters deputie, charged to gett him into his howse, and threatned otherwyse to be sett in.

7. Richard Robinson was assaulted in the high waye, a horse of his killed that cost him 4^{or} poundes, twelve score poundes of candelles taken from him by Mr. Browne, proctor, who did convent him before the vice-chancellour for carryinge the candell, and gott him condemned in twelve poundes of money, and kept him in prison till he paid viij$^{li.}$ of the xij., contrary to lawe, and to the utter undoinge of him, his wyffe, and chilldren.

8. Mr. Pattyson, procter, with force tooke thre dosen of candell from Henry Raper, and had of him x$^{s.}$ in monye for carryinge the same candell.

9. Mr. Browne, procter, tooke from Christopher Ray tenn dosen of candell by force, and for carryinge the same candell gott him condemned by the vice-chanceller in xij$^{d.}$ for every pounde, and kept him in prison xiiij. dayes, and had on him xvj$^{s.}$ in monye.

10. Mr. Chambers, procter, restrained Steven Newman from carryinge candelles out of the towne, and after tooke of him vj$^{s.}$ in monie to licence him to carrie his candelles out of the towne.

11. Mr. Lylesse, procter, assaulted the same Newman at Barnwell before daye, and stayed him with force, pulled down his hampers, on which he had xxiij$^{li.}$ of redy money, and xl. pounds worth of wares; which wares Mr. Lylesse tooke owt of the hampers, threwe them in the myre, searchinge for candell, and found none: by meanes wherof Newman was not onely in feare to have loste his wares and monye, but was dryven to bringe his wares backe againe, and loste his markett.

12. Henry Luck bought xiij. dosen of candell of James Robson, and as he was carryinge them towardes Bedforde, Mr. Lylesse, procter, tooke them away from him in the feilde with force, and besides putt Luck in such feare that he never durst come to crave restitution.

13. The same Mr. Lylesse tooke from James Robsoun his horse as he was goinge to his markett, and kept him 4^{or} dayes; made Robson leese his markett, and to pay iij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$ for his horse meate.

14. James Robsoun for carryinge five dosen of candelles out of the towne, beinge convented before Mr. vice-chanceller, was condemned in iij$^{li.}$, contrarie to lawe, and yet forced to pay yt, or elles shoulde have bene sent to prisoun. And in all this time neyther thuniversitie nor towne did want candell.

15. Thomas Harrison for callinge Dr. Leedes papiste was condemned in xl$^{li.}$, and kept in prison till he had payed yt, contrarie to lawe and conscience.

16. Martin Wharton, convented before Mr. vice-chanceller for certaine herringes by Mr. Farrand, procter, asked the said Farrand whether he did sue him as a promoter or noe; and for askinge this question was condemned in iiij$^{li.}$

and forced to pay iij$^{li.}$ therof, contrary to lawe and conscience.

17. Generallie in their judgmentes they challenge authoritie to judge ether by common lawe, by civill lawe, by the customes of the Universitie, or by conscience, at their election.

Exactions in the faire.

18. The procters tooke of Cottismore of Huntingeton x$^{s.}$ a yere for three yeres together for sellinge wine in his boothe, for which exaction he forsooke the faire.

19. *A*^{o} 24^{o} *Elizabethæ reginæ*, the proctours tooke of Thomas Warne and Richard Aspland vj$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$ for settinge wine on broch before they compoundede with the procters, and threatned further to sue them for sellinge wine without license.

20. Mr. Hawkins, procter, toke of Thomas Boughton, of Higham ferris, v. quartes of wine and tenn shillinges mony for sellinge wine in his bothe.

21. The same Mr. Hawkins had of Phillipp Browne, dwellinge at the Rose without Aldegate, x$^{s.}$ for sellinge wine in his boothe, and the taxers had of him ij$^{s.}$

22. The procters, *anno 24 Eliz. reginæ*, exacted of one Berrie ij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$ for sellinge a carte loade of oysters, and the procters man had fowrepence more of him.

23. Trunyan Shordiche, iremonger, borrowinge weightes at Cambridge sealed with the Universitie seale, and beinge lawfull weightes, was not onely forced to paie for the newe sealinge of them, but Mr. Hawkins required more of him vj$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$ as forfeiture, because he brought not them to be newe sealed before they were sent for; and for non paiement of the vj$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$ detaineth one of the weightes.

24. Yf anie stranger doe buy anie corne at Cambridge, they ar restreined from carryinge yt owt of the towne eyther by lande or water, till they compounde with the procters and taxers.

25. Steven Rooke and Henry Flemsom, bakers, usinge

by water to carrie their bread to Lynn, had their lighters, beinge laden, staied divers times by the taxers, whereby they loste their batches and their customers at Lynn, and Rooke hereuppon gave up his occupacion.

26. Edwarde Wallys, beinge lawfullie licensed by the justices in open sessions to be a kidder and carrier of corne, was restreined by Mr. Chambers and sued for carryinge. And the same Mr. Chambers toke of the wyffe of the said Wallis, without the privitie of Wallis, xx^{s}· to permitt him to carrie without trouble.

27. The wyffe of the said Wallys, after her husbandes death, beinge lykewise licensed, paied for like tolleracion xx^{s}· by yere for thre yeres to the taxers. And for the last yere she paide to Mr. Landesdaile and Mr. Taileboyes, taxers, l^{s}· for tolleration.

28. John Keyvor beinge likewyse licensed by the justices, paide for like toleration xx^{s}·, and this laste yere xl^{s}· was demaunded of him for the lyke tolleracion by the taxers.

29. George Horne for the like tolleration paied money to the taxers, and that notwithstandinge was forced to paie to the procters xv^{s}· more.

30. The said George Horne for like tolleration paied to Mr. Landesdaile, taxer, x^{s}·, and that notwithstandinge, beinge amerced in the Universitie leete, was condemned in xvj$^{li.}$ xiij^{s}· and iiij^{d}·, and sent to pryson for yt, and forced to compounde with the procters.

31. They have brought back againe with force divers vessells laden with corne of sondrie persons lawfullie licensed by the justices, mysseusinge the corne with wetinge yt and dasshinge yt, and thrustinge a great deal therof into the ryver, and without money will not suffer yt to passe.

32. Mr. Landisdaile at this present dothe sue James Robsoun before the vice-chanceller for carryinge of wheat without the taxers license, and notwithstandinge that Rob-

soun is lawfullie licensed by the justices, yet Landesdaile hath libelled against him, and hopethe to condemne him in the somme of fowerscore thertene poundes thirtene shillinges and fower pence, contrarie to lawe.

ANSWERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 82, art. 42.]

Our very good lord: for that the wronges pretended by our neighboures of the towne are generallye suche as do concerne the private actions and behaviour of divers of our bodye in thexecution of thoffice of proctour and taxour, and fyndinge them for the moste parte to be suche as before this tyme we never harde of, and the reste suche as havinge ben broughte either before some of us whoe have nowe the goverment there or some of our predecessours, there is yet recorde remayninge of suche prooffes and defence as hathe ben particulerly made and used in them; oure desier is, it wolde stande with your lordshipes good favour to respite our more particuler aunswere for some shorte convenient tyme, and for this present to accept of suche aunswer as uppon our generall knowledge we have thought mete to make, wherein we will stand allwayes to justifie the substaunce of suche aunswer as we shall delyver, uppon the perill of suche reproofe as we wolde be lothe to deserve at your lordships handes.

Concerninge the first article, we do remember as muche as is alleaged concerninge the beatinge open of Peter Harrisons gates aboute xiiij^{en} or xv. yeres since, but do denye it to be a wronnge, beinge done about ix. of the clocke in the eveninge, by the lawfull authoritie of a proctour, uppon complaynte made, and the requeaste of ayde for the delyvery of Mr. doctour Farrand, then master of arte, being putt in feare of his lief by Harrisons violent deteyninge of him in his howse, with many other circumstaunces

thereof, which are to be proved by the partie yet lyvinge, which were to longe to troble your lordship withall. In which broyle there happened a windowe to be broken by one of the company, for the which, uppon thexaminacion of the matter, there was either satisfaction made by the partie that did it, or uppon thoffer thereof Harrison himself very well contented, and therefore noe cause (in our opinion) why it sholde be still accompted a wronge.

To the second we aunswere, that we never harde of any suche thinge, neither do thincke it to be trewe, unles it were uppon some searche made the laste yere by the proctour for a scholler of Magdalen Colledge, a citizens sonne of this cittie of London, of very good place and callinge, whoe by practizes unknowen was, withoute the privetie of his friendes, secretely drawne into marriage with the said Whartons wyves sister, wherein it was and is notoriously suspected that the said Wharton was a secrete and a principall dealer.

Concerninge the iij$^{rd.}$ our aunswer wolde be to longe if we sholde stande uppon the reporte of all that dothe apperteyne the wronges therein pretended. Summarilie we have this to saye in aunswer thereof, that there was nothinge donne unto Goodwyn by the proctour but by his ordinarie and lawfull aucthoritie, or threatened to be donne otherwise then stoode with his duetie, uppon very greate suspition of evell rule kepte in his howse by suche as had resorte thither unto his wyves daughter, whereof (as we thincke) there needeth noe prooffe, the younge woman shortely after provinge with childe, and still continuyng in her lewdnes unmarried, as is very apparaunt either by one or two other children which she hath hade since that tyme. Yf the proctour threatened to come provided to suche a purpose, we hope it was no wronge to the comonwealthe. And if he feared Mr. Godwyns willfull resistaunce, we cannot blame him, havinge good proof of his disposicion

to resiste any aucthoritie we have; as appeareth by his keepinge of a fence schoole in the towne, notwithstandinge her majesties restrainte therein by her graunte unto us under her greate seale, or anythinge we can devise therein to the contrary.

As towchinge the latter parte of the article, we do affirme it to be utterly untrewe that there was any suche quarrell begonne with Mr. Gouldesborowes sonne (which was hurte) for sittinge at his ffathers dore, but that thoccasion of his hurte grewe from his elder brothers unrulines and disobedience, which is not uncredible (as we thincke) by that which not longe after fell oute in his arraignement at Burye, whoe beinge founde uppon the markett hill by the proctour in his watche with other lewde company, was commaunded to departe thence, and to kepe home at that tyme of the nighte; which he tooke in suche evell sorte, that stepping asyde he called for weapons, whereuppon company came foorthe of his ffathers howse disorderedly, and amoungest the reste Gouldesborowe the younger with a bill or pitchforke in his hand, whoe in resistinge of the proctour happened then to be hurte.

To the iiijth we aunswere as before to the ij^{d}, that we have not harde thereof, and do the lesse credite the reporte in the respecte of Wharton the aucthor, a man in confederacy with Keymer, our newe vyntener, as dothe well appeare by his wagers of Keymers contynuaunce in that trade, and a common scorner and depraver of our officers and of our aucthoritie, as shall appeare in our aunswere to the xvjth article.

To the vth article we aunswere as before, that we have not harde thereof, but are of opinion that Mr. proctours or theire men have stayed the said Barbour, and so the reste named in the vijth, viijth, ixth, xth, xjth, xijth, xiijth, and xiiijth articles, from carrying abrode theire candles to sell, which we doe affirme to growe principally uppon theire

owne perverse frowardenes, and the reste of the chaundelers in the towne, whoe beinge in very plentifull sorte and at a reasonable rate provided for of theire tallowe by our meanes, have often very unreasonably refused to yelde themselves to such order as hathe ben offered them by Mr. vice-chauncellour, uppon conference had with them in thatt matter for the reasonable servinge of the Universitie and towne; whereuppon giving out order of restrainte to carry abrode any candles before they sholde yelde to serve the Universitie and towne at suche a reasonable rate as was then thoughte meete, yt hathe often fallen out that duringe the tyme of suche inhibicion the proctours have byn dryven to prevente them in theyre secreate conveyaunces contrary to that order, unles (besides the contempte of our aucthoritie) we sholde have suffered the ympoverishinge of every poore scholler and every poore artificer in the towne, otherwise then standeth either with equitie or conscience; wherein we referr ourselves wholye to your lordships honerable judgemente.

Concerninge the vjth, we cannot but woonder muche at theire meaninge therein, unles (beinge devided amongest themselves) the aucthors thereof, by offeringe to touche us in the heele, wolde gladly receive a fowle wounde in a principall heade of theire owne, as is not unlike to be trewe: the said Henry Clarke, theire late maior, beinge allready founde wholye to blame in that matter, whoe besydes his presumption in givinge warrante to Fidlinge for his sellinge of fleshe in the tyme of Lente, did by his whole behaviour in that action, as namely by aydinge of Fidlynge against lawfull aucthoritie (without any suche disorder offered by the proctour as is in the article putt downe), by his revylinge woordes and ruffynly challenging some one of the company then into the ffielde, so muche bewraye his discrecion in the reste of his goverment, as we colde willingly have lefte untouched in respect of the person he

did then susteyne, if this occasion had not enforced the contrary.

To the vijth, viijth, ixth, xth, xjth, xijth, xiijth, and xiiijth articles, we answer as is alreadye said in our aunswere to the vth article, leavinge to every pryvate man towched in the said articles his owne defence for the manner of his dealinge therein, yf it were otherwise then did stand with thorderly executinge of Mr. vice-chauncelours comaundement, whereunto we are not pryvey, and do by suche untruthes as are alreadye discovered leave it unto your lordship to judge of the reste.

Concerninge the xvth article, we referr it to your lordship to vallewe them therein as your honour shall fynde cause by theyre owne woordes, whoe are growne to that depthe in mallice that they are not ashamed to accompte it noe discredit to be called a papiste; and whereas by the lawes of this realme it is very sharpely and worthely provided for againste suche as are detected so to be, do accompte it neither lawe nor conscience to have him punished that shall without cause so nerely and deeply towche so good and so duetifull a subjecte to her majestie as Mr. doctour Leedes dothe and hathe every waye shewed himself to be, besides the remembraunce of his offer to have remitted that penalltie (uppon the entreaty of frendes), if Harrison wolde but have acknowledged his falte therein.

As touchinge the xvjth article, upon conference had with Mr. doctour Farrand concerninge the contentes thereof, we have in readynes to delyver unto your lordship under the hand of the actuary in our courte the whole processe of that cause, whereunto we referr our selves for the equitie and truthe of theire reporte, and the confirmacion of our former speeches concerninge Wharton.

Concerninge the laste article of this parte of theire devision, we affirme that we neither challenge nor use more aucthoritie in our judgementes than is given us by speciall

woordes in her majesties graunte under her greate seale, and doe challenge them as depravers otherwise reportinge of us.

The reste of theire libell, runninge under the title of *exactions in the ffaire,* is soe apparaunte a devise of theire owne to crosse that matter nowe in question before your lordship as much as they may, concerninge the lycencinge of vynteners and the prysinge of wynes, and is in substaunce so fryvolous, that we holde it not meete to troble your lordship with any aunswere therein: this onely we are to proteste, that if any of our under officers can be justely challenged in the execution of that which dothe there belonge unto him, yt is more than we knowe. And as concerninge the utteringe of wynes in the ffayre, that there is nothing therein by us allowed but onely thapprovinge of theire wynes, wherein it may be they take some small usuall ffee for theire paynes, which is muche enlarged by the reporte of theire accusers therein, as we are moved to thincke by theire untrewe reporte concerninge Cottesmore of Huntingdon, whoe is very well knowen to forsake the ffayre for that he is otherwise fallen in decaye.

The reste of theire fardle unto the ende, wherein our proctours and taxours are charged with diverse abuses towchinge the stayinge and licensinge of the carryinge oute of graine, we leave the particulers wherein they are charged to theire owne defences, beinge very sure that it cannot be unknowen to any man with us usinge that trade, that it is not in the proctours or taxours to give licence in any suche matter: and therefore, if there be any pryvate contract at any tyme betwixt them and the proctours or taxours, to laye the falte uppon theire owne voluntary follyes, beinge themselves the chieffest occasion thereof. And for the reste of their complaynte towchinge that poyncte, as namely, whether the vice-chauncelour upon the consideracion of the prizes of grayne may by his aucthoritie restrayne for a

tyme any common badger or kydder from the carryinge of grayne oute of our liberties, especiallie oute of the towne from amongeste us, is for this matter either onely or chieffely the poincte wherein we differ in opynion from theyme, refusinge not therein the judgement of suche as be learned in the lawes; and do for the equitie thereof referr our selves wholy unto your good lordship.

Yf we had not allreadye weeryed your lordship with the lengthe of these matters (whereunto we have byn compelled by the greate rable of theire complayntes), we wolde very willingly putt your honor in mynde of theyre newe insinuacion, in the intitelinge of these matters under the coller of newe complayntes longe suffered, whereby we doubte not but your lordship will easily espye the guiltines of theire owne conscience, whoe are very pryvey unto themselves howe unsavery and sclaunderous theire olde complayntes have byn founde, beinge heretofore brought to the tryall, as is easely shewed them by the remembrance of theire olde rewardes, complayninge, as nowe they do, before they were beaten, to the lord duke of Norff., theire olde honerable patrone. We meane it not of them all (our very good lord), for we knowe the good simplicitie of diverse of them at home, willinge enough to enjoye the benefittes they have by us in quiett, and do thincke better of the disposicion of some one of those whome we see here to attende the matter, if he were not cunnyngly wounde in and the rest abused by that secrete woorkinge deviser in theire owne bodye, that auncient knowne enemye to the generall estate of our Universite, with the helpe of his owne taught brother-in-lawe, his handy instrument [Mr. Slegge and Searle]. We spare to say any more; they are not unknowen to your lordship; and coulde wishe that theire olde unquyete mallice towardes us were as well knowne to that honorable howse, wherein that contryvour of all this woorke seeketh also (as it seemeth unto us by

that we heare) to sett these matters abroche. *At ut olim sic a die in diem* (*mediante Burghleio*) *est Deus nobis otia facturus*, under whose protection we quiete ourselves in all humblenes of duetie, sparinge that whereunto they have moste justely provoked us, as namely, the openinge of theire owne sores and shames, by the discovery of a noumber of theire newe exactions and ymprovementes in Sturbridge ffayre; theire unreasonable takinge of fees there; theyre private attemptes to bringe us in discredit by sclaunderous reportes; theyre apparaunt devises to hynder us in thexecution of justice, and theire publique devisinge, by theire pryvate ordinances, howe to barr us from the comon benefitt of her majesties subjectes, contrary to the comon course of the lawes of this realme: in every of which particulers we will be readye to charge them, whensoever it shall please your good lordship to require us thereunto.

Some of these pretended injuries were done about 20, 14, 10, and 7 yeres agoe.

1596.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 82, art. 43.]

Decembris 13°, 1596. Elizabethæ 39°.

The speache of the maior of Cambridge, Ro. Wallis, 1596.

John Jegon, doctor in divinitie, vice-chauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridg, and Robert Wallis, maior of the towne, with manie assistants of both bodyes, assembled in St. Maries church, the vice-chauncellor reade the order for the oathe set downe by the right honorable the lords keeper and treasurer, and then demaunded of the maior whether he would receave the oathe accordinge to the order agreed upon by their honorable lordships. The maior answered, that he did thincke himself not bounde by that order to take the oathe, because their lordships in their

lettres had referrence unto the maior and burgesses for the time to come, and not for the time beinge.

And beinge further urged by the words of the order, the maior expressinge much discontent, Dr. Nevile sayde unto him, "I see no cause why you, Mr. maior, or the rest, should not hould your selves contented with that order, which the lord treasurer, our chauncellour, and the lord keeper, your recorder, have thought meete to be taken in their honorable wisdomes." Whereunto the maior answered, "Indeed they have taken an order, but such as your chauncellour hath overruled againste all lawe and right."

The said Dr. Nevile takinge present exception therto, and chardginge the maior to have used verie undutifull speach, he seemed but lightlie to regard the same. Then the vice-chauncellor put him in remembrance, and likewise made it knowne unto the whole companie present (many beinge then there who were not at the former meetinge), that he before that time had uttered in the same place like verie undutifull speach against those most honorable personages and their order, and that he might well thyncke their lordships would not enjoyne an order against lawe and right. Unto which the maior answered, that it was well enoughe knowne, when the matter was in expostulacion (for that word he used), what the lawe was, etc., with other words of dislike to the same effect.

Ita testamur,
Thomas Nevile.
Will. Bolton, procurat.

Johannes Jegon, procancell.
Umphry Tyndall.
Edmund Barwell.
Tho. Brook, bed.
W. Yngram, bedell.
Ric. Ridding, bedell.

Thomas Smith, notarius publicus, registrarius academiæ Cantabr.

GRESHAM COLLEGE.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 83, art. 29.]

To the right honorable the lord Burghley, lord highe treasurer of England, gyve these.

RIGHT honorable, my singuler good lorde: may it please yow to understande that whereas certayne lectures were lately founded by Sir Thomas Gressham, deceased, to be reade within the citie of London by professores of severall artes, to be chosen by the lord maior and comminalty of that city, the sayd maior and his brethren have directed lettres to our University of Cambrydge, requestinge us to nominate unto them two of our meetest men in every faculty, with like petition made to the Universitie of Oxenforde, to name two other out of which fower they woulde electe one for everie lecture, as by the copie of theyr lettre (which I am bold herewith to present to your lordship) may more att large appeare; wherein (doubtinge that in tyme it maye be greatly prejudiciall to our Universityes) I have refrayned to doe anie thinge untill I moughte have your honors allowaunce thereof. Soe most humbly prayinge to knowe your pleasure, I recommende my service to your lordships commaundes. At Cambrydge, Januar. 30, 1596.

Your honors most bounden ever,

Jo. JEGON, vice-can.

DISPUTES WITH THE TOWN.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 83, art. 31.]

To the right honorable the lorde Burghley, lorde highe treasurer of Englande, give these.

RIGHT honorable: whereas Nicholson and Rose, of Cambrydge, maulsters, amerced for ingrossinge of corne at our leete (holden before I came in office), doe complaine of an hard course held agaynst them, may it please your honor to be advertised, that they refusinge to paie v^{s}· for their fyne of xx^{s}· to the proctors (ffee farmers of the leete by rent to her majestie), the procters required assistance of the vice-chauncelour my predecessour, who warned and convented them before him in courte, agaynst whom (beinge further hearde) execution was confirmed and seconded by me; from me they made appeale to thuniversitie deligates, chosen (after manie dayes pleadinge) dismissed the men and the matter without reliefe, becawse that against execution there lieth noe appeale in lawe. Hereuppon the proctors require my assistance for theire charges, which (with moderation) I thinke equall to awarde them. Theyr pretended exception is this, Ingrossinge of corne, Edward. 6^{ti} 5^{o}, was first made an offence penall: forestallers, regraters, and ingrossers, by another statute may be punished by justices of peace in sessions; hereuppon they labor to make a nullitie of this, sentenced in our leete; whereas wee (havinge by charter and custome *omnimodam correctionem victualium quorumcunque*) have allwayes presented and punished in leete (as recordes doe shewe) fforestallers and regraters before that statute made, and ever since ingrossers in like manner. Soe, referringe your good lordship to this bearer (one of the sayde proctors) for further information, and the whole matter to your honourable wisdome

and censure, I most humbly recommend my service to your lordships commaundes. At Cambrydge, Februar. 11th, 1596.

Your lordships most bounden and most faythfull in all dutie,

JOHN JEGON, vice-can.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 85.]

To the right honorable the lorde Burghley, lorde highe treasurer of England, give these.

RIGHT honorable my singuler good lorde: I receyved a schedule of complayntes late preferred unto your honour by the townsmen of Cambrydge concerninge matters of variance and greefes, pretended to be offred by my selfe at the sessions of peace and gaole delivery, there houlden uppon the xxiijth of May last paste. The accusations are foule and odious, but I truste the evente will declare that they proceede rather from malice in them then from any cawse given by me; and for tryall thereof I am most desirous presently to repayre unto your lordship, as well to make aunswere unto these untrue informations, as alsoe to acquainte your lordship with the quarrelous disposition and insolent behaviour of our neighboures of the towne, beinge (as is observed by the ancyentest and gravest amongst us) more factious and stirringe nowe of late then in former tymes, makinge choice of suche to be governoures amongst them as are most boulde and forward in attemptes agaynst this University. But the commensemente beinge neere at hand, at which tyme my presence is here thought very necessarie for the performance of a dutie belongeinge to the vice-chauncelours offyce, hath made me presume to respite attendance uppon your lordship for soome longer tyme:

meane while I have sente upp by this bearer a true aunswere unto the sayd complayntes, as I wilbe ready to justifie in everie clause and circumstance of the same, wherewith I entreate your honour to rest satisfied untill I may in person attend uppon your lordship there, to make further aunswere to these or any other accusations whatsoever shalbe devised agaynst me. And so, with all humble remembrance of my duety, I take leave. At Cambridge, this xxiijth of June, 1597.

Your honors in all duety most bounden ever,

JOHN JEGON, vice-can.

Articles of greevances done by Mr. maiour of Cambridge against the Universitie.

1. Mr. maiour, att the deliverye of the order decreed by the lord keeper and lord treasurer for the oath that is from tyme to tyme to be taken by the maiour (having then refused to take, and never yet taken the said oath), saide openlie in St. Maries, in publique assemblie of both the bodies, that the matter was ruled by the said honourable lords keeper and treasurer contrarie to all lawe and right; and also saide the same againe tenne dayes after, in the same place, before the said bodies; for which speech Mr. vice-chanceller att that tyme did challenge him.

2. Mr. maiour tooke by force, with constables, one Wright, a priviledged person, and committed him, likewise one Hitch; and saide he woulde committ priviledged persons to prison, and afterward trie whether they were priviledged persons or not: against charter and composition both.

3. He doth usuallie convent before him, att sessions and otherwise, priviledged persons, wittinglie and willinglie, contrarie to charter and to his oath.

4. He hath disfranchised five townesmen, of honest

report and good account, some of them having borne office amongest them, for serving the queene in the procters leet, and for presentinge ingrossers of corne, neither having nor alledging any other cause.

5. He payeth the charges of contemptuous persons imprisoned for their misdemeanour, viz. one Ingland, Julie 22.

6. He doth now abbett offendors committed in case of execution, viz. Mr. Tidswell, and saith he will maintaine him in that he hath done.

7. He maintaineth constables (viz. Hurst and Prettie) taking priviledged persons horses to serve post, without there privitie, or any agreement with them, for the queenes hire, against charter and common law.

8. Mr. Andrewes, one of there bailies, having distreined for tolle (against our charter and his oath) of a poore man bringing coles to Magdalene Colledge, made this aunsweare, that he was not bounde to know our charter.

9. Mr. maiour he procured a writt to be served upon the vice-chaunceller, Julie 13th, contrarie to his oath and charter.

10. He called the proctors deputie, Mr. Greaves, fellow of Christes Colledge and master of artes, a varlett.

11. Hughe Jones, sometimes servaunt to the taxer of the Universitie, discharged that Universitie service and banished that bodie for his corrupt dealinge and other misdemeanour in his service, att the suite and petition of Mr. Clarke, alderman, is now by this maior preferred to be sergeant unto the towne, being a man manie wayes infamous, as being a fitt instrument to deale (as he notoriouslie doth) against the Universitie.

These articles, my honourable good lord, I have (as your lordship did advise me) sett downe in writing. Manie other injuries and indignities they of the towne have offred against the Universitie, which I doe not call to remembrance, not purposing, nor being so instructed as

I should have bene, to accuse them, but onelie to intreat your lordships wonted favour and honorable protection of our Universitie against the attemptes of the towne, and unjust and sclaunderous calumniationes they daylie exhibite against our officers, throughe whose sydes they strike att our Universitie and jurisdiction we have over them.

A note of the matters of variances and greefes offered by Mr. vice-chauncellour at the sessions of peace and gaole deliverie holden in Cambridge the Mondaie after Trinitie Sondaie, *anno* xxxix° *Elizabethæ reginæ*, and at other times.

1. First, the vice-chauncellour did then and their pronounce openlie that the maior and other justices his assistants had not, nor should have, anie thinge to doe in that place and cessions, with or against anie scholler or schollers servaunts, for inquisicion, triall, or punishment of anie offence committed by anie of them other then fellonie; and that the Universitie hath aucthoritie to holde a sessions for that purpose.

2. For reformacion of the disorders of alehouses by the booke of instruction sent from the queenes counsaile, the vice-chauncellour would not suffer yt to be dealt withall in that cessions, nor anie matter of breache of the peace touchinge anie scholler or schollers servaunte.

3. Item, the vice-chauncellour understanding that diverse schollers servaunts were indicted and presented at former cessions for diverse offences, and were nowe called upon the ordinarie processe, did finde great faulte therewith, and did forbid that anie of them should be called or dealt with.

4. At the same sessions, one Robert Laurence did desire to be heard for the queene, in a matter of rape, against John Cragge, fellowe of St. Katherines Hall, concerninge a rape of Frauncis Bickers, the daughter of John Bickars, beinge but of the age of ix. yeares.

5. Also the said Lawrence did then and there declare that the said John Cragge was charged by one other woman to be the reputed father of a bastard childe, borne of her in Cambridge.

6. And the vice-chauncellour said openlie that those causes should be dealt withall in the Universitie consistorie, and not at those cessions, and that he had examined the matter concerninge the said Frauncis Bickars; whereuppon nothinge was or could be done in the said cessions: and the said Robert Lawrence then was and yet is in prison, at the suite of the said Cragge, for a sclâunder in that behalf.

7. Two persons suspected of guilding and utteringe diverse peeces of silver coigne, the one for uttering guilte shillings for angells, and the other for utteringe diverse guilt groates for crownes, were examined by the vice-chauncellour before the cessions, and noe examinacions certified theire.

8. Item, that iiij^{er} priviledged persons of the Universitie, which should have appeared at the said cessions for matters of fellonie, some uppon baile and some otherwise, did not appeare, whereby the court could not proceed accordinge to the course of lawe, and some of those were bailed by one justice of peace, and noe examinacions certified.

9. Item, the vice-chauncellour affirmeth that forestallers and ingrossers are not to be inquired of or punished at the cessions of peace, but in the Universitie leet; and diverse townsmen are presented and punished at the saide leet without authoritie or juste cause.

The answer to the said pretended variances and greefes.

1, 2, 3. The whole contents of these articles, in manner and forme sett downe, are utterlie untrue; but I acknowledge

that I had some speache with Mr. maior, privatelie in his eare and in peaceable manner, for summonninge, indictinge, and proceedinge against diverse priviledged persons for disorders and misdemeanours, as also against victuallers, alledginge that in these cases the vice-chauncellour was theire sole competent judge; for proofe whereof I referred myselfe to the charters of the Universitie; and the reason of this speache was, for that at the former cessions there holden in Januarie last past, my selfe and diverse other justices of the Universitie being then present, sundrie priviledged persons were called upon summons given by the towne-sergeants, whereof some appearinge, neither they nor we the said justices, upon peticion made in courte, coulde be certefied wherefore they were summoned. The next daie the said justices of the Universitie sent to the clerke of the peace, and after to the maior himself, to have a sight of their proceedinge against the said priviledged persons, and it was denied by them both. Whereuppon, seinge the wilfull breache of our charter still practised, by molestinge diverse priviledged persons with like summons now this last cessions, I thought meete to make challenge of our immunitie in that behalfe, yet privatelie and in milde manner, with peticion made to have priviledged persons in trespasses of that qualitie dismissed that court. But neither the maior nor anie other justices were inhibited or disturbed by anie of th'universitie in theire proceedings; neither was it ever said that the Universitie had authoritie to hold cessions.

4, 5, 6. Robert Lawrence (convented before me as vice-chauncellour the xxjth daie of May last past, at the suite of John Cragge, a master of artes, to aunswer an action of sclaunder), for want of suertie (and the rather for that he was and is a notorious lewde person, and heretofore banished out of the liberties of the Universitie), was committed to prison, and, within two daies after, at the cessions afore-

said, a presentment was offered by certeine churchwardens of a childe latelie borne in Cambridge, like to burden the parishe; whereuppon the said Lawrence (who had formerlie affirmed the said John Cragge to be the father of the said childe) being privatelie called by me out of prison into the courte to speake to that matter what he knewe, informed forthwith against the said Cragge for a matter of rape, which myself, as justice of the peace of the countie of Cambridge, with assistantes (havinge formerlie examined), tolde the maior what I had founde by examinacion, and that I had bounde over the parties to aunswer at the next assyses to be held at the castle at Cambridge, where sithens it hath had hearinge and triall before the lord chiefe justice of England, and the partie acquited of that crime. But that either I inhibited or disturbed their proceedinges in the towne cessions for that matter, as is alledged, is an untrue and sclaunderous accusation, for they never offered to frame anie indictment, or to deale at all theirein.

7. For persons suspected for guildinge and utteringe of coyne, to the defraudinge of the queenes subjects, I aunswer, that I tooke the examinacions for the guildinge of three sundrie shillings, and bounde over with suerties both the goldsmith and all other parties to that accion to the assyses at Camebridge castle aforesaid, where they were indicted and tried according to the lawe. And as for groates guilded, I neither tooke examinacon, nor was ever informed of anie suche matter.

8. As touching iiij^{er} priviledged persons mencioned in this article, I aunswer that there were never anie of them complained of or brought before me, neither did I baile nor was privie to the bailement of anie of them; and therefore this accusation is moste unjustlie laied unto my charge.

9. For forestallinge, regratinge, and ingrossinge, I did affirme, as our charter doeth expresse, that *Cancellarius, magistri, et scholares, soli et in solidum, habent potestatem*

inquirendi et cognoscendi de omnibus et singulis forstallatoribus, regratoriis, et ingrossatoribus, et super his punitionem debitam faciendi, secundum leges et consuetudines suas vel statuta regni Angliæ. And where it is alledged that diverse townsmen are presented and amercied in the Universitie leet for ingrossinge, etc., I am perswaded that the Universitie, by strength of the said charter, hath sufficient authoritie to punishe offenders in that behalf; and for the justnes of the cause I referre my selfe to the oathe of twelve jurers, who have presented sundrie townsmen for ingrossinge of corne, as appeareth in recorde.

JOHN JEGON, vice-can.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 86.]

To the right honorable theyr singuler good lord, the lord Burghley, lord high treasurer of England, give these.

RIGHT honorable: our humble duetyes remembred, may it please you to give us leave to acquainte your honour with the hard courses that the mayor and townsmen of Cambridge hold with us. All matters of variance and greifes betwixt both bodyes have bene referred, att the direction of the lord cheife justice of England, to conference amonge our selves, and articles have bene exhibited of eyther to other in wrytinge, and aunsweres given in on both sydes, and a further treatie with our counsayle thereuppon appoynted and yeilded unto. Notwithstandinge all this, they still injuriously exhibite complayntes againste us, of untruthes fowle and odious, as of late to your honour and to the lord North in courte, and here to the lord cheyfe justice and his assistante. They doe in open speaches excepte agaynst our established jurisdiction, our consistorys lawfull censure, the strength of our auncient

proclamation, the right of our leete, and have notoriously disfranchised many of theyr owne corporation for servinge the queene att our leete latelie holden. They summon our knowen priviledged persons to theyr towne sessions; they award processe agaynst them; they daylie committ them; they openly discharge victuallers; they take schollers horses to serve post uppon ordinary commissions; and generally they adventure to doe any thinge agaynst our charters with such unwoonted boldeness and violence, that we shalbe driven of necessity to seeke releife extraordinary; whereof, before we make any resolution, we most humbly crave your honorable direction, ready to attende your pleasure in person, if it shall seeme soe good to your honourable wisdome. And so, with our most harty prayers to God for the longe continuance of your happy dayes, we humbly take our leave. At Cambridge, this 23th of June, 1597.

Your honours in all dueties most bounden allwayes,

JOHN JEGON, vice-can. UMPHRY TYNDALL.
THOMAS PRESTON. EDMUND BARWELL.
ROGER GOADE. LAUR. CHADERTON.
ROBERT SOME.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 87.]

To the right honorable the lorde Burghleye, lorde highe treasurer of England, give these.

RIGHT honorable my singuler good lord: after my last aunswere retourned to those slaunderous complayntes that were exhibited by Mr. mayor of Cambridge, it pleased yow to respite my appearinge till yow sent for me, and also to advise me (in your honorable favour) to carry my self temperately, in regard that the mayor and his companie had conceived hard opinion of my proceedinges; since which

tyme (as also before) I have forborne to do any act that mought justly occasion any greevance whatsoever. In regarde of your most gratious love to my selfe, and tender care over this University, so reverently acknowledged by us all, as that we are even afrayde least our owne complaintes, made to your honor, shoulde be offensive. Notwithstandinge whatever we doe, the maior still, with great violence, doth so crosse my proceedinges and abbett offendoures whom, with assistance of wise men, I doe censure, as that excepte it please your honour to looke into his dealinges and to restrayne his factious endevoures, neyther shall I be able any waie to governe in my place, neyther the poore towne reape those benefittes and releife by schollers that it hath allwayes receyved. For my self, allthoughe (by occasion of my place I susteyne, under your honour and my oath taken) I must mayneteine the priviledges of thuniversity (which, with the losse of all the livinge I have, I am willing to doe), yett for the common peace of both the bodyes, and the good of the poore towne wherein we live, I referr my self to any man whomsoever yow shall appoynte to heare and order, confirme or reverse whatsoever I have done or shall doe. For our charters, which we have from so manie noble princes so many hundred yeares so inviolably enjoyed, (in the name of the whole University) I most humbly crave that your honour would be pleased, eyther by your self or some att your honors appointement, to take knowledge and view of them; and if ought therein be unequall, to cause it revoked; if otherwise reasonable, to confirme and strengthen them agaynst the bold and intolerable attemptes of insolent and unmannerly men, that live by us and our societies, and yett woulde never endure us our freedomes graunted, but have allwayes growen from envious mislike to malitious practize and open tumultuous mutinies, to theyr owne overthrowe and utter disfranchizinge, as in former princes tymes is noto-

riously recorded. Wherefore, in tender care of the common weale of both these bodies, we humbly beseeche agayne and agayne your honourable advise and assistance to withstand the beginninges of theyr malignant purposes, shaminge to make (as they use to doe) any particuler or personall complayntes to your honour, whereof if it please yow to vouchsafe the hearinge, this bearer, one of the procters of thuniversity, cann deliver many just, greevous, and very fowle. So, most humbly recommendinge to your honourable wisdome the fatherly care of this your University, I beseech the Lord God longe to preserve your honour in happy dayes. Att Cambridge, this xxiijth of July, 1597.

Your honors most bounden at commaundes alwayes,

Jo. Jegon, vice-can.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND MAYOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 89.]

To the righte honorable the lord Burghley, lord highe treasurer of Englande, geve these.

Our humble duties remembred to your good lordship: whereas, by your lordships lettres directed unto us, bearinge date the third of June last paste, it is signified that your lordship hathe had a petition delivered by one Richard Wilkinson, wherein he hathe informed your lordship that he beinge a fustian weaver in Stamforde was procured to come to Camebridge to sett the poore on worcke in that trade, and that uppon his comeinge thither there was an agreement made with him by the vice-chancellar and the maiors deputie then beinge that he should have a house rente free for his owne dwellinge, xx^{s}. a weeke stipend, satisfaccion for all losses, and a house provided for the pore to worcke in; and that, throughe defaulte of the twoe bodyes of the Universitie and the towne, noe performance

hathe bene of the cheifeste pointes of the saide agreement, whereby he pretendethe that he hathe bene and is greatelye dampnified. Maie it therefore please your lordship to understande that wee doe neither knowe our selves, neither coulde wee yet learne by diligente inquirie of others, that the abovesaide pretended agreement was at anie time consented unto by the bodies of the Universitie and towne, either by theire publicke suffrages, or by the seales of theire corporacions, nor that theire is anie private instrumente in writinge to testifie anie suche matter; whereuppon wee are verilie perswaded that the saide Wilkinson hathe noe juste cause to claime the performance of thaforesaide pretended agreemente of the Universitye and towne. Nevertheles the saide Wilkinson hathe bene permitted to dwell rente free in a house purchased by the Universitie and towne by the space of three yeres or thereaboutes, beinge of the yerelie valewe by estimacion of ix$^{li.}$ or thereaboute, himselfe havinge done little or nothinge for the common good of the saide bodyes; which saide house, by mutuall consente of either corporacion, was determined to be sould for the provideinge of stocke and store to be imployed in a house of correccion boughte and erected by bothe the bodies above a yere paste. Whereuppon, in December laste, the saide Wilkinson beinge called before us and our assistantes, did consente that his owne brother and other twoe persons, one of the Universitie and another of the towne, shoulde be arbitrators betwene the saide bodyes and him selfe toucheinge his complaintes, and yelded to stand to theire awarde; which three persons by mutuall agreement set downe in writinge, yet extante to be seene, did awarde that the saide Wilkinson shoulde departe oute of the saide house at the ffeaste of Penthecoste nexte ffolloweinge, and should then at his departure receive from the saide twoe bodyes the summe of xvj$^{li.}$, which awarde the saide Wilkinson hathe since refused to stande unto. And whereas he as-

sumed before us to yelde upp the saide house at Midsomer last, he keepethe still possession of the same, which is soulde to others by mutuall consente of either corporacion under theire seales, to the greate prejudice and utter overthrowe of our good endevours to establishe the saide house of correccion for the punishemente of vagrante and ydle persons, and for settinge the pore on worcke in the saide towne. In consideracion whereof, our humble sute unto your lordship is, that wee maie, with your lordships good favor, remove the saide Wilkinson, and yelde up the quiett possession of the saide house to those that have boughte it, whoe thereuppon are to yelde and paie cxx$^{li.}$ for the same, which summe of monie is presentlye to be imployed and laide out for a cheife parte of the stocke and store that is provided for the maintenaunce and continuance of the saide house of correction, and for settinge the pore on worcke, accordinge to the actes of parliamente in that case provided. Thus, with our hartie prayers to almightie God for the happie continuance of your good estate, wee humblie take our leave. At Cambridge, this iiijth of Auguste, 1597.

Your honours moste bounden,

John Jegon, vice-can.
Robert Wallis, maiour.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 90.]

To the right honorable the lord Burghley, lord high treasurer of Englande, geve these.

Right honorable our singuler good lord: whereas, not longe since, in way of answere and defence of our selves, we were bolde to acquaint your honour in generall with injuries done to this Universitie by the mayour of Cambridge and his assistantes of the towne, which hitherto we did for-

beare to urge, in hope of reformation at home by mutuall conference of both bodies amonge ourselves; may it please your honor to understande, that since that tyme we finde their attemptes to be more and more audacious and injurious unto us, and namelie in these particulars:

1. Five honest free burgesses are disfranchized for servinge the queene in our leete, and expreslie for presentinge ingrossers of corne.

2. One Tidswell, a burgesse, imprisoned by the vice-chauncellour in case of execution, is enlarged without satisfaction of the debte.

3. Notoriouse lewde persones, by consent of the vice-chauncellour and heades, thrust out from servinge the Universitie officers, for abusinge some cheife men of the towne, and for corrupt dealinge under their maisters, are made officers and free burgesses of their bodie, to nourishe (as we suppose) occasion of dislike and contention betwene us.

4. One Slegge arrested the vice-chauncellour unjustlie, viz. for the deliverie of a prisoner whoe was knowen to be dismissed before the writt served.

5. The maior and burgesses doe use foule and revileinge speeches to the face of cheife officers of the Universitie. Mr. maior called the proctor, in the execution of his office, varlett: Andrewes, a bayliffe, and Nicholson, a burgess, openlie in the consistorie (the vice-chauncellour and other assistantes sittinge there in place of justice), in expresse terms charged the vice-chauncellour to doe them wronge and injurie; and, lastlie, (which doeth most greeve us) the maior publiquelie, at twoe severall sessions of both bodies assembled in St. Maries churche, sclaundered your selfe, our most honorable chancellor, with injustice.

Theise we take to be soe injurious to us and our governement, as that neither our oath to the statutes, nor due regard to your honour and this Universitie, may well

endure them: wherefore we humblie crave that your honour wilbe pleased eyther to reforme them by your high authoritie, or give us your honourable allowance and aide to deale with them here in such order as her majestie and her noble progenitors, by charter, have most gratiouslie indulted. Lastlie, whereas we have received diverse lettres from the right honourable lords of hir majesties privie counsell for reformation of ingrossers of corne, and thereupon have bin very carefull to enquire and amercie in our leete, or laweday, such offenders, accordinge to our charter and auncient custome; the townesmen offenders in that behalf are soe farr from reforminge them selves, as that not onlie they doe soe still, but alsoe take exceptiones against our proceedinges, threatninge indictments of *præmunire*, etc. Wherefore, for the better redresse hereof, we sende up a breif of the extracte of our last leete, with the presentments of the jurours, to informe your honour, accordinge to direction in your lettres; humblie prayinge your pleasure therein. And soe, most humblie recomendinge our service to your honourable comaundes, wee take our leave. At Cambridge, this 27 of September, 1597.

Your honours most bounden ever,

John Jegon, vice-can.	Ric. Clayton.
Umphry Tyndall.	Thomas Preston.
Thomas Nevile.	Laur. Chaderton.
Edmund Barwell.	James Mountagu.

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1. As to the firste, their lieth a writte to be sued oute of the chauncerie to restore them to their libertie and ffraunchise of the towne againe; and to that end I have this morninge moved my lord keeper, whoe is willinge to graunt the same; and thincketh that yf my lord North wear acquainted therewith (to avoide all contradiction), his lordship would joyne in yt alsoe.

2. Concerninge the seconde, the partie greived is to have his particuler remedye.

3, 4. To the thirde and fowerth there lyeth noe ordinarie remedye.

5. To the ffifte, those indecent and unreverent speeches beinge referred by your lordship to the justices of assise, weare mete to be punished by byndinge the parties to there good behaviour.

Concerninge the ingrossers, the Universitie, by the charters, but principallie by the acte of parliament of *an°* 13° *reg. Eliz.* maye punishe them. And at this tyme it weare not unfitt to complaine of some of the principall in the starre chamber, to the end that they might have some exemplarie punishment in theire owne towne.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 91.]

To the righte honorable their singuler good lord, the lord Burghley, lord high treasurer of England, geve these.

RIGHT honorable our singuler good lord: youer excellent favour and most fatherly care of this Universitie, with continuall thanksgivinge to God and most unfayned affection to your honour, our selves acknowledge and other men by us understand, for which we most willingly vowe our humble service to your honourable commaunds, reposinge our whole reste and peace (agaynst all attemptes), under God and her majestie, in your only protection. We have yeilded (accordinge to your honours dyrection and our duetie) humble thankes to the lord keper and to Mr. atturney-generall, by our severall lettres, and have presented Mr. atturney with our degree of master of artes; we have likewise recommended, by letters, our duetie, and theis our affayres, to the lord North, and have further acquainted

therwith our honourable highe steward, Mr. secretarie, and our honourable freinde sir John Fortescue. Your honours letters were delivered to the maior of Cambridge in the towne hall; wherat he is so moved as that he threatneth to make those smoke that infourmed your honour hereof. His demeanure att his taking of the oathe on Michaelmas day, in the towne hall, was most intollerable. It was tendred with the presence of sixe aunciente doctors of divinitie, who resolved before to indure all manner his carriages, noe whit doubtinge but they wolde be extraordinarie; and so it fell owt: for, hearinge of our cominge, he hastely withdrewe him self and his assistantes from the bench and hall (where it was allwayes wont solemply to be given and taken) into the parlour; and when we were come into the hall and stayed amongst the crowde, him self and 3 other cam forth to us, and we makinge motion to have the places accustomed taken, the maior aunswered, he would doe that he was tied unto. Then the booke and his oath tendred and read, he stood and tooke it with his head covered all the tyme, withowt due reverence to God and her majestie; which, uppon former resolved considerations, we did forbeare to controll, as unwillinge to cause disturbance in that multitude; but notwithstandinge theis advantages given by him, and your letters delivered, we heare of nothinge but threatninge termes, unfittinge his person and our estate, the conceipte and censure whereof we most humbly referre to youer honourable wisdome. Writtes for regratours of corne are served uppon fower townsmen, whom we thinke your honours shall have before you in the starre chamber on Munday next, *quindena Michaelis*. The *subpœna* for restoring the disfranchised burgesses we dayly expect. For other misbehaviours (according to youer honours direction, with the advise of Mr. atturney) we resolve to censure here. So, beseching God in our uncessant prayers long to preserve youer honour in healthfull lyfe and most

happye dayes, and most humbly recommendinge our service to youer commaundes, we take our leave. At Cambridge, this xjth of October, 1597.

Youer honours most entirely bounden ever,

JOHN JEGON, vice-can. LANCEL. ANDREWES.
UMPHRY TYNDALL. RIC. CLAYTON.
THOMAS NEVILE. EDMUND BARWELL.
JO. DU PORT. JAMES MOUNTAGU.
LAUR. CHADERTON.

In festo Michaelis, a° 1597, Eliza. 39°.

Cantabr.

JOHN JEGON, vice-chauncelor (accompanied with these heades of colledges and Universitie officers, doctors Tindall, Nevile, Barwell, Cleyton, Robson, the two prȏctors, and 3 bedells) sent from St. Maries a bedle to signifie to Robert Wallis, maior of Cambridge, and his brethren, in the townehall assembled, that they were comminge to give the maior his oathe. This message done to them sitting upon the bench, where time out of minde the oath was given and taken, they presentlye withdrew themselves into the parlor, and the vice-chauncellour and his companie comminge into the hall (full of towne people) the maior came forth, attended with the deputie recorder and 2 aldermen, and stoode in the middest of the hall, neere the foormes by the table, the maior being told by the vice-chauncellour that the wonted place for the oath was uppon the benche, and the formes for the officers of bothe the bodies. He answered, he wold doe that he was tyed unto. Then a booke being called for, an old parchment booke (as seemed to us) of the towne charters or recordes, was offered by the towne-clarke; against which after exception was taken by the vice-chauncellour, one of the bedles tendred a Testament, whereupon the maior laying his hand, his head being covered, so continued untill the oath was fullie read through, not so much as offringe to put hand unto head when he heard the name of Jesus Christ. This was endured by the vice-chauncellour and his assistantes, upon resolution made before their cominge to abide whatsoever the saide maior his demeanour shoulde happen to be, rather because they stoode amidd the multitude of townesmen. This done, D. Tyndall rounded the deputie recorder in his eare, asked

him whether he ever saw an oathe so taken before. Whereunto the recorder made none answer. And so the vice-chauncellor and his assistantes departed.

Ita testamur,

JOHANNES JEGON, vice-can.
UMPHRY TYNDALL.
THOMAS NEVILE.
THOMAS BROOK, notarius publicus.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 93.]

To the right honorable the lorde Burley, lorde high treasurer of England and moste loving chauncelor of the Universitie of Cambridge.

OUR moste honorable good lorde: wheras certeine misdemeanours of Robert Wallis, maior of Cambridge, were certefied under the handes of the vice-chancellour and heades of colledges there, wee most humblye praye your pleasure therein.

Furthermore, wheras by importunitie of the saide maior and townsemen the vice-chauncellour hath bene called hether by writtes out of the kinges benche, and compelled many daies to attend that courte to justefie the jurisdiction of our consistorie, which (under your lordships auctoritie by chartre given) wee have ever heretofore inviolablye used, wee moste humbly praye your honour woulde be pleased either by your honorable meanes to procure us freed from that undue vexation, or to referr thexaminacion of what wee can saye in that behalf to the consideracion and report of some learned in the lawes, some particulers wherof wee were boulde to present to your lordships vewe by Mr. Maynarde.

Your honours most bounden ever,
The vice-chauncellour and heades of colleges in the University of Cambridge.

PURITANISM IN TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 95.]

To the right honorable the lord Burghley, lord highe treasurer of England and most lovinge chauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge.

Most honorable my singuler good lord, with humble remembraunce of my duety: may it please your honour to be advertized that one Hughe Huddleston, master of artes and ffellowe of Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge, deemed a long tyme amongst us a man distracted in phrenesie (as may appeare to your honour by this censure of him in that colledge), uttered speaches against her majesties governement; wherewith he beinge charged, and confessinge the same in effecte, is by me committed to close pryson. The speaches and the whole proceedinge held with him I am bolde to presente, in a schedule here inclosed, to your honourable wisdome, most humbly cravinge therein your good pleasure. And so most humbly recomende my service to your honourable commande. At Cambridge, this xxxj^{tie} of December, 1597.

Your honours most bounden ever,

John Jegon, vice-can.

Primo die Octobris anno regni reginæ Elizabethæ xxxix^{o} per magistrum et seniores decretum ut sequitur.

Collegium Trinitatis.

Wheras Mr. Hughe Huddleston, ffellowe of Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge, for the space of ten yeares last past hathe bene diverslye distracted with sondry vaine fancies, producing troblesome effectes and intemperat and unseasonable behaviour, to the dayly offence and disturbance of sondry persons within the said societie, insomuche that for reformacion of such disorders heretofore offered, the right

reverende ffather in God, the lord bishop of Bathe and Wells, then master of the said college, and the seniors there, were constrayned not onely to censure at sondry tymes, but furthermore, the xvth of October in the yere of our Lord 1590, to suspend the said Mr. Huddlestone from all commodities and priviledges of his said ffellowship for the space of six monethes then next ensuinge, as by a decree in writing, under their handes, appearethe more at large. Nowe, for so muche as the said Mr. Huddlestone ever since that tyme still recontinewing lyke distemperatures, hathe not onely forfaited his place and ffellowship in the said colledge by wilfull breache and contempte of statute there, but also from tyme to tyme ever since, and specially at this present, ceasethe not to expresse dayly passions, discontentmentes, and manifold infirmities in ordinarie meetinges and assemblies, so far forthe as no good government or well ordered societie, especiallye after so longe frustrated experiences and expectacions of amendement, with successe, can or ought to tollerate or longar endure suche captiouse or uncomposed and offensive manner of conwersacion in publique places, where he dayly frequenteth: we, the maister and seniors of the said colledge for the tyme being, dulye considering the premisses, as well for the peace and good contentment of our societies and dayly meetinges, as also in some hope of alteracion and better conformitie, by chaungeing of ayre and more private conversacion of a partie so ill affected ells where, have thought yt requisite, in case of suche extremitie, not onely to suspende the said Mr. Huddleston, as heretofore, from all profittes and priviledges of his ffellowship within the said colledge, for the full space of three yeres next to come after the date hereof, save onely one yerely pencion of twentie markes of lawfull Englishe monye, which wee geve and graunte, by these presentes, to be quarterly payd to his uses, out of the said colledge, so long as he thankfullye accepteth and soberlye useth the same for his better mayntenance, but also to sequester and remove out of our said colledge and the precinctes thereof the said Mr. Huddlestone, within twentie dayes next after notice of this our order to be made unto him, without retorning or repossessing any manner, right, or benefitt of a ffellowe, otherwyse then the summe of monye before allowed, untill the terme of three yeres next following shalbe fullye compleate and ended, except the said master and seniors, or their successors, of their owne accordes, and upon further consideracion and due submission and tryall of the said parties more sociable and better stayed behavioure, shalbe otherwyse pleased to revoke this decree, or pre-

vent the tyme of discontinewance in the same limited. And for more due execution of the premisses in manner and forme as before is specified, wee the said maister and seniors for the tyme being doe absolutelye decree and determine, by these presentes, that the said Mr. Hugh Huddleston refusing or delaying to departe the said colledge, or precinctes thereof, within the tyme lymited, without speciall lycens of the said maister and seniors first obtayned, that then and from thenceforthe the said Mr. Huddleston shalbe reputed and taken to all intentes as an obstinate and perished member, utterly excluded and finally banished out of the said colledge for ever, without receyving or further clayming of any annuall pencion or other benefitt, by vertue of this graunte, or any other right of his ffellowshipp whatsoever, at any tyme after suche defaulte, re-entrye, and contempt committed and convicted agaynst him. In witnes whereof, wee the said maister and seniors for the tyme being have hereunto assented and subscribed our handes, the day and yere above written.

Thomas Nevile.	Will. Hall.
Jer. Radcliffe.	John Owerall.
Osmond Boorne.	Samuell Herone.
Thomas Harrison.	Hughe Graye.

Concordat cum registro. Ita testor, Johannes Porter, notarius pub.

Decembris xxiij^tio anno r. r^næ nunc Elizab., etc. quadragesimo. Hughe Huddleston, master of artes and fellowe of Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge, was brought this day before us, John Jegon, doctor in divinitie, vice-chancellour of the Universitie of Cambridge, and Thomas Legg, doctor of the civell lawes, two of her majesties justices of the peace within the towne and countie of Cambridge, in the chamber of me, the sayd John Jegon, in Corpus Christi Colledge in Cambridge aforesaid, and was then and there charged by Mr. doctor Heron, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Shaxtone, ffellowes of Trinitie Colledge aforesaid, to have publiquely spoken in the common hall in Trinitie Colledge, at the table in dinner tyme the day aforesaid, in the hearinge and presence of them the said parties and others, these wordes followinge, or the like in effecte, viz.:

1. It is hereticall or heresie for a woman to governe the state, for that weare to make the woman above the man.

2. Item, that he offered to defend the same by divinitie and pollicie.

3. Item, he chalenged Mr. John Shaxton, there presente, master of artes and ffellowe of Trinitie Colledge, in disputation for yt, cravinge to have audience.

Ita testamur,

SAMUELL HERON.
THOMAS HARRISON.
JOHN SHAXTON.

Whereuppon the said Mr. Huddleston beinge commaunded by the sayd justices to make his presente and personall aunswere, he desired that he might so doe in writinge, under his owne hand; and soe he wrote downe this aunswere with his owne hand, as followeth, viz.:

1. For a woman to governe the state is contrary to the worde of God, and the defence is hereticall of the doctrine. This I sayd in effecte forthe first, and will stand to it with hand and liefe.

H. HUDDLESTON.

2. For the conclusion with my owne hande I did offer, I doe offer to defende the same by Bible and prophane aucthoritie, by Christian and Gentile.

H. HUDDLESTON.

3. For Mr. John Shaxton, I promised that if he would replye upon the position or conclusion, I would and will aunswere.

H. HUDDLESTON.

And upon this his confession, the sayd justices did committ the said Mr. Huddleston to safe custody in Cambridge Castle, the day and yere aforesayde.

Coram nobis,

JOHANNE JEGON, vice-can.
THOMA LEGG.

JOHANNE SMITH, notario public.

CONTINUED DISPUTES WITH THE TOWN.

CHARGES AGAINST THE MAYOR.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 96.]

Misdemeanours of Roberte Wallis, maiour of the towne of Cambridge. Elizabethæ 39°.

Imprimis, five burgesses are disfraunchised by him, expreslye for presentinge to the officers of thuniversitye ingrossers of corne, as the partyes disfranchised offer to depose.

Item, these townesmen, John Tydeswell, George Pretye, and Edward Huste, imprisoned by the vice-chauncellour in case of execucion, are enlarged by the maiour, without satisfaccion of the debtes due by sentence to playntifes againste them.

Item, the said maiour delivered openly in St. Maryes churche, that the lords keeper and treasurer overruled the order for the maiour his oathe contrary and against all lawe and right.

Item, on Michaelmas daye last, anno 1597, the said maiour toke his oathe moste unreverently with his head covered.

Ita testabuntur quorum nomina sunt infrascripta,

John Jegon, vice-can.
Umphry Tyndall.
Tho. Brook, bedellus.

1597.

NOTE RELATING TO STURBRIDGE FAIR.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 97.]

The Universitie of Cambridge desireth your honour that this note may be inserted into the townes booke of Cambridge, for Sturbridge faier.

Pa. 13. Aliqualiter derogent, nec dictis cancellario, magistris, et scholaribus, seu eorum aut servientium ipsorum alicui ullo modo impedimento sint quo minus eisdem seu

cuiquam eorum in dictis nundinis sine feriis, tentoria communiter vocata *boothes*, sive aliud quicquam acquirere, tenere, possidere, habere, occupare, ac gaudere liceat, quod alioqui per leges aut statuta regni nostri Angliæ iidem eorundemve aliquis acquirere, tenere, possidere, habere, occupare, ac gaudere possent, seu posset: nec legibus, etc.

1597.

LIST OF THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE, ETC.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 99.]

Nomina com. pacis infra villam Cantebr.

Jo. Puckering, miles, etc.
Wills. dominus Burghley, dominus thes., etc.
Henr. dominus de Hunsdon, etc.
Rogerus North, miles, dominus North.
Major villæ Cantebr. pro tempore exist.
Vice-canc. Universit. pro tempore existen.
Thomas Northe, miles.
Johannes Cuttes, miles.
Humfridus Tindall, decanus Elien.
Tho. Nevell, decanus de burgo Sancti Petri.

Tho. Binge,
Thomas Legge,
Ricardus Swale,
Tho. Preston,
} legum doctores.

Ricardus Aunger,
Franc. Brakyn,
Edwardus Ellis,
} esquiers.

Roger Slegge,
Henr. Clarke,
Johes. Edmondes,
Tho. Goldesborough,
Christofer Hodson,
} aldermanni.

Edward Ball, gen.

Vill. Cantebr. com. gaolæ deliber.

Jo. Puckering, miles, etc.
Henr. dominus de Hunsdon, etc.
Rogerus North, miles, dominus North.
Major villæ prædictæ pro tempore existen.
Vice-canc. Universitatis Cantebr. pro tempore.
Jo. Cuttes, miles.
Franc. Hinde, miles.

Thomas Binge,
Thomas Legge,
Ricardus Swale,
Tho. Preston,
} legum doctores.

Johes. Hutton,
Ricardus Aunger,
Franc. Brakyn,
Edward Ellis,
} armigeri.

Rogerus Slegge,
Henr. Clarke,
Johes. Edmondes,
Wills. Wolfe,
Tho. Goldesborough,
Thomas Medcalfe,
Christofer Hodson,
Oliver Greene,
Johes. Norkott,
Jacobus Robson,
Robertus Wallys,
Wills. Kempe, et
Jeronimus Chase,
} aldermanni villæ prædictæ.

1597.

SUBJECTS OF DISPUTATIONS.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 101.]

Quæstiones selectæ, at a comencement in the Universitye. 1597.

Quæstiones juris civilis.

1ª. Potestas gladii est penes solum principem: contra communem doctorum sententiam.

2ª. Civitas quæ se protectioni alicujus submiserat, ei subdita non est.

3ª. Factum principis præstare tenetur respublica.

4ª. Alienigenæ apud nos commorantes legibus et statutis Angliæ obligantur.

5ª. Ubi princeps est ibi patria est.

6ª. Statutum generale licet contrarium statuto priori speciali non detrahit.

7ª. Beneficia principis latissimam interpretationem habere debent.

8ª. Judex pœnam quam irrogavit remittere non potest.

Quæstiones theologicæ.

1. Politica Mosis non sunt Christianis rebuspublicis obtrudenda.

2. Unio personalis non tollit carnis Christi circumscriptionem.

Quæstiones philosophicæ.

1. Omnis mutatio reip. est perniciosa.
2. Mediocritas est tutissima ratio conservandi respub.
3. Metus magnatum est causa seditionis.
4. Magistratus iisdem semper sunt committendi.
5. Æqualitas in repub. est periculosa.

1. Animus est numerus vel figura.
2. Natura non admittit infinitum.
3. Sensus non falluntur.
4. Cerebrum est principium sentiendi.
5. Anima sequitur temperaturam corporis.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND PREACHERS.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 84, art. 100.]

Studentes within the colledges in Cambridge 1950
Graduates 657
Preachers almoost all unprovided for . 122

Besides manie which be readie to be employed.

Of these ther be,

Poore studentes which be verie godlie and painfull, and for lacke of exhibicion shall be forced to forsake there studyes 269

Maie yt please yow to consider of there releife, and to give intelligence of your liberalitie herin to Mr. deane of Powles, by whome, with the assistance of sume others, it shalbe well bestowed.

1597.

DISPUTE WITH THE TOWN.

THE HEADS TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 86, art. 33.]

To the right honorable the lord Burghley, lord high treasurer of England and most lovinge chauncellour of th'university of Cambridge.

Most honorable our singuler good lord: we humbly crave pardon if we still repaire to your honour as our only refuge in cases of extremitie. The reprochfull speaches of the mayor and townsmen of Cambridge against all our cheife officers, not sparinge your selfe, their enlarginge of prisoners committed by us, and other audacious injuries offered, we made knowne to your lordship heretofore undre our hands, attendinge and humbly prayenge that you wilbe pleased to call them before you to admonish and censure them as these actions have deserved; and the rather bycause we

finde that our enduringe thereof doth encourage them to crosse our whole government here at home, and to attempte our unjust disturbaunce abroade; ffor so it is (our very good lord) that, upon the unjust and importunate complayntes intimated by the mayour and some other townsmen (by us punished here for mysdemeanours), they have procured writtes out of the kinges bench to call us to aunswere matters there, and for want of appearaunce in that courte, where, neyther in reguard of our oath to our charter, nor duety to yow our most honorable chauncellour we may aunswere, but under protestation: our vice-chauncellour, your deputie, hath bene fined by the lord cheife justice, and is still urged there to pleade the charters of this Universitie, to our infinite expenses and trouble, whereas the wordes of our charter (as we take it) doe utterly free us from those courtes; neyther are we to aunswere our proceedinges before any judge or justice but your selfe, our chauncellour (excepte for maheme and ffellonie); which graunt sith it is made to the chauncellour, masters, and schollers, and so a matter that greatly importeth your lordships prerogative here, the maine quiett of schollers, and the substaunce of all our jurisdiction, for the maintayninge whereof both your honour and we are locally sworne, we are againe most humble suitors for your honourable advise and assistaunce in this behalfe, wherin the vice-chauncellour and other his assistantes are ready to attend your honourable pleasure. And so, with our daylie prayers to God for your longe life and most happy dayes, we take our leave. At Cambridge, this of March, 1597.

Your honours most bounden allwayes,

John Jegon, vice-can.	Jo. Duport.
Tho. Byng.	Simon Robson.
Thomas Legge.	Laur. Chaderton.
Thomas Preston.	James Mountagu.
Thomas Nevile.	

DISPUTE WITH LORD NORTH.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 87, art. 17.]

A briefe of sundry particuler pointes conteyned in a complainte preferred against the University of Cambridge by the right honorable the lord Northe, and by them denied as followeth:—

1. Fyrste, wee denie that the companie so assembled, as is alledged in a report latelie delivered unto your most honorable lordshipes of the manner of ouer proceedinge in that accion wherewithall wee are chardged, can be justlie called by the name of a ryot, an outrageous riot, or a monstrous riot.

2. Wee deny also that his lordship beinge come to thend of the lane leadinge from St. Johns Colledge, there stepped forthe there anie scholers with weapons before there were clubbs called for to aid the proctour, and that at the same instant there came oute of anie shopp in that streete any scholers at all with like weapons, exceptinge oute of Charltons house, as is alledged in the said report above mencioned.

3. We denie that anie came unto his lordship, to his horses hedd, that badd his honour stand, or that anie there cryed to have his lordship strycken.

4. Wee deny that anie scholer came thither with a weapon (exceptinge the weapon held for Gifford) before the lord Northes servantes and followers had drawne there weapons for the rescouinge of Parishe.

5. Wee deny that anie weapons were forcibly held againste his lordship, thereby to staye him.

6. Wee deny that the proctours deputy came unto his lordship, offeringe by any manner of violence to stopp his lordship, or otherwise then by peticion to desire his honour for the redelivery of Parishe, whome his lordships servantes had rescoued from the vice-chauncellours offycer.

7. Wee deny that there was anie thinge purposed againste his lordships person, or done with anie meaninge to dishonour his lordship, much lesse to murder him.

8. Wee deny that it was a quarrell pretended against his lordships servante; and do affirme that it was an accion most justly intended againste him by diverse scholers upon there complainte therein made.

9. Wee deny that Parishe, his lordships servante, was at anie tyme seene in Cambridge by anie of the parties purposeinge there accions againste him before the thirtith of September, since he was fyrste rescoued from the scholers in Sturbridge faire last.

10. Wee deny that, upon the sessions daye, the arest was not done as sone as it was convenientlie possible after Gifford and Atkins were thereunto authorized, or that the doinge thereof was willingly reserved untill his lordships comeinge from the castle.

11. Wee deny that his lordships lyfe was by anie scholer indaungered, or his lordship pressed to render any accounte for his man, otherwise then by humble petition unto his honour, that by his lordships good meanes and favour he mighte be forthe comeinge the next daye.

12. Wee deny that any ambuskados were laied, or weapons broughte into any other house or shop in the towne, savinge into Charletons afore mencioned.

13. Wee deny that there was any thinge done by any scholer to the disturbance or terryfyeinge of any assembled in her majesties service dueringe the tyme of there publique administracion of justice, in regard whereof the parties thereunto appointed did purposelie forbeare to meddle with Parishe in the castle yard, where they then knewe he was, or to come nere unto that place dueringe the time of her majesties service and session there.

14. Wee deny that the place of his lord lieutenauncy

was by anie means medled withall, much lesse fronted or assaulted by anie scholer in that accion.

15. Wee deny that his lordship hath shewed him selfe indifferentlie to favour ether our persons or pryvyledges, or hath not bene fownd willinge to mainteine quarrell againste us.

16. Wee deny that there was any thinge done by colour of the proctours authorytie, but by there owne pryvity and allowance.

17. Wee deny that there was any ryot sett or purposed by the vice-chauncellour, or that he coulde have acquainted his lordship with this matter at there dyninge together in the towne hall, havinge heard nothinge thereof by anie complainte therein made until the next daye aboute two of the clocke in the after none.

18. Wee deny that the persons unto whome the authority was committed for that arrest can justlie be chalendged ether with anie disorderlie or ruffianly kinde of lyfe.

19. Wee deny that any of her majesties justices then in his lordships companie was put in perill of his lyfe, or was there terryfied by anie scholer.

20. Wee deny also that his lordships complainte or chalendge as toucheinge our disloyaltie, in not seminge to acknowledge any superior, hathe (saving ouer duty unto his lordship in respect of his honourable callinge) anie colorable grownd of truthe therein; or that our publique administracion of justice is not acordinge to the course of her majesties lawes, and the rule of conscience; or that there was any thinge done but acordinge to justice and the rules of the lawe in committinge of Parish, his lordships servante, to pryson for not findinge suerties for his good behaviour, and thansweringe of those accions with the which he was chardged.

21. And, lastlie, wee deny that there was any watche

worde delivered or used by any man at the begynning of that dangerouse skirmishe (as my lord supposeth), wherein there was never a blowe geaven, or any man hurte, to anie mans knowledge that as yet hath bene heard of.

Yf any of these particulers be such as do requeare a further manifestacion of ouer meaneinge, or a reason of ouer deniall, upon the intelligence of your most honourable good lordships pleasures therein, wee wilbe redy in most humble wise to indeavour your honours satysfyeinge in the same.

1598.

The abstract of my lordes complaynt against the scholleres.

1. First, his lordshipp alleagith that, about the lanes ende that leadeth from St. Johns Colledge, there stepped fourth one Mr. Nowell, and 30 or 40 scholleres with him, with swordes drawen and many other weapons, and comyng before his lordship furiouslie to his horse heade, did bydd him stand, some crying, Stryke; some, Delyver Parris.

2. His lordship sayeth, that ymmediatlie after this there stepped fourth one sir Gifford and Thomas Atkyns, with another companie of scholleres with like weapons, oute of a house behynde his lordship and assaulted his lordships men that followed him.

3. His lordship sayeth, that the furye of thassaulte was soo great, as his lordship and sir John Cuttes being both on horsebacke were forced for theire owne safetie to alight, being both thus dryven backe first from thone syde of the streete to thother, untill theire horses came against the churche yeard wall.

4. His lordship sayeth, that he asked what the matter was and cause of that greate assembley: it was aunsweared, that they must have Parris, his man. Beinge asked what he hadd done, one sayde he had stabbed a scholler.

5. His lordship sayeth, that he askynge by what aucthoritie they cam in this unlawfull manner, they sayed they hadd aucthoritie from the quene, my lord treasurour, and Mr. vice-chauncellour.

6. His lordship sayeth, that he cam in betwene his companie and the scholleres, and commaunded all his freindes and followeres to forbeare to strike any blowe.

7. His lordship sayeth, that he thus goinge towardes his lodging, the multitude of scholleres kept the streete before him, yet styll gooing backward, but charging theire weapons contynually towardes his brest and face, and that sometymes verie nighe.

8. His lordship sayeth, that after all this there cam unto him a procteres deputie named Mr. Shaxton, and againe badd him stand, and urged him vehementlie to delyver Parris, some saying they would have him, or they would dye for yt; other some that they would have him before they would depart. This procters deputie thus vehemently requiring at his lordships handes the delyveringe of Parris, or that his lordship would gyve his honorable promyse to sende him the next daye to the vice-chauncellour, his lordship aunsweared that he knew not where he was, neither would he make any suche condicions with any that cam in suche unlawfull manner.

9. His lordship sayeth, that in the tyme of this parle the earle of Cumberland came into the companie, who, by his good perswasions, procured the scholleres to departe.

10. His lordship sayeth, that they did contynue this theire violence and owtrage against his lordships person after suche tyme as they, or some of the company, hadd found and besett Parris in a howse.

11. His lordship sayeth, that after the earle of Cumberlande hadd withdrawen the great company or multitude, which were judged to be about 1300 persons, and as his lordship was goeing to his lodging, there mett him another

companie of scholleres, to the number of 50 persons, with clubbes and swordes drawen as before, but they suffered him to passe withoute any violence.

12. His lordship sayeth, that there was also another companye of scholleres with like weapons as the rest were, to the number of 100 persons, comeyng downe towardes his lordship in a streete called the Showmakeres rowe, but his lordship passed by at thende of the strete, he not seeing them nor they him, as his lordship supposeth.

13. His lordship sayeth, that as he and the justices satt at supper there cam a company of scholleres, supposed to the number of 150 persons, with clubbes and swordes drawen, to the inn gate, purposing to have come in, as his lordship supposeth, but fynding the great gate shutt remayned still in the streete, standing under the parlour windowe, where his lordship and thother justices in tyme of sessions doo usuallie sitt, and there made great noyces and cryes to have provoked some further quarrell, as his lordship supposeth.

14. His lordship sayeth, that the first companies that assaulted him hadd a watche worde when to begyn.

15. His lordship sayeth, that theire weapons were brought and layed in some house in the streete that afternoone in which the ryott was committed.

16. His lordship sayeth, that many of the scholleres did lye secretlie in waight for the dooing of this fowle facte in many howses in that strete.

17. His lordship sayeth, that there were certen schollers that perswaded some gentle and serving men of their acquaintance to depart the company, saying there would be some mischeiff done there.

18. His lordship sayeth, that the parties to whom the warrant was dyrected by the vice-chauncellour were disorderlie persons, and unfitt to be ymployed in such service.

19. His lordship sayeth, that all that was done was done with the privitie and allowance of the procteres.

THE EARL OF CUMBERLAND TO LORD BURGHLEY.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 87, art. 18.]

To my very good lorde, the lorde Burley, hygh treaserer of Englande.

My good lord: Mr. vyce-chanceller hathe earnestly entreted me to enforme your lordship my knolege what passed in a brouyle which lately was lyckely to have happened betwyxte my lord Northe and the scollerres of the Eunyversety. The oryginall grounde I am ignorant of, nether cam I to the fyrst beginnynge; but desierus to have the matter well quieted, I entreted all the scollerres to assemble them selves together, and here me speeke, whom I found very redy to satisfye me: then demandinge of them the cause of ther suche assembly, the ansered, it was only for the takynge agayne of Paris, on of my lord Northes men, whoe by force had disobeed an areste immedyatly before made by the officers of the Eunyvercety, the delyvery of which party the sayde the only required of my lord; protestynge to him selfe that the honored him, without thought of harme to his person, or any about him, that party excepted: wherupone my lord gave then suche suffitient content by his speche, as the were well plesede to gooe hoome with me to ther houses, wher I lefte them, not mackynge any further sturre that I did here of. And thus lothe to troble your lordship with any further discource, this beinge the effecte of all that passed within my knolege, I committ you to God. From Cambrydge, this 8 of October.

Your lordships to command,

George Cumbreland.

[From MS. Lansd. no. 87, art. 19.]

A breife of such profe as is thoughte to concerne the Universytye of Cambridge, upon there deniall made unto certaine particuler pointes conteyned in a complainte preferred againste them.

1. As toucheinge the firste, wee do referr ouer selves unto the judgement of such as be learned in the lawes, upon the vewe of ouer report, as concerninge the accion wherewithall wee are chardged.

2. As toucheinge the second, for the further manifestinge of ouer deniall, wee alledge that one Rychard Litchfeild, a barbour of Trynity Colledge, was the man that firste cauled for clubbs on the behalfe of the Universytie, to aid Gifford and Atkins upon such perill as he then saw them in by the lord Northes servantes and followers, who had, before his cauleinge for clubbs, drawne there weapons; for the profe whereof he offereth to make faithe by his owne corporall oathe, and the oathe of one Thomas Jackson of Cambridge, who not longe before came with the said Litchfeild from the castle, and were both then by chaunce in that tumult withoute any weapons at all.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7. As touchinge the third, fourthe, and fifte, wee take those pointes to stand wholy upon the profe of that which is alledged by the plaintife, and so do wee thincke of the syxte and seaventhe, savinge that in respect of the deputy proctours peticion unto the lord Northe for the redelivery of Parishe, wee are to alledge the honorable testymonye of the noble earle of Cumberland. And as toucheinge ouer meaneinge by any violence to dishonour or murder his lordship, to offer the oathe of the said deputy proctour to the contrarye, or of any other scholer then there, whom it pleaseth his lordship most to suspect or chardge with such a villanye.

8. As toucheinge the eighte, wee take ouer affirmacion therein to be cleere enoughe, withoute any further profe,

notwithstandinge his lordships collections, which are suffycientlie repelled by the report only of thorder of thaccion by us sett downe.

9. Wee take the ninthe to stand wholye upon the profe of the plaintife; and for the more manifestinge of ouer deniall do further alledge, that upon complainte made by the parties wounded unto one Mr. Ellis, a justice of peace, dwellinge in Chesterton, there was daylie waite laied for Parishe in that towne of Chesterton to have taken him by a warrante from the said justice, but was not there to be mett withall, dueringe the whole time of the intermission betwixte the accions, and was not therefore like to showe him selfe in Cambridge, as wee thincke.

10. As toucheinge the tenthe, concerninge there willinge reservinge of that arest untill his lordships comeinge from the castle, the parties therein used are redy to offer there corporall othes to the contrarye; and as toucheinge there refusall to laye handes upon him soner, that point is cleere enoughe by that which cannot be denyed, viz. that from two of the clocke untill the ryseinge of the justices from the sessions, Parishe was in the castle yard, whether they purposelye refused to go, for feare of the disquietinge of such as were then there in her majesties service.

11, 12. The eleventh and twelthe stand wholy upon profe to be made by the plaintife, as wee take it.

13. As toucheing the thirtenthe, it is manifest that there was nothinge done in this accion before they were all come from the castle, and that neither Gifford nor Atkins came as that daye nerer unto the castle then where they were at the time of the arrest done, and therefore no man disturbed in the time of that there publique administracion of justice.

14. As toucheing the fourtenth, we alledge that the lord Northe was not then in the streetes of Cambridge exerciseinge thauthoritye of his lord-lieutenauncye, and therefore was not by us then impeached by an arest lawfully done upon one

of his followers, whome wee had reason to thincke that his lordship woulde not then protect againste lawfull authorytye; and do rather thincke that this chalendge groweth from a former displeasure which his lordship hath conceaved against us for the title of a leivetenaunte, which we have of longe time geaven unto ouer honourable chauncellour in the proclaymeinge of Sturbridge faire, and for the which he did lately chalendge us in a publique assemblye, the wordes of which proclamacion are these, viz.: *Sir William Cecill, of the honourable order of the garter knighte, lord baron of Burghley, highe treasurer of England, chauncellour of the Universytye of Cambridge, the queenes highnes lieutenaunt of the same, and one of the cheife governours of this faire, doth, in the name of ouer soveraigne ladye, etc.* Whereby we doubte not but that your honourable lordships will sone perceave how farr wee are from any meaneinge to impeache his lordships autorytye for martiall matter within that countie. And yet will his lordship nedes chalendge us with the frontinge of that honourable place of his lordships leivetenauncye with thonlye ordynarye and usuall name of a leivetenaunte, everye where geaven, as wee thincke, to the cheife governours of bodies politique under her majestie in the tyme of peace.

15. As touchinge the fiftenthe, it would be to longe to inforce the profe of our deniall by the particuler recytall of a number of hard favours pryvatelye concerninge ether ouer persons or pryviledges: and do therefore most humbly desire your honourable lordships, that by a fewe such as wee take to have bene principallye directed to the gauleinge and dischardgeinge of the very bodye of the pore estate of that place wherein wee live, and are more notoriouslie knowne then the rest, yt would please your good lordships to deeme of the truthe of that wee are most justlie moved to denye. To which end and purpose wee have firste most humbly to offer unto your lordships most ho-

nourable consideracion, how like it is that his lordship forbeareth the private wringeinge of ouer persons, as any occasion serveth, who in publique place, to the gauleinge of ouer bodye, spareth not the open disgraceinge of ouer persons, thoughe it tend to the impeachment of such honourable order therein, as wee take his lordship to be in duty bownde unto: as was, namely, his lordships open disgraceinge of such persons of ouer bodye as (to the good of the Universitye, for the better execucion of ouer charters and the lawes concerninge us) are, by her highnes commission, vouchsafed the place of justyces in that countye, by his lordships open depressinge of them in the face of the countrye, and cauleinge up of others by name, otherwyse then stode with the order of her majesties commission, which was a thinge specially noted by the whole country to ouer disgrace, as we very well knowe; and as is also his lordships open defaceinge of the cheifest by degre amongste us by very hard and unkinde speaches, as hath bene often used by his lordship, and was specially noted by the justyces of the countye in an open assemblye at the signe of the Falcon in Cambridge, upon thoccasion of a meeteinge there by his lordships apointment, for the publisheinge of his lordships will to thimpeacheinge of ouer charters, as toucheinge thorderinge of victuals and victualers in the time of Lent, as afterwardes very well appeared upon ouer complainte unto your lordships, who by your honourable lettres gave order unto his lordship for the recauleinge of that which his lordship had therein done; which may be also, as wee thincke, suffycient to improve that his lordships assertion of his unwillingness to impeache our pryviledges, thoughe wee spare the remembraunce of his lordships former indevour to bringe ouer servauntes within the compasse of his lordships musteringe in that countye (as well appeareth by that aid wee were not longe since inforced to crave at the handes of the late righte honorable the earle of Leicester), or the remem-

braunce of any other indevour of his lordship tendinge to the same end. By the which in generall, yf it so please your good lordships, wee may most truly assure your honours that wee have bene more chardged and trobled since the tyme of his lordships greatnes within that countye, then by anye other of his lordships place and cauleinge by the space of a hundredth yeres before that tyme, yf wee may therein credit ouer records. And as toucheinge the last parte of that ouer deniall, which concerneth his lordships mainteyninge of quarrell againste us, wee do also most humbly desire that by this onlye it would please your most honourable lordships to judge howe like it is to be as his lordship affirmeth, whenas upon thonly occasion of a burgesses removeinge of him selfe from the societye of the towne to the bodye of the Universitye, his lordship is forthwith drawne to countenaunce that matter againste us by his honours presence in a publique meeteing, thoughe there be nether lawe nor reason to avowe that quarrell of ouer neighbours of the towne, who do yerelye receave into theire societye such as have bene of ouer bodye, and be now the cheifest persons amongste them.

16, 17. As toucheinge the syxtenth and seavententhe, wee take those pointes to be plaine enoughe, withoute any other reason then is there geaven by us, referringe the profe of the contrarye thereof unto his lordship.

18. In profe of ouer deniall to the chalendge made unto the persons unto whome the authorytie was committed for that arest, wee alledge the testymonie of the seniours of Trynity Colledge, under there handes, concerninge there speciall knowledge of the honest and modest behaviour of the said parties, which wee have here redy to showe unto your lordships.

19. As toucheinge the nynetenthe (upon the pryvity of ouer owne inocencye) wee appeale unto the justyces them selves, who will not, as wee thincke, so charge us therein.

20. As toucheinge the twentithe, as wee do most willingely yeld ouer selves to abide the grevousness of your honourable lordships most heavy displeasure, yf that any parte of that ouer deniall can be justlie proved againste us, so wee do most humblye desire your lordships most honourable aide and protection againste such odious chardgeinge of us, to the slaunderinge of ouer persons, places, and governemente in that bodye whereof wee are, yf that can be proved againste us wherewithall wee are so vehementlie chardged.

21. And lastlye, as toucheinge the supposed watche word, wee do utterly againe denye it, not thinckeing there wilbe anye man upon due profe to chardge us therewithall.

A true reporte of the manner of an arrest, done by vertue of a decree from the vice-chauncellour of Cambridge upon Rychard Parishe of Chesterton in the countie of Cambridge, one of the retayners of the righte honorable the lord Northe, as also of the rescouinge of the said Parishe from that arrest, with the true grownde and occasions of that whole accion, according as it hath bene delivered unto me upon assuraunce to justyfie the truthe thereof yf it shall so please your honours to require.

Fyrste, upon Thursdaye beinge the thirtithe daye of September last, aboute two of the clocke of the same daye in the afternone, after diverse very grevous complaintes then firste made unto Mr. vice-chauncellour againste the said Parishe for the sore and dangerous hurtinge and woundinge of diverse scholers of the Universitye in the tyme of Sturbridge faire last; yt was then, at thinstance of the parties greeved at the firste, decreed by the said vice-chauncellour that the ordinarye offycers of the Universitye should, by an arrest, bringe before him the said Parishe, who had bene that day seene in the towne of Cambridge, as was then alledged by the parties to that complainte; but afterwardes findinge by the offycers that he toke it to be a matter of more daunger than was meete for hym to undertake, as well

in respect of his owne weaknes as of Parishes outragiouse violences, wherewithall he had bene formerly well acquainted, the said vice-chauncellour, at the further instance of the parties greved, greatlie urginge the grevousnes of there dangers and hurtes receaved, did thus finally resolve to have that matter of arrest in this case committed unto some one or twoe, who, as well in regard of there discrecion as of there wills and ablenes of bodye, mighte be thoughte men meete for thexecucion thereof. Whereupon, havinge commended unto him to that end one Nicholas Gifford, a bachelour of arte of Trynity Colledge, and one Thomas Atkins, a singeinge man of the same house, under the testymonye of such as he thoughte meete to credit, he finally yelded to comitt the trust thereof unto them under his hand and seale of office. Which beinge done, the parties (for that they heard that Parishe was then in the castle-yard) from that tyme untill the eveninge of the same daye did there attendaunce for him in the streete which leadeth from the castle end toward the Dolphine, with there desire to have taken him alone or aparte from his lord, as they will be ready to justyfie upon there oathes; but the case so faleinge oute that he came not from thence untill the ryseinge of the justices, who were then at the castle in her majesties service, they were lefte to there choise ether to leave the thinge unperformed which they had in hand, and so to suffer his escape, beinge a man so manie waies obnoxius to manie that it was not likelie that he should be againe easylie mett withall within the libertie, or else to take him as they sawe him then passe in the streetes, with manie other of his fellowes followinge there lord, which later was indeede the pointe whereuppon they resolved. And so Gifford ymediately makinge towards Parishe much aboute Mr. Gleggs dore in the Bridge streete, did, in a fewe wordes and peaceablie, show him the tenor of a warrant which he had for tharestinge of his bodye, and the carye-

inge of him before the vice-chauncellour, there to answere to such matter as he should be chardged withall; but Parishe, before his speeche was ended, perceaveinge his intent, betoke him selfe ymediatelye to his weapons; whereupon his fellowes drewe alsoe, and diverse others of sir John Cuttes his followers and servantes, so that Gifford was presentlie inforced a little to withdrawe him selfe; and so throwinge of his gowne to take into his handes a sword and dagger which he had provided to be there held for his use in his owne defense, yf, by resystance and force offered, he should be in this accion thereunto compelled.

There fury thus begun, and the partie by this meanes thus rescoued from the offycer, there were that presentlie cried oute for helpe, in respect of those forces they then sawe provided againste Gifforde and Atkins, or anie other that liked to favour that they had in hand; whereupon there first yssued oute of one Arthure Charletons house, beinge very neere at hand, one John Shaxton, a master of artes, and as then the proctours deputye, by reason of his sicknes, and with him eighte or nine others to the uttermost beinge all scholers, and men well stayed, who, suspectinge as much as then fell oute, and beinge with weapons provided to defend them selves from those forces, did firste call upon the lord Northes men and the rest of that companie for the keepinge of the queenes peace, and withall requeared the peaceable delivery of Parishe, whome they had then rescoued from the offycer thereunto apointed; whereunto they gave no aunswere that could be heard, but stode upon there defense with there swordes drawne, dueringe which tyme there came unto them manie other scholers with weapons, firste out of St. Johns Colledge, beinge next at hand, and sone after oute of diverse other colledges in the towne in like sorte, but none out of anie shop in the towne to anie mans knowledge or pryvytye that was used in that accion; so that the number of the scholers thus in-

creaseinge, there were some that then pressed toward the lord Northe, very instantlie desireinge his lordship for the redeliverye of Parishe, who was then rescoued from the vice-chauncellours offycer, and had not long since stabbed a scholer, and very grevouslie hurt and wounded diverse others of the Universitye; with manie and serious protestacions of there meaneinge not to meddle with his lordships person, and of there love and dutyfull reverencinge of his honor. His lordship had before this called upon his servantes for the keepinge of the peace, straightlie chardgeinge them therein, and now lytinge of his horse, which grewe very unrulye by reason of the noise and glisteringe of the weapons, his lordships answere was, that this maner of demandinge of a man was very unlawfull, and requeared to know by what authoritye they did it; whereunto it was answered to this effect, that they did yt by the authorytye of the chauncellour and vice-chauncellour under her majestie in that place, very instantlie desyreinge his lordships honourable promise onely for Parishes forthe comeinge the next daye, whereupon they would all presentlie leave his honor. Here did his lordship deliver manie honorable speeches of his readynes ever found in the furtheringe of justice; but, withoute further answere, signyfied his resolucion to go forward towards his lodgeinge, which his lordship did accordinglie, the scholers that were in the streete before him still giveinge hym place as he went forward untill he came somewhat beyond the Dolphin, towards the signe of the Bare, where the right noble and honorable earle of Cumberland, comeinge unto his lordship, entred into speeches with his honor, and with Mr. Shaxton the proctours deputye, as toucheinge that accion, for the processe and yssue whereof wee do most humblie desire that it would please your honors to be referred unto that noble earle his owne honorable reporte thereof. This beinge then next to be remembered that, while those speeches passed

betwixt those honourable persons and the proctours deputye, Parishe was fownd oute on the backeside of a house nere unto the round churche by one Mr. Nowell, a fellowe of the Kings Colledge, and from thence caried by him, with the aid and assistance of one Mr. Tomson of Trynity Colledge, and a greate number of other scholers, unto the vice-chauncellours lodgeinge, who there committed him unto the custodye of the proctours deputye untill the next daye at one of the clocke, who had not longe before lefte the lord Northe withoute anie intelligence of this which had happened; and so receavinge Parishe into his chardge, did firste carry him to Trynity Colledge, and from thence to the Touleboothe, there to be kepte untill the next daye, withoute anie blowe given ether to hym or to anie man in the companie that ever I could heare of by anie of ether parte.

The next daye beinge Frydaye and ouer ordynarye court daye, Parishe was broughte before Mr. vice-chauncellour into the consistorye, ouer ordinary place of justice, where, with the assistaunce of Mr. Dr. Binge and Mr. Dr. Legge, and with there consentes, the said vice-chauncellour firste requeared of him securitye for his good behaviour in the summe of two hundreth powndes; and after that the said Parishe had an accion entred againste him by one Walter Hawksworthe, a scholer of Trynity Colledge, for the deadlie woundinge of hym, which injury he valued at fyve hundreth poundes; and had afterwards another accion entred againste him by one Hughe Holland, a scholer of the same house, who valued his injury at a hundreth powndes; and, lastlye, a third accion by a scholer of the Queenes Colledge, who valued his injurye at twentye powndes; which beinge done, for that he could nether put in security for his good behaviour nor for his appearaunce to answere those accions, he was from thence committed to pryson, where he still remayneth, as I thincke.

As toucheinge the speciall grownde and occasions

firste causinge this arrest, it were longe to troble your lordships with all the particulers thereof; but the cheefe pointes are these, that, upon Wednesdaye, beinge the fiftenth daye of September last, manie scholers having to passe over the ryver by the ferrye from Chesterton to Sturbridge faire, and some of them beinge in the boate with Parishe, so it pleased him to dislike of there companies, as it seemed, for other cause there cannot be justlie alledged by hym selfe as I heare, that sodenlye, withoute anie thinge ether in word or deede offered him, he caught Hawksworthe before mencioned by the bosome, and first contendinge with the strengthe of his arme to have put him into the ryver, did after with his dagger thruste him in under the lefte papp, which stabb had suerly proved deadlie unto him, had not the same, by Gods providence, lighte upon a ribb in his side, as is to be justyfied by a chirurgion, who presentlie had the same wounde in cure.

This done, for that Hawkesworth then presentlie complayned that he had slaine him, there were some in the boate desirous to lay hould upon Parishe, whereupon he firste turned him to one and wounded him with his dagger in the hedd to the very scalp, and afterwardes cutt another in the hed and in the hand; and beinge at the lengthe laied hould of by some that were in the boate to be caried to thother side of the ryver, he so cryed oute to be ayded with helpe oute of Chesterton, that manie comeinge fast towards the ryver with weapons, the scholers that remayned upon the bancke side, some of them for feare gott into a lighter not farr off upon the ryver, and some other waded quite thoroughe the ryver, yet so as by Parishes most lowd and unjuste cryeing oute of the scholers purpose to spoile there boothes in the faire, there were manie of them driven backe into the ryver with poales by such as had staules or boothes not farr of the bancke side. Which reporte I do sett downe upon Mr. Fremans avowinge

thereof, who is one of the fellowes of Trynity Colledge, an auncient master of arte, and the man who firste laied hould of Parishe upon his comeinge oute of the boate, as of one that had wounded a man to deathe, and therefore to be brought before the magistrate, whereunto Parishe was compelled to yeld himself, and went forward with Mr. Freeman and two or three others accordinglye, untill he was rescoued from them by the prentises in the faire. This beinge given oute by Parishe and one other of his fellowes, as he passed throughe the faire, that he had bene some tyme an apprentise, and now in the hands of scholers to be wronged by them, unlesse he might be releived by there meanes; which was presentlie taken in hand, and the scholers from whome he was rescoued by the apprentises not a little indaungered by this there practise and violence.

Righte honorable, wee meane not by this reporte to justyfye everye mans particular speeche then assembled; for we cannot but knowe that in such an assemblie there will ever be some very unadvised; but ouer meaninge is by that which is said most truly to manifest the intent and manner of ouer proceedinge in that accion wherewithall wee are chardged; nether do wee thincke it meete to troble your most honorable lordships with thansweringe of those presumpcions whereupon wee are so grevouslie chardged with so vile and monstrous an intent as is the murtheringe of so honorable a person, very well knoweinge how sone your lordships will loke into the weaknes of those collections, upon the report only of that which is here sett downe to be justyfyed. No, my good lords, be it farr from us so to forget ouer selves, ouer callings, that place and that God whome wee live there to knowe, that others may the better know him by us. Nether would we in the leaste manner chalendge those honorable speaches of his lordships good favour towards us, whome wee honor, and whose honorable favour wee desire, were it not that by ouer silence wee

hereafter feared to heare that wee had heretofore withoute cause trobled your lordships, and cheiflye ouer most lovinge and honourable chauncellour, with unjust complaintes. But be yt sufficyent for us, under your honourable favours, to have dissented onelye from that his lordships opynion; for I cannot but see that the tediousnes of these matters calleth to an end; and one thinge yet remayneth, viz. your honourable lordships satisfyeinge as toucheinge ouer wante in makinge his lordship firste acquainted with that which was purposed toward Parishe, wherein wee doe fyrste, for ouer selves, alledge that, albeit my lord Northe had desyred the contrarye, yet, in respect of some one or other attendinge upon his lordship, it had bene the waye, as we verylye thinke, quite to have missed of him. Then, that the purpose was not knowne unto Mr. vice-chauncellour before his lordships sittinge at the castle the same daye, in the afternone. And, lastlye, that by the sequeale of this accion we take it that we have greate reason to thincke that, thoughe Parishe be in truthe so badd in every mans opinion that hardlie did we thincke the lord Northe would have owned him, yet that, by puttinge that pointe in tryall, we should suerly have found at his lordships handes no otherwise then nowe we do; wherein we do most humblie crave that wee may appeale unto everye of your honors most honorable and secret thoughtes.

A breife of such particuler matter as the lord North did latelye by complainte object against the Universytie of Cambridge before the lords of her majesties most honourable pryvye counsell, besides his lordships former complainte by letter.

1. Fyrste, that by a plott or order therein taken they had before hand devyded there forces into fyve bandes, or companies, under the leadeinge of severall persons, who yssued oute of diverse partes of the towne nere unto that place

where the arrest was done upon Parishe, with purpose ether to murder or dishonour the lord Northe.

2. That the last of those companies, under the leadeinge of one Mr. Shaxton, pressed his lordship for the deliverye of Parishe with there weapons held unto his lordships breiste, signyfyeinge, with very vehement speaches, that ether his lordship must then deliver Parishe, or yeld them his lordships lyfe.

3. As toucheinge the persons that did the arest upon Parishe, thone of them, to wit Gifford, was a man perjured, and that thother had bene expelled oute of the colledge, where he now remayneth, for his deadly woundinge of one of the same house with a short clubb, whereunto the keies of the colledge-gates were tied, being now kept in the colledge under Mr. Dr. Stills name onely as his man.

4. That sir Nowell came in upon his lordship with a sword and target, verye furiously demandinge Parishe at his lordshipes handes, greatly bravinge and faceinge his lordship with very greate and unsemelye wordes. And that the same Nowell had bene for disorder expelled the colledge whereof he now is.

5. That in committinge of Parishe, the vice-chauncellour hath tyrannised over him, as well in respect of the securytie which he requeared in the summe of two hundreth powndes for his good behaviour and answeringe of those accions wherewithall he was chardged, as of his stricte and rigorouse usage since the time of his committinge.

The answere of the Universytie thereunto made.

1. They do utterly deny that his lordships allegacion, referringe themselves therein unto that which hath bene alredy delivered unto your lordships in the second particuler of his lordships letter, by them denyed.

2. They do likewise deny that his lordships allegacion, and do most humbly crave that it would please your most

honourable lordships to be therein referred unto the honourable testymonie of the right noble earle of Cumberland, who was then present, and did both heare and see the speaches and maner of behaviour then used by Mr. Shaxton towards his lordship.

3. They do likewise utterly deny that his lordships allegacion; and, as toucheinge Gifford, have most humbly to desire your good lordships most honourable regard how greatlie so deepe a chalendge concerneth the credit of the pore man in the rest of the course of his lyfe, unlesse (upon the want of due profe therein made by his lordship) he may be by your most honourable wisedomes therein releived. And as toucheinge Atkins, wee do greatlie hope it wilbe suffycient to prove unto your lordships that he was never expelled the colledge whereof he is, by makeinge profe that he hath nowe a singeinge mans place in that house, which he could not have yf he had bene heretofore expelled the same colledge; assureinge your lordships that the wounde wherewithall the said Atkins is chardged was so farr from being deadlie unto the partie, that it scarse drew bloode oute of his hedd, and was done onely by geaveing the partie a fale.

4. They do also deny that his lordships chalendge made unto sir Nowell; and appealeing unto his lordships better remembrance, do very humbly desire his honour to caule to mynde, whether at Nowells beinge then with his lordship, he did not most instantlye desire his honour to assure him selfe that there was no hurt ment unto his lordships person, and that he would there dye at his lordships fote rather then there should be any violence done unto his lordship by any man in that companye. And whether, since that tyme, it did not please his lordship to inqueare of Mr. Ellis, of Chesterton, a justice of peace of the county there, what that Nowell was, not for any hurt that his lordship ment unto hym, but for that his honour wished

him well in respect of his good and discreete behaviour in that accion, as it then pleased his lordship to affirme. And as toucheinge his expulsion: it is very well knowne unto some persons of great place, that, upon some displeasure conceaved, he was for a tyme kepte from the place of a fellowe in that house whereof he is, but was afterwards preferred thereunto by the consent and good likeinge of the master and the whole companye of that societye; and do veryly thincke it could not like his lordship to reache at such matter of smale importance to inforce it against us, yf he were not thereunto wonderfully importuned by the auncient practise of ouer ould malicious neighbours of the towne, who have, as we very well knowe, greatlie abused his lordship by wronge informacion as toucheinge this whole accion.

5. As toucheinge that chalendge made unto the vice-chauncellour: besides that they do in generall deny that it can be justly called tirannye to provide for the safetye of her majesties subjectes by a lawfull restrayneinge of the furious behaviour of a person very notoriouslye infamous for his ordinarye daungerous and common quarellinge: there most humble desire is, that by a more nere examinacion of the truthe of that particuler, it would please your most honourable lordships to be the rather induced to thincke of the equity of the rest, wherewithall they are by his lordship chardged. To which end and purpose they do alledge, that *in anno* 1581, upon thocasion of the said Parishes lewd demeanour, quarellinge with diverse scholers of the Universitye, whome he then pursued with weapons throughe the ryver nere Chesterton; he was for that disorder and resistaunce of the vice-chauncellours autorytie, upon the heareinge of that matter by there honourable chauncellour, committed to the gatehouse in Westminster: whereof he made his humble submission, acknowledgeinge his lewde demeanour and contempte, as by his said submission in writinge may appeere. That *in anno* 1583, very

injuriously quarellinge with diverse scholers, he wounded one Holland, a scholer of St. Johns Colledge, very sore, and one Purfery, a scholer of Magdalen Colledge. That *in anno* 1590, upon thocasion of an arrest done upon the said Parishe by the ordinary offycer of the University, he then so furiously used and threatned the said offycer, that he could never since be broughte to meddle with him. That at Midsomer last past, by reason of an arrest done upon the said Parishe, he so wounded an offycer of the maiour of Cambridge, that the offycer was thereupon like to have dyed; and so hurte one John Goodwin, a master of defence there, and one of the said Parishes fellow servauntes, that Goodwine could not otherwise thincke him selfe in safetye then by takeinge the peace of his quarellous companion. And, lastlye, that at Sturbridge faire last, havinge so dangerouslye and almost to the deathe hurt diverse scholers of the Universitye, as is alredy signified unto your honours; for the which he was apprehended and redy to be caried unto the magistrate; he was then, by the practise of one Sylvertop, a servaunte also of the lord Northes, and the keper of the gaole in Cambridge Castle, rescoued oute of the handes of such as had then apprehended him. Whereupon there most humble desire is to have it referred unto your most honourable wisedomes, what kinde of tyrannye it may justlye be accompted to have good bond required of the man for his good behaviour. And as toucheinge his stricte and rigorous usage since the time of his committinge, they do affirme that the manner thereof is so far from stricte and rigorouse, that (notwithstandinge thocasion of his committinge requeareinge the contrarye), by the permission and allowance of his keeper, who is also the lord Northes servaunte, he goeth commonlye up and downe the towne, and also into the feildes with his fowleinge-peece, as ofte as it pleaseth him so to have it; a matter of singuler daunger, the man being a person of so evill a disposition.

The names of such scholers of the Universitye of Cambridge as are come up to London to answere a complainte preferred againste them by the right honourable the lord Northe.

Paule Tomson, of Trynitye Colledge,
Lucas, of Clare Haule,
Thomas Cooke, of St. Johns Colledge,
John Shaxton, of Trynitye Colledge,
} masters of arte.

Nicholas Gifford, of Trinity Colledge,
Nowell, of Kings Colledge,
Sadler, of Bennet Colledge,
Gibbons, of Pembroke Haule,
} bachelours of arte.

Thomas Atkins, of Trynitye Colledge, singeinge-man there.

Rychard Litchfeild, of Trynitye Colledge, barbour-chirurgion there.

There were also two others requeared to be sent up, viz. one sir Rowland, of Trynity Colledge, and sir Howsden, of St. Johns Colledge. But, upon diligent inquisicion therein made, it is fownd that there be none such of those colledges, or of anie other house in the towne that can be heard of.

*A servant to Hrynston of Caius, m.**

ELECTION OF A CHANCELLOR.

THE HEADS TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 71.]

Literæ communes missæ ad comitem Essexiensem a senatu Cantabr. in præsentatione officii cancellariatus.

Cum de obitu honoratissimi prudentissimique viri domini Burghlei, summi nuper academiæ nostræ cancellarii, nobis

* The words in italic are added in Lord Burghley's hand, but written in a tremulous manner.

esset nunciatum, permagno dolore (nobilissime comes) atque etiam mœrore affecti fuimus. Dolebamus autem potissimum nos eum patronum, quo annos jam prope quadraginta amantissimo atque indulgentissimo usi sumus, iis temporibus nobis ereptum esse quibus ejus consilio, auxilio, auctoritate academiæ imprimis opus sit. Et profecto animis plane concidissemus, nisi (quæ Dei est in nos infinita bonitas) tuæ celsitudinis recordatio cogitationibus nostris confestim objecta fuisset; qua quidem mentes nostræ sic elevatæ atque erectæ fuerunt, ut quamvis magno præsidio privati essemus, teipso tamen non minore nos inposterum munitum ire speraremus. Quare collegimus ipsi nos, omnique objecta generum ordinumque suffragiis incredibili omnium alacritate inde mortui locum sufficiendum curavimus, hujusque academiæ summum cancellarium ac patronum dignissimum [te] designavimus. Superest nunc ut dominationem tuam demisse et obnixe obtestemur, ut pro perpetuo tuo erga nos multisque in rebus perspecto amore, hoc quicquid est quod tibi deferimus, libenter suscipere ne dedigneris. Est illud quidem, si cum aliis tuis honoribus (quos meritissimo maximos es assecutus) conferatur, perexiguum prorsus ac prope nullum. Sed si ex facultatibus nostris, aut vero etiam (idque multo magis) ex animorum nostrorum in amplitudinem tuam propensionibus pendatur, tale demum ac tantum est, quantum in te maximum præstantissimumque conferre potuimus; ac cum nostris quidem his obtestationibus matris etiam academiæ preces ad amplitudinem tuam delegamus, quæ cum tibi tenello adhuc suavissima sua ubera lactenda præbuerit, nunc virum factum, eumque fortissimum et ex omni parte nobilissimum, patronum sibi optat, atque ut esse velis vehementissime flagitat et contendit. Norunt omnes quibus dominatio tua vel de nomine duntaxat cognita est, cujusmodi te jamdiu Martis alumnum, in prœliis, in oppugnationibus, in navalibus pedestribusque expeditionibus, cum

maxima tua laude exhibueris. Date nunc jam his Musis nostris, aut redde potius, atque ita redde ut earum non solum propugnator verum etiam amplificator existas, ut quæ te ornamentis suis quibus potuere maximas decorarunt, eas ipse vicissim defendas, ornes, amplectaris, et ad omnem posteritatem quam florentissimas transmittas. Sic Musis cum Marte certamen erit, tibi gloriosum, nobis fructuosum, ab utro nempe plus in te gloriæ fluat et redundet. Nos vicissim omnem in te observantiam, officium, pietatem, nos totos nostrasque preces tuæ dominationi perpetuo sanctissimeque pollicemur. Deus optimus maximus amplitudinem tuam salvam et florentem nobis totique reip. quam diutissime conservet. In senatu nostro, pridie Idus Sextilis.

Tuæ amplitudini deditissimi,

JOHANNES JEGON,
reliquusque senatus Cantabrigiensis.

THE EARL OF ESSEX TO THE SENATE.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 72 v°.]

Ornatissimis doctissimisque viris, procancellario, regentibus, et non regentibus academiæ Cantabrigiensis.

SI quem carissima et indulgentissima academia summo honore ornavit summisque beneficiis auxit, eundem animi dotibus perinde ditasset, non mihi oratio, neque orationi meæ verba, quibus mea observantia, gratitudo, et pietas erga matrem elucescerent, jam deessent. Sed cum me primum militiæ, deinde politiæ tradiderit, quid aliud expectari potuit quam ut semina bonarum artium, quæ nondum germinare inceperant, omni nutrimento jam adempto, penitus interirent? Non enim istæ me velut nutrices aluerunt, sed ut importunæ et imperiosæ dominæ servituti addixerunt. Deponendi erant spiritus quos natura inseruit, assumendi illi quos casus dedit. Nec meditationem armorum strepitus,

nec lectionem negotiantium frequentia permisere. Ideoque acuendum esset ingenium jam obtusum, excolendus stilus jam plane barbarus, rediscenda mihi omnia artium rudimenta jam essent, antequam vel matri academiæ conceptus offerre, vel coram doctissimo vestro senatu verba proferre satis confiderem. At quid? An surdo vos locutos creditis, cum mutum habeatis? nequaquam. Sed cum quas debeo gratias referre non possim, me tamen omnia vobis debere ingenue agnosco semperque profitebor. Optavi sæpius (divina providentia permittente) ut mihi aliquando dominæ istæ nimis aspere ad almæ matris gremium redeundi facultatem darent. Et certe gloriam aucupantibus non inviderem, nec auctoritatem cupientibus me opponerem, si tanquam messi laborum et curarum præmio mihi jam otio in florentissima academia frui liceret. Sed donec id Deus optimus maximus divaque Elizabetha voluerit, non est destatione discendendum. Quocunque vero loco consistam, nihil mihi in votis potius vel in vita suavius erit quam ut meus in academiam vosque omnes amor, pro vobis curæ et vigiliæ, atque in privilegiis vestris tuendis cæterisque rebus peragendis industria et constantia, talem me jam electum comprobent, qualem vos eligendum credidistis. Valere vos universos et singulos ex animo optat

Vester Essexius.

Londini, 8° Kalend. Septemb. 1598.

THE HEADS TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 74.]

Illustrissimo comiti Essexio, comiti marischallo Angliæ, cancellario academiæ Cantabrigiensis dignissimo.

Quod unum a Deo optimo maximo comprecati fueramus unanimes (illustrissime comes), ut qui olim academiæ Cantabrigiensis alumnus honoratissimus extiteras, idem illius

Mecænas colendissimus aliquando digneris esse, id ipsum pro animi sententia successisse, cum nobis seorsim quisque gavisi, tum in universum cuncti dominationi tuæ reique literariæ nostræ gratulati sumus. Etenim quam istud honorificam excitarit apud homines opinionem tui satis ubique luculenter innotuit; quodque nobis omnibus ad unum (si quid unquam aliud) optatissimum et rationibus nostris commodum cumprimis atque opportunum obtigerit, ista seu quasi communi syngrapha testatissimum facere voluimus. Certe quidem ita senatorem regiæ majestati ab intimis esse, ita comitem rem procurare publicam, ita imperatorem munia militaria obire, ut vacet interea musis omnigenæ literaturæ callentissimus, vel ad ravim reclamante invidia, perquam eximium est. Verum insuper academiam nimis ut nunc est vegetam tam illustris patrocinii salutari radio refocillare, in vulgus despicatam valida manu asserere et septemplici clypeo protegere, mille denique ruinis labescentem, iis humeris, quibus sacratissimi imperii moles ingens incumbit, Herculis in morem suffulcire. Certe hoc heroicum est, hoc divinum est: quid dicamus amplius? hoc tuum est. Accedunt ad hæc (quæ singularis in Cantabrigiam tuam propensionis judicium faciunt), aurea illa candoris plusquam argentei pignora nuperrime apud nos deposita, et in omnis posteritatis memoriam propaganda. Nec non illa in procancellarium tuum, doctores, officiarios, munificentissime collata, et animis eorum penitus insculpta donaria, de quibus singulis chartaceas hasce gratias (impares alioqui solvendo) rependimus. Ecce autem, honoratissime domine, licet hominum ad rem attentiorum et in proprium questum plus justo callidorum videri possit, quo majus adhuc æs alienum contrahunt, illo minore quo aut eo fuerant obstricti se liberare; tamen nos, quæ est rerum nostrarum conditio, necesse habemus, et quæ tua magnifica bonitas haudquaquam veremur sic cauponari et quasi dolum malum machinari. Qui namque modo gratias

egimus, iidem subito querentes novam gratiarum materiam precamur humiliter et enixe, uti supplicibus academicis suis, tum alias (sicubi usus tulerit) tum in præsenti maxime, in veteribus immunitatibus corroborandis, pariter ac novis indulgendis, adesse propitius digneris. Summam petitionum nostrarum plenius fusiusque cognosces ex iis qui literas nostras ad dominationem tuam perferendas curant. Deus te reip. domi consiliarium, foris ducem, ecclesiæ patronuma, cademiæ nostræ cancellarium dignissimum, diutissime conservet incolumem.

In senatu nostro,

Honori tuo deditissimi procancellarius
reliquusque senatus Cantabrigiæ.

4° Nonas 9^{bris} 1598.

INTERPRETATION OF A STATUTE.

Julii 5to, 1599. Who to be reckoned compounders.

WHEREAS there hath been doubt concerning the true meaning of this statute for compounders, cap. 49, *in hæc verba: Omnes quorum annuus reditus est ad valorem* 40 *marcarum, præter stipendia quæ habent a collegiis suis, aut ab academia ratione alicujus lecturæ, ad gradum aliquem scholasticum promovendi, dabunt cancellario, procuratoribus, reliquisque officiariis togas solito more academiæ, aut cum his component rationabiliter.* And whereas there is this statute, cap. 50, *Si quid dubii vel ambigui in istis statutis et sanctionibus nostris oriatur, id per cancellarium et majorem partem præfectorum collegiorum explicabitur et determinabitur, quorum determinationi et interpretationi reliquos omnes cedere volumus.* The meaning of the lawmakers in that statute seeming directly to provide, that the labour and pains of the officers of the University should be well

considered of by all such as took degrees, and are sufficiently provided for of livings; and by due examination the very words and grammatical sense thereof leading unto the same meaning; we the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges do accordingly interpret, determine, and set down by joint consent, that from henceforth all persons coming to take degrees in this University, whose living or livings ecclesiastical, of what kind soever, shall be rated to the yearly value of 40 marks in the book of first fruits or subsidy, or whose living temporal hath been, is, or shall be demised *communibus annis* at that rate or rent, or that shall by common estimation be accounted to be yearly worth the said sum of 40 marks, shall be reputed and taken as compounders. And further, we do interpret those words, *omnes quorum annuus reditus est*, in the same statute, to comprehend all those which before their admission or creation shall have presentation, collation, institution, induction, or any manner of possession of any kind of living to the value in manner and form aforesaid.

John Jegon, procan.	Rog. Goad.
Hum. Tyndall.	Ja. Mountague.
John Cowell.	John Overall.
Edmund Barwell.	John Duport.
Lan. Andrews.	Law. Chaderton.

DISPUTES WITH THE TOWN.

THE HEADS TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 76 v°.]

Honoratissimo militi, domino Roberto Cecilio, regineæ majestati a secretis, ac summo seneschallo Cantabr. academiæ, perpetuam felicitatem.

Honoratissime Cecili, nobilissimo patri tuo indulgentissimo cancellario nostro simillime, fidelissimi tui Cantabri-

gienses academici humillime supplicant, uti suppetias ferre adversus indignissimas oppidanorum nostrorum injurias inclytus noster seneschallus non dedignetur. Mature jam facto (si quid fiet) opus est, injuriam ferendo veterem invitavimus novam, tacendo, tolerando, ignoscendo, actum est, illicet periimus. Omnia nunc diplomata regia, privilegia nostra singula ab augustissima domina nostra Elizabetha concessa actuque parliamenti stabilita, susque deque faciunt.

1. Subsidiorum impositionibus inauditis onerant quos munificentissima princeps semper et ubique liberos esse voluit.

2. Scholares cujusque ordinis, procancellarium ipsum, indebite ad forinseca tribunalia trahunt, acerrime persequuntur.

3. Pupillos nostros ad clandestinos contractus et dispar conjugium in ædibus suis pelliciunt, nec officiarios nostros per solitum scrutinium ibidem investigare sinunt.

4. Servos nostros ante lares, ad ipsas collegiorum portas adoriuntur, gladiis vulnerant.

5. Juramentum pro conservatione pacis perpetuis temporibus elapsis admissum omnino respuunt.

6. Majorem suum, quem vocant, unicum hujus municipii magistratum esse publico præconio clamitant.

Quid non demoliuntur? Quos non lacessunt? Quo non erumpit hæc eorum audacia cum impunitate conjuncta? quam si quando procancellarius auctoritate sibi commissa coerceat, evocantur illico per brevia corpus cum causa, et sic obtusa, delusa est acies auctoritatis academiæ. His de rebus jam antea conquesti sumus apud æquissimam principem, ut probe novit prudentia tua. Querela domino archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, domino custodi magni sigilli, atque atturnato generali exaudianda, demandata est. Audita est, reperta est justissima, gravissima; interim, quia nihil ulterius in delinquentes (nudis solummodo verbis ad-

monitos) decretum est, indies magis magisque ingruunt oppidani, et debacchantur audacissime. Unicum restat igitur, ut conqueramur denuo, quo consilio emittimus oratores nostros, qui regineam majestatem appellitent, ubi imprimis opus tuo consilio atque auxilio, ut exoratores fient, quo facto, tuos academios tam honorifice beaveris, ut omnes et singulos inde in secula feceris honori tuo deditissimos, et hoc ingenue præ se ferunt.

Humillimi tui procancellarius
reliquusque senatus academiæ Cantabrigiensis.

THE HEADS TO THE QUEEN.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 75, v°.]

Augustissimæ principi, serenissimæ dominæ nostræ Elizabethæ, Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ reginæ, omnimodam obedientiam et felicitatem perpetuam.

Per munificentissima sacratissimæ majestatis vestræ diplomata (serenissima regina) academici vestri Cantabrigienses hactenus fuerunt ab omni tam domestica molestatione quam forinseca impositione et forensi implacitatione protinus immunes, ad studiorum suorum ineffabile beneficium, et venerandam regiæ vestræ bonitatis memoriam futuris temporibus perpetuo celebrandam. Nuperrime vero nonnulli ex burgensibus villæ Cantabrigiensis eadem diplomata vestra regia, privilegia nostra fere omnia, maliciose impugnarunt. De quibus non ita pridem apud æquissimam majestatem vestram sumus conquesti, quam eandem querelam (benignissime exceptam) celsitudini vestræ visum fuit domino archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, domino custodi magni sigilli, atque atturnato vestro generali, uberius exaudiendam demandare. Illi causæ nostræ æquitatem, adversariorum item iniquitatem sedulo rimatam et perspectam, æquissimæ majestati vestræ notam facere sub spe reforma-

tionis in delinquentibus (salubriter admonitis) distulerunt. Ab illo tempore oppidani nostri, hac impunitate facti deteriores, in nos, in nostros, nostraque omnia violentius ingruentes, debacchati sunt audacissime. Isthic humillimi vestri academici (viri pacis et studiorum) tandem aliquando ad pedes indulgentissimæ dominæ Elizabethæ procidunt, obnixe petentes ut (quoniam burgenses ad observanda academiæ vestræ privilegia sub virtute juramenti sui, nec non sub indignatione majestatis vestræ strictius obligantur) perfracti eorundem violatores aliquo saltem modo sentiendo intelligant quid sit juramento suo et indignationi regiæ tam insolenter illudere. Deus opt. max. excellentissimam majestatem vestram ecclesiæ suæ, reip., seculoque nostro in multa secula quam florentissimam conservet.

Augustissimæ vestræ majestati supplices,
Procancellarius reliquusque senatus
academiæ Cantabrigiensis.

Feb. 10, 1600.

ELECTION OF A CHANCELLOR.

THE HEADS TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 77 v°.]

Honoratissimo viro, domino Roberto Cecilio, militi, regineæ majestati a consiliis secretioribus secretario, perpetuam felicitatem.

Habuimus venerandum patrem tuum (honoratissime vir) per integros annos quadraginta et senatus nostri Cantabrigiensis ornatissimum caput et studiorum nostrorum patronum singularem. Interjecto jam unius biennii intervallo, sentiendo plane experti sumus quid sit in reipublicæ nostræ frontispicio non apparere Cecilianum nomen. Nunc multis tempestatibus jactati, ad honorem tuum tanquam in portum nobis cognitum et plane exploratum confugimus, non tam

rerum quidem nostrarum desperatione aliqua (in quam florente et ad clavum sedente diva Elizabetha nunquam poterimus incidere), quam antiqua nobilissimi nominis tui et tanquam ab incunabulis insita caritate. Offerimus tibi amplissimum quem habemus magistratum; magistratum quidem omni stipendio et emolumento pecunioso vacuum, sed studiis, literis, votis, precibus indefessis refertissimum. Quem tu cancellariatum nostrum, a majoribus tuis tam honorifice gestum et multipliciter condecoratum, nunc summis nostris studiis et propensissimis votis unanimiter delatum, ut pari animo digneris suscipere, omnes ad unum obnixis precibus humillime contendimus. Quo beneficio ita res nostras vacillantes sublevaveris, ut et politiores literas multo reddideris indies anxiores, adversariorum invalescentem malitiam facile diminueris, academiam perpetuis officiis nomini tuo in æternum devinxeris, et tibi ipsi ad immortalitatem nostris precibus expeditissimum iter communiveris. Deus opt. maximus honoratissimum Cecilium, constantem apostolicæ fidei professorem, ecclesiæ firmum columen, reip. clarum lumen, divæ Elizabethæ fidelissimum secretarium, academiæ Cantabrigiensi indulgentissimum cancellarium, quam diutissime conservet incolumem. E senatu nostro, in plena congregatione regentium et non regentium.

Honori tuo deditissimi,

JOHANNES JEGON, procancellarius,

reliquusque senatus Cantabrigiensis.

15 Kalend. Martii, 1600.

SIR ROBERT CECIL TO THE HEADS.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 83, v°.]

Reverendissimis et ornatissimis viris, domino procancellario reliquoque senatui illustris academiæ Cantabrigiensis.

MAGNUM et illustre munus est (viri ornatissimi) academiæ

vestræ cancellarius salutari, sed multo majus, quod illud mihi nec cogitanti nec roganti ultro detuleritis, uti ex literis vestris 15 Kalendas Martiis e senatu vestro ad me datis intelligo. Cui etsi recte obeundo nimis me disparem profiteor, tamen si neglectum illud quodammodo irem, ingratus certe essem. Accipio igitur, et lubens in me suscipio, non tam munus ipsum quam promptissimas voluntates vestras, qui me tanto honore non indignum censueritis, ac pro eo summas vobis habeo gratias, eoque magis quod is in ea mihi obligerit academia ubi et honoratissimus pater meus eundem magistratum gessit, et in qua vera Dei religio tam præclare constituta, vel restituta potius, floret; ad quam sartam tectamque conservandam lubens merito omnes ingenii nervos tendam; uti et ad privilegia vestra tuenda nullam non quoque navabo operam. Quod magistratum hunc omni stipendio vacuum scribitis, is eo mihi gratior est, qui pecuniæ non tam studiosus quam studiis votisque vestris deditus semper fuerim. Quod ad vestras causas attinet, quas occupationum mearum respectu in aliud tempus informandas rejicitis, etsi minus mihi otii hoc tempore suppetat quam unquam alias ex quo regiæ majestati cœpi inservire, tamen quum academiæ vestræ regendæ ratio publico totius regni bono tam arcte conjuncta videatur, ut ex unius compendio alteri non fiat dispendium, gratissimi eritis quandocunque adveneritis, et curam, diligentiam, et sollicitudinem meam facilem paratamque invenietis. Deus optimus maximus vos vestraque studia, ad sui nominis gloriam, veræ religionis propagationem, et ecclesiæ suæ emolumentum, indies magis magisque provehat. Ex aula regia Westmonasteriensi, 24 Februarii, 1600.

Dignitatum vestrarum studiosissimus,

Ro. Cecyll.

SIR ROBERT CECIL TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 38 v°.]

To my very loveinge ffriende, Mr. doctor Jeggon, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Sir, I may doe little, yf I shall not by my particuler lettre yeild you my private thankes, when I heare and know as I doe with what extraordinary good wyll you have proceeded towardes me; and yet at this tyme thankes is all the requitall I can make you, which I must pray you to value, as from one that is his woordes maister. I have written a letter of thankes to the body of the University, to whom I owe so greate an obligation for the honour lately done me; wherin I doe earnestly intreate you in particular, that all defectes may be supplyed of that letter, seinge nothinge wantes in the minde of the wrighter, who is allso

Your assured lovinge friende,

Ro. Cecyll.

VACANCY AT CLARE HALL.

SIR ROBERT CECIL TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 37 v°.]

To my very loveinge ffriende, Mr. doctor Jegon, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Sir, havinge now received a letter subscribed by divers of the society of Clare Hall, I am put in mynde of the duty I owe that house, which is to make them an uniforme body, who are now members without a head. In this consideration, it is true that I am sory that, by their owne omissions to make an orderly choyce at first, there hath beine so long a vacancy of a master in that house, and a greater burthen fallen on me then willingly I would have carryed; for my

desire is, that in all thinges elections should be free to their owne judgments, and am jealous when I should appoint, least in my nomination ther should be deficiency. Nevertheless, because necessity forceth an election, and that the name of Mr. doctor Smyth hath beine so farr ingaged, and his sufficiency so well recommended, I have now sent a graunte (accordinge to the forme of their statutes), and doe wish all thinges so to concurr in him for the good of that colledge, as I may not be thought to have neglected the care which is imposed upon me, in which I will ever labour to be thought worthy of that good opinion which the University hath shewed to carry towards me in the late choyce which hath beine made of me for their chancellor. And so for this tyme I comitt you to Godes protection. From the court at Whytehall, this 25 of March, 1600.

Your very lovinge friende,

Ro. Cecyll.

DECREE OF THE HEADS.

Recognizances taken by the vice-chancellour not to be returned at the quarter sessions.

Die lunæ, 15° viz. die Sept. A.D. 1600, hora 2ª P.M. et coram venerab. viro magº Dr. Soame, procan., assidentibus venerabilibus viris magistris doctoribus Barwell, Overall, et Cowell, et magistro Chaderton, in præsentia nostrorum Thomæ Smith et Johannis Smith, notariorum respective publicorum, etc.

Memorandum, that upon perusing and viewing of the charter of the University of Cambridge, granted by our sovereign lady queen Elizabeth, etc. in the 3d year of her majestys reign, and upon the sight of former precedents, concerning recognizances of the peace, taken before the vice-chancellour, by virtue of his office being vice-chancellour, it was resolved, with the consents of the assistants

above named, that the recognizances of the peace taken before him, wherein a scholar or scholars servant is a party, ought not by the said charter to be certified to the quarter sessions; although in the tenor of such recognizances the name of vice-chancellor and justice of the peace be joined together; for that such recognizances, wherein a priviledged person is a party, cannot be taken but by his authority as vice-chancellour, and the said matter of or for the peace by him only as vice-chancellour to be heard and finally determined. And likewise it was resolved, that if any prejudice should rise unto Mr. vice-chancellour for not certifying the said recognizances, that the defence should be made, and the charges in that behalf borne and sustained by the said University.

DISPUTES WITH THE TOWN.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7047, fol. 83.]

An abstract of some town complaints, with the University answeres. Anno 1601.

The University do licence many to keep ale-houses, viz. about one hundred, and take money for granting licences to vitle in ale-howses, and challenge the only authority to licence them, not having any charter or commission other then the generall commission of the peace.

Ans. The University challenge (according to their charters in their behalf) the only authority of giving licence to vitle in ale-houses, etc., and do licence only a competent number in the town, viz. about thirty and no more; and the rest of the article they deny as untrue and slanderous.

The vice-chancellor and commissary usually hold pleas both in the town and fairs upon penall statutes, and pro-

ceed in those causes according to the civil law, and inforce the defendantes to answere upon oath to accuse themselves.

Ans. The vice-chancellor and commissary of the University do at some times hold pleas both in town and fairs upon penall statutes, and proceed in those causes in such sort as they take themselves to be warranted by their charters; whereas the towne do usually hold plea upon penall statutes (wherein the queen is party), without any charter or warrant to justify the same.

The University having no leete by grant or prescription, but having a speciall grant to enquire of forestallers and ingrossers, under colour thereof do keep yearly two courtes, which they call leetes, etc.

Ans. The University crave to have a leet by prescription, and at the times of their said leete (for the ease of the townsmen, who are compellable by especial charter to serve in a quest of inquiry touching forstalling, regrating, ingrossing, and victualls) they do by the oath of men then enquire of forestalling, regrating, and ingrossing, and victualls, etc.

Under colour of the clerkship of the market, they do tolerate killing, eating, and dressing of flesh upon fish days, and butchers to kill flesh in lent in great abundance, taking money for such toleration. And they do tolerate bakers and brewers to abate the assise of bread and beer in the fair time.

Ans. The vice-chancellor doth licence one butcher in lent to kill and sell flesh to such as, by reason of sickness and other infirmities, may lawfully eat the same. And touching the tolerations and exactions suggested, they believe them to be malicious and slanderous.

They of the University in open sessions of peace did affirm that scholars servants, reteinours, or priviledged persons ought not to appear or serve at the sessions or goal delivery, nor be called in sessions by the ordinary process.

Ans. They take it, that no priviledged person of the

University is compellable to appear at the quarter sessions or goal delivery by any process but by process from the vice-chancellor, for any case whatsoever (maheme or felony only excepted).

The University doth claim and put in use allowance of using trades and occupations in the town and fairs, and sue divers in the courtes concerning the same, which matter belongeth to the maior of the town. And the University do allow some which have not served as apprentices by seven yeares.

Ans. The University do not allow the using of any trade or occupations contrary to law; and they have as great authority to deal in such matters, where a priviledged person is party, as the mayor hath among the burgesses.

Their officers, by colour or pretence of searching in the night for persons of evill suspected coming or resorting to the town, in the night with force break open the doores of honest inhabitantes in the town giving no cause of suspicion. The like they do also both by day and night, under pretence to search for dressing of flesh on fish dayes, and do not give the third part to the poore of the parish, as they ought by the statute.

Ans. The officers of the University do make no other search, either by day or night, for any other cause then such as they may do by charter and warrant. And touching the converting of forfeitures, they affirm that they convert none to their own use, but such as are granted to them by charter, for which they pay to her majestie 10^{lib} by year.

Whereas in the time of king Edward 6th, there being then but 14 colleges, and twelve of them not being bound therunto by law, did, of their meer charity, willingly give to the relief of the poor in the town $26^{sh.}$ every week; and where also the colleges before the last statute of 39 Eliz. did monthly contribute to the poore $5^{lib.}$ $6^{sh.}$ $8^{d.}$; now sith

the making of the said statute, yet for a year and more after the making of the statute, they did not contribute at all, and after yeilded to give weekly but 8$^{sh.}$ 4$^{d.}$, which amounted not to above 6$^{d.}$ a college.

Ans. The colleges of the University have always been forward to relieve the poor of the town of Cambridge, although they do not take themselves any wayes bound thereunto by law, but only on meer benevolence. And since the last statute for the relief of the poore, an. Eliz. 39, the University hath had a speciall care of the said poore, and for that purpose have joyned in mutuall consent with the town for contribution to the poorer parishes there, as it will appear testifyd under their hands and seals; notwithstanding which consent, the townsmen have withdrawn and detained their weekly contributions from the poorest parishes almost for the space of one year last passt, the University still continuing their benevolence as aforesaid.

The scholers of the University, being in taverns, alehouses, and diverse publick places, do grievously and very disorderly misuse in generall all free burgesses, and in particular the magistrates of the town. And also in the plays in colleges and publick sermons, whereby great occasion of grudge is offered.

Ans. Whereas it is alledged that the scholers in the playes and sermons misuse the burgesses and magistrates of the town, they affirm the same to be most untrue, malitious, and slanderous; neither do they know any abuse offered, except, on the 23rd of April, certain young gentlemen and scholers, being in a tavern, did misbehave themselves in speeches towards the maior and his brethren passing by the said tavern; for which offence they were punished and censured by the vice-chancellor and Mr. Dr. Nevill, dean of Canterbury.

The vice-chancellor and his deputy, and other officers of the University, do send many to prison in the tolbooth,

in Cambridge, upon executions and other causes, without *mittimus* or warrant in writing. So that, at the goal delivery, the causes of their imprisonment do not appear, and the goaler is oftentimes threatned and sometimes sued for false imprisonment.

Ans. The vice-chancellor of the University, or his deputy, do, according to the ancient customs (time out of memory of man used), and according to their charters, send prisoners to the tolbooth, or castle, without warrant in writing, their bedell only declaring by word to the goaler the cause of the imprisonment; upon which word the goaler is bound to take and keep such prisoner so sent, by especiall charter.

REFORMATION IN THE UNIVERSITY.

SIR ROBERT CECIL TO THE HEADS.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 36 v°.]

To my very lovinge ffriendes, Mr. vice-chancellor and others the heades of colledges in the University of Cambridge.

After my harty comendations: although that neyther my owne disposition is easily inclinable to become reprehensory or censorious, nor my particular affection to that your body of the University can yeeld to be any way distasted thereof thorough light information agaynst you, yet in regard of my duty (by the place which I hold with you) to promote the good of the University, beinge troubled to heare often complayntes of the misgovernement of that place, and that from those of whose greate love and care of that body my self am not a little but your selfes are much more experienced, I could not but admonish you of that duty, which to you in your places belongeth, and that the rather for that I havinge (about the begininge of Michelmas terme

last) written to you to this effect, with articles by you to be considered of and presently to be putt in execution, for reformation of disorders in your body, I have not synce that tyme eyther heard the least complayntes, or received from you any information of your endeavours to effect that I then required to be done. I now therfore thought good to renue that my admonition to you, together with the articles I then sent, and have therwith inclosed certayne the like articles (offered by my lordes grace of Canterbury to my lord threasurer and my self) for reformation of such disorders as he noteth in both the Universityes. Wherof I desire you to have due consideration, both to conferr of them amongest your selfes (the heades of colledges), resolvinge of some good course for the execution of them, and after to publishe them (both the articles and the orders agreed on by you) to the body of the University, in a congregation at some convenient tyme for that purpose assembled, that every man in his place may doe his endeavour for reformation, and that I may receive some information from you (betweene this and the commencement) to what good event the same hath sorted: my self beinge ever desirous to have cause to be confident in justifyeinge the good governement of that place, as well by the religious observation of statutes, as allso by carefull keepinge of decorum in every respect and degree of that body, and no lesse willinge to prevent all other courses for reformation (yf this shall not prevayle) which may become lesse pleasinge to your selfes. In the mean tyme, expectinge some good answere herein, I leave you to Godes protection. From the court at Greenwich, this 19th of May, 1602.

Your very lovinge friende,

Ro. Cecyll.

Vice-chancellor and heades of colledges
in the University of Cambridge.

KING JAMES'S FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THE HEADS.

[From Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, p. 296.]

April 27. King James removed, by many small journeys and great feastings, from Scotland to London. Always the last place he lodged in seemed so complete for entertainment, that nothing could be added thereunto. And yet commonly the next stage exceeded it in some stately accession; until at last his majesty came to Hinchinbrook, nigh Huntingdon, the house of master Oliver Cromwell, where such his reception, that, in a manner, it made all former entertainments forgotten, and all future to despair to do the like. All the pipes about the house expressed themselves in no other language than the several sorts of the choicest wines. The entertainer being so rich a subject, and the entertained so renowned a sovereign, altered the nature of what here was expended (otherwise justly censurable for prodigality) to be deservedly commended for true magnificence.

But it was the banquet which made the feast so complete. Hither came the heads of the University of Cambridge, in their scarlet gowns and corner caps, where Mr. Robert Naunton, the orator, made a learned Latin oration, wherewith his majesty was highly affected. The very variety of Latin was welcome to his ears: formerly almost surfeited with so many long English speeches made to him as he passed every corporation. The heads in general requested a confirmation of their privileges (otherwise uncourtlike at this present to petition for particulars), which his highness most willingly granted. Here one might have seen the king (passing over all other doctors for his seniors) apply himself much in discourse to Dr. Montague, master of Sidney College. This was much observed by the courtiers

(who can see the beams of royal favour shining in at a small cranny), interpreting it a token of his great and speedy preferment, as indeed it came to pass.

GRACES OF THE SENATE.

Mai. 3, 1603. Commemoration of queen Elizabeth.

Forasmuch as it hath pleased almighty God to call to his mercy the high and mighty princess queen Elizabeth, our late sovereign, from whom the body of this University hath received innumerable and unspeakable benefits, which neither can nor ought to be forgotten; may it please you, that yearly for ever hereafter the preacher of the University, or his assignee, in his sermon *ad clerum*, whereunto he is tyed by the statutes of this University, may give God thanks, as well for her faithfull departure out of this life, as also for her inestimable favours bestowed upon us. Wherein we shall not only perform our dutys, but also give occasion to her successors, for our mindfulness of her majesty, to esteem the better of us.

Jun. 9°, 1603. De oppugnatoribus ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.

Placet vobis, ut quicunque doctrinam vel disciplinam ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, vel ejus partem aliquam, legibus publicis stabilitam, scriptis vel dictis vel quocunque modo in academia Cantebrigiensi publice oppugnaverit, ab omni gradu suscipiendo excludatur, et a suscepto suspendatur ipso facto.

CONFIRMATION OF PRIVILEGES.

THE HEADS TO THE KING.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 79.]

Excellentissimo et potentissimo principi ac domino, domino secundum Deum supremo nostro Jacobo, Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ regi, fidei defensori, etc.

Non videmur nobis nimis hoc inverecunde aut vero ingrate facere, qui majestatem serenissimam tuam novis subinde precibus adoriamur, cujus ea nimirum est in suos benignitas, quæ nunquam defatigari potest, nisi, si quando cessat, nunquam cessare, ne si nos quidem cessemus petere. Quod igitur ab excellentissimis majoribus tuis pro sua regali sapientia animique bonitate varie nobis et præclare consultum ab antiquissimis temporibus accepimus, ut liberaliora hæc optimarum artium studia sanctissimis quibusdam privilegiis ac immunitatibus septa et munita teneremus, id sane quicquid est gratiæ ac beneficii solidum uti tueamur et constabilitum, a Jacobo præsertim rege non magis petendum nobis scilicet quam sperandum interpretamur. Pluribus itaque non urgemus illustria hæc superiorum nostrorum principum exempla, ne aut tute qui sis princeps inscite non agnoscere, aut qui futurus in nos sis denuo, improbe videamur diffidere. Non est, non est profecto tuum, ista tam insigni literarum, pietatis, ac prudentiæ laude cæteris passim regibus, ut facis, antecellere, tum usitato aliquo ac pervulgato beneficentiæ genere contentum alios adhibere duces atque sequi. Tu vero teipsum imitare, tecum certes uno, tuismet vel hisce proximis tuis insta vestigiis. Tum vero leges et libertates academicas nostras, ab aliis olim præstantissimis principibus indultas et consignatas nobis, auctoritate ac diplomate regali tuo non confirmatas modo et ratas, sed amplificatas porro, sicubi feret usus, profecto

reportabimus. Deus optimus maximus sacram majestatem tuam quam diutissime florentem præstet.

Majestatis tuæ subditi ac alumni omnium
humillimi atque devinctissimi,

Procancellarius et reliquus cœtus
academiæ Cantabrigiensis.

Dat. e senatu frequenti nostro, 6° Idus Junii.

THE HEADS TO ROBERT LORD CECIL OF ESSENDIN.

[From MS. Sloan. 3562, fol. 79 v°.]

Honoratissimo domino, domino Cecilio de Essendin, regiæ majestatis principi secretario et academiæ Cantabrigiensis cancellario.

IMMUNITATES et privilegia academiæ nostræ a multis jam olim principibus concessa et sancita, serenissimi Jacobi regis auctoritate atque jussu de integro uti confirmentur, non injuria nos adeo et magnopere quidem percupimus. Quanti hoc intersit nostra (nobilissime Essendini), nemo te uno judicat liquidius, nemo te tenet exploratius, cujus ea potissimum salutari præsidio ac patrocinio jam pridem nixa, mirifice sunt erecta et recreata. Dedimus igitur ad regiam majestatem literas, ita tamen conscriptas ut quicquid hoc est desiderii justissimi nostri, id omne scilicet apud principem suopte ingenio clementissimum innuere potius quam expromere aut efflagitare videremur. Jam vero qui literarum nostrarum institutum opportuno et commodo sermone subsequatur, qui quod agimus, efficiat, unicum habemus et agnoscimus honoratissimum cancellarium te nostrum, qui pro singulari qua res nostras caritate libenter velis, pro ea qua apud regem merito vales gratia facillime hoc impetrare possis. Age igitur (illustrissime Essendini) academiam hanc, tuam veluti Spartam, non tuere solum, sed exorna porro et amplifica, ut soles. Privilegi-

orum nostrorum totum corpus complectere, sartum tectum conserva; si quid vetustate collapsum, mutilum, aut luxatum fuerit, instaura, refice, et in integrum restitue; si quid ambigue aut anguste descriptum, facito, quæsumus, si non potest laxius, sit saltem explicatius. Levabis et nos omnes incredibili sollicitudine; et temetipsum cumplurimis imposterum querelis ac molestiis, quibus in maximis et gravissimis occupationibus tuis honori tuo sæpe cogimur obstrepere, eadem opera liberabis. Deus optimus maximus amplitudinem tuam sibi regi regnisque suis tuisque imprimis academicis salvam perpetuo tueatur.

Honori tuo æternum devinctissimi,

Procancellarius et reliquus senatus Cantabrigiensis.

Dat. e senatu frequenti nostro, 6 Idus Junii.

SIR EDWARD COKE TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

[From MS. Sloan. 3562, fol. 21 v°.]

To the right worshipfull his very loveinge ffriende, Mr. doctor Cowell, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, these.

Sir, ther is now occasion offered for the obteyninge of a perpetuall ornament and benefitt to our University; and that is, for an honorable and competent stipend and mayntenance of the kings divinity reader there *perpetuis futuris temporibus*. I have received a warrant, as you may perceive by the inclosed, for Oxford; and theruppon I moved your honorable and worthy chancellor that *alma academia Cantabrigiensis* might not want that which Oxford, with greater vigilancy but not for greater meritt, had obteyned. He with all alacrity and cheerefullnesse yeelded his allowance and furtherance, and willed that somewhat might be founde, but of the same or the like nature that Oxford

have done. These are therfore to direct and desire you that you would, 1. fynd out that which you shall thinke convenient for this purpose: 2dly. that you would drawe a petition to his majestie, groundinge it upon his grace extended to Oxford in the like; the necessity therof, the stipend now beinge so smale; and, lastly, the greate fruite that come of that kind of exercise: 3. that you would write letters of thankes to your most excellent chancellor, with humble suite that he would perfect it. The booke for Oxford is not yet in hand; so as, yf you make any convenient speede, they both shall goe arme in arme. And thus comendinge me very kindly unto you and the rest of your venerable society, I comitt you all to the blessed protection of the Almighty, and ever remayne

Your faythfull lover and friend,

EDW. COKE.

GRANT OF THE RIGHT OF SENDING TWO MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7040, fol. 197.]

De burgensibus.

JACOBUS, Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ rex, fidei defensor, etc. omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Cum academia et Universitas nostra Cantebrigiæ in comitatu nostro Cantebrigiæ, antiqua Universitas sit ex sexdecim collegiis, aulis, bonarumque literarum hospitiis constans, fundatis partim per illustrissimos et potentissimos progenitores nostros, reges ac reginas hujus regni, et partim per archiepiscopos, proceres, magnates, nobiles, episcopos, et alios egregios, pios, et devotos homines, necnon præclaris et amplis redditibus, reventionibus, possessionibus, privilegiis, aliisque rebus dotatis et auctis, ad honorem Dei et ad pietatis, virtutis, eruditionis, et doc-

trinæ sustentationem et augmentum, in quibus quidem collegiis, aulis, et hospitiis, multa statuta localia, constitutiones, ordinationes, jura, et instituta, tam pro bono regimine et gubernatione eorundem collegiorum, aularum, et hospitiorum, et eorum membrorum, ac studentium in eisdem ac aliorum degentium ibidem, quam pro locatione, dimissione, dispositione, et præservatione reddituum, reventionum, possessionum, aliarumque rerum, præfatis collegiis, aulis, et hospitiis data, concessa, assignata, sive confirmata per eorum fundatores, aut aliter facta, edita, et ordinata fuerunt, ad quorum quidem statutorum, constitutionum, ordinationum, jurium, institutorum, et privilegiorum observationem ac manutentionem, omnes illi, sive eorum plurimi, super sacrosancta Dei evangelia sacramenta præstant corporalia.

Cumque temporibus retroactis præcipueque nuperis multa statuta et actus parliamenti facta et edita fuerunt, tam pro et concernentia locationem, dimissionem, dispositionem, et præservationem reddituum, reventionum, et possessionum eorundem collegiorum, aularum, et hospitiorum, quam pro et concernentia gubernationem et ordinationem eorundem collegiorum, aularum, et hospitiorum, et eorum membrorum, studentium, ac degentium ibidem; idcirco operæ pretium et necessarium videtur, quod dicta Universitas, in qua omnes scientiæ tam divinæ quam humanæ omnesque adeo artes liberales cultæ et professæ sunt (eadem Universitate multitudine virorum pietate, sapientia, doctrina, et integritate præditorum abundante) pro communi bono cum totius reipublicæ tum Universitatis prædictæ, et cujuslibet prædictorum collegiorum, aularum, et hospitiorum, habeant burgenses parliamenti de seipsis, qui de tempore in tempus supremæ illi curiæ parliamenti notum facient verum statum ejusdem Universitatis, et cujuslibet collegii, aulæ, et hospitii ibidem: ita ut nullum statutum aut actus generalis illis aut eorum alicui privatim

sine justa et debita notitia et informatione in ea parte habita præjudicet aut noceat.

Cumque prædicta Universitas sit, et per longum tempus fuerit, corpus politicum et corporatum, per nomen cancellarii, magistrorum, et scholarium Universitatis Cantabrigiæ; sciatis quod nos, pro summo illo amore quo dictam academiam et bonarum literarum studiosos omnes prosequimur, de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris voluimus et concessimus, et per præsentes pro nobis, hæredibus et successoribus nostris, volumus et concedimus præfatis cancellario, magistris, et scholaribus Universitatis Cantabrigiæ et successoribus suis, nec non per præsentes ordinamus et stabilimus perpetuis futuris temporibus, quod sint et erint in dicta Universitate nostra Cantabrigiæ duo burgenses parliamenti nostri, hæredum et successorum nostrorum; quodque prædicti cancellarius, magistri, et scholares Universitatis Cantabrigiæ, et successores sui, virtute præcepti, mandati, seu processus super breve nostrum, hæredum et successorum nostrorum, de electione burgensium parliamenti in ea parte debita directum, habeant et habebunt potestatem, auctoritatem, et facultatem eligendi et nominandi duos de discretioribus et magis sufficientibus viris de prædicta Universitate pro tempore existentibus, fore burgenses parliamenti nostri, hæredum et successorum nostrorum, pro eadem academia sive Universitate: eosdemque burgenses sic electos ad onera et custagia dictorum cancellarii, magistrorum, et scholarium Universitatis Cantabrigiæ, et successorum suorum, pro tempore existentium, mittere in parliamentum nostrum, hæredum et successorum nostrorum, ubi tunc tentum fuerit, eisdem modo et forma prout in aliis locis, civitatibus, burgis, sive villis regni nostri Angliæ usitatum et consuetum est. Quos quidem burgenses sic electos et nominatos volumus interesse et moram facere ad parliamentum nostrum, hæredum et successorum nostrorum, ad onera et cus-

tagia dictorum cancellarii, magistrorum, et scholarium Universitatis Cantabrigiæ pro tempore existentium, durante tempore quo hujusmodi parliamentum teneri contigerit, in consimilibus modo et forma prout alii burgenses parliamenti pro quibuscunque aliis locis, civitatibus, burgis, sive villis, aut alio loco, civitate, burgo, sive villa quacunque infra regnum Angliæ faciant seu facere consueverunt. Et qui quidem burgenses in hujusmodi parliamento nostro, hæredum et successorum nostrorum, habebunt voces suas tam affirmativas quam negativas, cæteraque omnia et singula ibidem faciant et exequantur, ut alii burgenses vel alius burgensis parliamenti nostri pro quibuscunque aliis locis, civitatibus, burgis, sive villis, aut alio loco, civitate, burgo, sive villa quacunque, habeant, faciant, et exequantur, aut habere, facere, et exequi valeant seu possint, ratione aut modo quocunque.

Et ulterius dedimus et concessimus, ac per præsentes pro nobis, hæredibus et successoribus nostris, damus et concedimus, præfatis cancellario, magistris, et scholaribus Universitatis Cantabrigiæ, et successoribus suis, ac etiam præcipimus et firmiter pro nobis, hæredibus et successoribus nostris, mandamus omnibus vicecomitibus, officiariis, et ministris nostris, hæredum et successorum nostrorum, quibuscunque comitatus nostri Cantabrigiæ pro tempore existentibus, quibus aliquod breve nostrum, sive aliqua brevia nostra, de electione burgensium parliamenti infra dictam academiam sive Universitatem Cantabrigiæ modo directa sunt, aut aliquo tempore in posterum dirigentur, quod quilibet talis vicecomes, officiarius, sive minister, cui aliquod hujusmodi breve, sive aliqua hujusmodi brevia nostra, sic, ut præfertur, directa sunt vel in posterum dirigentur, faciet præceptum suum prædictis cancellario, magistris, et scholaribus Universitatis Cantabrigiæ pro tempore existentibus pro electione et retornatu eorundem duorum burgensium, secundum formam et effectum eorun-

dem brevis sive brevium. Et hæ literæ nostræ patentes, vel inrotulamenta earundem, erunt tam dictis cancellario, magistris, et scholaribus, et successoribus suis, quam omnibus et singulis vicecomitibus, officiariis, et ministris nostris, hæredum et successorum nostrorum, quibuscunque, sufficiens warrantum et exoneratio in hac parte.

Et ulterius volumus, et per præsentes concedimus præfatis cancellario, magistris, et scholaribus, et successoribus suis, quod hæ literæ patentes nostræ erunt in omnibus et per omnia firmæ, validæ, bonæ, sufficientes, et effectuales in lege, secundum veram intentionem earundem; aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione, sive provisione, antehac facto, edito, ordinato, sive proviso, aut in aliqua alia re, causa, vel materia quacunque, in aliquo non obstante.

Volumus etiam, ac per præsentes concedimus præfatis cancellario, magistris, et scholaribus, quod habeant et habebunt has literas nostras patentes, sub magno sigillo nostro Angliæ debito modo factas et sigillatas, absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi, ad usum nostrum proinde quoquomodo reddendo, solvendo, seu faciendo, eo quod expresse mentio de vero valore annuo, aut de aliquo alio valore, vel certitudine præmissorum, sive eorum alicujus, aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus, per nos vel per aliquem antecessorum sive progenitorum nostrorum, præfatis cancellario, magistris, et scholaribus, aut eorum alicui vel aliquibus, ante hæc tempora factis, in præsentibus minime factis existit; aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione, provisione, proclamatione, sive restrictione in contrarium, inde antehac habito, facto, edito, ordinato, proviso, aut aliqua alia re, causa, vel materia quacunque, in aliquo non obstante.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, duodecimo die Martii, anno regni nostri Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ primo, et Scotiæ tricesimo septimo.

PROHIBITION OF IDLE GAMES AND PLAYS.

THE KING'S LETTER,

Jul. 23°, 1604.

[From the Grace-book.]

JAMES, by the grace of God king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc. to our chancellor and vice-chancellor of our University of Cambridge, in the town of Cambridge, and to all and singular our justices of peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, goalers, and all other our ministers and officers within the said University and the town of Cambridge, and county aforesaid, and to every of them greeting.

For the better maintenance, safety, and quietness of that our said University, and all and every the students there; and to remove, take away, and prevent all occasions that may tend either to the infecting of their bodies or minds, or to the withdrawing or alienating the younger sort from the courses of their studies there intended: we do by these presents authorise, will, and command you our said chancellor and vice-chancellor of our said University, and either of you, and your successors, and the deputy or deputies of you and your successors, that you do from time to time for ever hereafter, by virtue hereof, wholly and altogether restrain, inhibit, and forbid, as well all and all manner of unprofitable and idle games, plays, and exercises, to be used or made within our said University and the town there, and within 5 miles compass of and from the said University and town; especially bull baiting, bear baiting, common plays, publick shews, interludes, comedies, and tragedies in the English tongue, games at loggets, nine holes, and all other sports and games whereby throngs, concourse, or multitudes are drawn together, and whereby the younger sort are or may be drawn or provoked to vain

expence, loss of time, or corruption of manners: as also all and all manner of persons that shall go about to publish, act, set out, or make any such unprofitable or idle games, publick plays, or exercises within the said University or town, or within 5 miles compass of or from our said University or town; any indulgence, privilege, liberty, or authority, by us granted or to be granted to any our officers or servants, or any other person or persons whomsoever, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. Provided that it is not our pleasure and meaning hereby to abridge the students of their accustomed exercises in any kind whatsoever within their several colleges. And if any person or persons, under colour, pretence, or virtue of any licence or authority by us or any other whomsoever granted or to be granted, or by any other means, colour, or pretence, shall resist or refuse peaceably to obey your commands herein, then our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby authorise you, our said chancellor and vice-chancellor of our said University, and either of you, and your successors, and deputy or deputies of you, and either of you and your successors, from time to time, to apprehend all and every such offenders, and them to commit to prison, either in the castle of Cambridge or any other goal within the town of Cambridge, there to remain without bail or mainprize, untill they shall willingly submit themselves to your said commands, and abide such further order therein as to you in your discretions shall be thought meet. Willing, and by these presents commanding, all you our said justices of peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and goalers, and all other our said ministers and officers, that upon intimation and shew of this our will and command herein, you, and every of you, being required thereto, shall be aiding and assisting to our said chancellor and vice-chancellor of our said University, and their successors, and their or either of their deputy or deputies, from time to

time in the due execution of the premisses, according to the purport and true intent hereof, as you will answer to the contrary at your peril.

Given under our signet at our palace of Westminster, the 23d day of July, in the 2d year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the 37th.

ORDER CONCERNING THE LITURGY.

LORD CRANBORNE (SIR ROBERT CECIL) TO THE HEADS.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 33 v°.]

To my very lovinge ffriendes, the vice-chancellor and the rest of the heades of the University of Cambridge.

After my very hearty comendations: how necessary it is that a good conformity be had and observed in all the members of the University, with the avoydinge both of distraction in opinion and diversity in practice (especially in matters appertayninge to religion), ther is no man of any upright judgment but will acknowledge: neyther can you be ignorant how carefully his majesty hath himselfe indeavoured, in a learned and very religious conference, to cleare the liturgy of our church from the injust imputation of popish superstition, and to yeeld sufficient satisfaction of the lawfull use, conveinancy, nature, antiquity, and good construction of such things in the booke of Comon Prayre, as by some unquyett sperittes have beine pevishly carped at, to the greate scandall of the religion professed; and theruppon hath published his justification therof, with resolution to mayntayne the former constitutions soe long continued in the church, not permittinge innovation, but contrariwise requiringe all mens conformity to thinges established. Neverthelesse, havinge considered

well how smale benefitt will accrewe to the church of England by all his princely endeavours, yf eyther the dreggs of popery or intemperate humors of men (that canot submitt them selfes to any order with which their owne inventions concurr not) shall still remayne to corrupt that famous nursery of learninge from whence (as from a cleare fountayne) should dayly springe the sweete streames of peace and godliness, and havinge alwaies conceived that there can be no greater enimy to all good order then the liberty in the education of yonge gentlemen and schollers, without a due observation eyther of the statutes of the University, or of the publicke constitutions of the churche for conformity; I have resolved, not only out of my particular care and zeale to prevent all sinister interpretation, that our noble and vertuous society should geive any other then the best example to all good orders, but allso in dischardge of the duty of that place which I hold among you, moste ernestly and affectionately to require you, upon the receipt of these my letters, presently to assemble your selfes together, and take a vigilent survey of orderinge of every the colledges and halls in the University (*in divinis officiis*), accordinge to the statutes of the University, the constitution of the Church, and the orders prescribed in the booke of Common Prayre; and withall to take present order for the repressinge of all libertyes heretofore permitted in publishinge or doinge any thinge to the contrary; certifieinge me of the delinquents, except they shall assure you of present reformation, wherin as I have a greate regard on the one syde to have the University truly cleared of all abuses, and to become justifyable in all her courses, beseeminge her owne dignity and suche societyes, so on the other syde my care is such and so tender over all the priviledges and jurisdictions of the University, as I doe desire you that you doe advisedly (and yet with expedition) informe me how the state of the University standeth for

ecclesiasticall jurisdiction, how farr forth the same resteth in me, and by what charters or other good proufes the same may be avowed; that I may know both what powre is in our selves eyther to reforme the abuses or to remove the unconformable, especially in cause (which I hope shall not) there should any of your owne ranke be founde refractory, and allso may be furnished with good reasons to mayntayne the powre in your selves to performe this good worke, yf any other should goe about to interpose any jurisdiction derogatory from the ancient charters and priviledges we have: in defence wherof, so it may not be to protect disorders, I will be as ready to joyne with you in all modest and honest courses as you shallbe to have me. I may not allso omitt to remember you that you be very vigilant agaynst private conventicles upon any pretence had in the University, neyther that any sermons be suffered to be preached by unconformable men, or at unseasonable tymes, contrary to the ancient orders of the University, eyther on Sondayes or holydayes in the tyme of ordinary prayres in colledges, or in the weeke dayes in tyme of lectures or other exercises. And for the better reducinge of men to conformity, and the avoydinge of further inconveniences noted in the University, I hold it necessary that the statutes of every colledge be putt in execution, that every one holdinge his place in his colledge as a minister doe exhibite his letters of orders to the master of the sayd colledge, and in his absence to the president, vice-master, or vice-provost; and every one obteyninge the benefitt of a preachershipp in his colledge shall alike exhibite his faculty for preachinge eyther from the University or some bishopp: and in my opinion it should be a testimony of good conformity in the University to putt that in practice with you, which his majestie under his hand hath comaunded for his court, by determininge it in a congregation, that no man shall preach in St. Maryes church ex-

cept he first subscribe to the three articles in presence of some publicke officer of the University. These thinges I comitt to your care, expectinge in you that execution which is the lyfe and vigour of all good admonitions and constitutions; wherin I doe allso require the diligence of every vice-master or vice-provost, in the absence of the master or provost. And so for this tyme I comitt you to Gods protection. From the court at Whythall, this 15 of December, 1604.

Your very loveinge friende and chancellor,

CRANBORNE.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 80 v°.]

Venerabilibus et doctissimis viris, domino procancellario et reliquo senatui Cantabrigiensi s. p.

MATRIS academiæ, cujus nomine (viri spectatissimi, et fratres in Domino plurimum observandi) tantopere mihi gratulamini, meminisse semper dulce fuit, maxime vero hoc tempore, in quo me alumnum suum et tantum non patronum libenter agnoscit. Nec vero hoc humanitatis officium ex more factum censeo, sed potius ex amore profectum, quo suos non solum adhuc in complexibus hærentes, sed quam diutissime ablactatos, variisque ecclesiæ ac reipublicæ stationibus destinatos, pro sua materna indulgentia prosequi non invita solet. Quum autem nihil magis secundum naturam est quam generosam prolem *ἀντιπελαργεῖν*, meum imprimis erit, non solum fundamentum, vitæ meæ incrementum, omnesque fortunas meas illi acceptas ferre, verum etiam quicquid ab ea hauserim, in eam pro facultate mea

refundere; et quoniam divina clementia et regia μεγαλοπρεπεία ad hanc laboris potius quam honoris accessionem, splendidorem cathedram præter spem et supra meritum meum evocatus sum, in hoc potissimum incumbam, ut pientissima mater academia nec ingratum nec ignavum sentiat alumnum suum. Defuerant antea vires aliquid vestris virtutibus dignum præstandi, nunquam defuit animus in vos omnes effusissimus; nunc vero in ampliori theatro collocatus, ita præesse cupio, ut vobis cumprimis prodesse consilio, item auxilio et qualicunque patrocinio meo vestra studia et vota promovere possim. Atque ut id commodius fiat, hoc unum a vobis flagito, ut (quamprimum fieri possit) catalogus theologorum ad me transmittatur, quorum felicioribus ingeniis et maturiori judicio fruatur ecclesia, ipsi quoque suorum laborum fructum opportuno tempore consequantur. Interea gratias habeo vobis immortales ob eam quam de me pro vestro candore concepistis spem et opinionem, sanctissimeque polliceor (si mea opera vobis usui esse possit) me nunquam reipublicæ literariæ defuturum. Valete in Domino, egregia academiæ et ecclesiæ lumina, et mei miserrimi peccatoris in precibus vestris memineritis. Raptim e palatio nostro Londinensi, Decemb. 29, 1604.

Vester in Domino conservus et symmysta,

Ric. London.

DECREES OF THE HEADS.

Oct. 20°, 1606. A sermon and speech on the 5th of Novr.

To the end that the 5th day of November may yearly hereafter be the more solemnly observed and kept in this University of Cambridge, according to a statute made and enacted in the last session of parliament, we, Rich. Clayton, doctor in divinity, and vice-chancellor of the University

aforesaid, and the heads of the several colleges there, do, with joint consent and assent, set down, ratify, and establish this order following, viz. that the senior doctor in divinity being head of a college, shall preach the 5th day of November next in St. Maries church, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, after solemn prayers and thanksgiving be ended: and the next year, viz. 1607, the next doctor in divinity in seniority being likewise an head of a college, shall preach the said 5th of November in the said church: and so all the rest of the doctors and others the heads of houses being divines shall preach successively in their seniority the day and place abovesaid, *perpetuis futuris temporibus*, either by himself, or (upon just cause to be excused and allowed by the vice-chancellor for the time being) by some other head of a college, by him whose course it is to be procured upon pain and forfeiture of five pounds for every default: the same to be paid to the use of the common chest of the same University: and the vice-chancellor then newly elected, or that shall or may be that day elected, to be chargeable at his account to the University for the said sum of five pounds so forfeited. Further, we do by the like consent and assent, ordain that every such 5th day of November there shall be an oration in King's College chapel in the said University, at such an hour in the afternoon as by the vice-chancellor for the time being shall be thought meet and convenient: and in case no vice-chancellor shall be chosen before one of the clock of the said 5th day of November, then the same oration to be immediately after the election of the vice-chancellor in the afternoon of the same day, and in the aforesaid chapel: after the end of which oration it is thought meet that solemn service should presently follow in the same place with joyful singing and hearty thanksgiving. The first oration to be made by the new orator of the University; and the next year and ever after *perpetuis futuris tempo-*

ribus by such an one as the vice-chancellor or his deputy, that shall be in place 28 days before the said 5th day of November, shall think meet and sufficient to be appointed for that purpose.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names. And this assembly to be solemnized in scarlet.

RICH. CLAYTON, vice-chan. ROB. SOAME.
ROG. GOAD. BARNABY GOCHE.
JO. DUPORT.

Against disorders at publick assemblies.

Whereas upon the 20th of February, 1606, there was foul and great disorder committed at the time of a comedy in Kings College by most rude and barbarous throwing of many great stones at and thorough the hall windows, with loud outcries and shoutings by multitudes of scholars and others, for the space of about two hours together; there being then assembled the said hall full, not only of the inferior sort, but also of divers young noblemen, doctors, bachelors in divinity, and masters of arts, to their great offence, annoyance, and disturbance; beside the breaking of many other windows about the said college, and a great post of timber violently pulled out of the ground; and therewith divers running at a strong gate, the same was broken open (an outrage in some like sort committed in other colleges before time, yet in that excessive manner the like not known amongst scholars). For exemplary censure upon the present disorder, and for remedy of any like future hereafter in any publick assembly in the University, it is, upon good consideration and resolution, ordered and decreed by Mr. vice-chancellor and the heads of colleges as followeth: that whosoever being non-graduate, or graduate, or privileged person, is or shall be found and convinced in the abovesaid late strange disorder at the said comedy, a thrower of stones against the glass

windows (specially against the hall windows), a maker of loud shouts and outcries, or a violent breaker open of doors or gates by a main post pulled up; or shall hereafter be found in any like assembly in the time of any play, shew, comedy, or tragedy, committing the same or like offensive or riotous action; or else a partaker, counsellor, or inciter; shall, if they be convinced to be principal offenders before Mr. vice-chancellor and the more of the heads then at home, be banished the University. If offending in lower degree (then being graduates), beside private satisfaction for the harm done, shall be suspended their degree; so to continue at the discretion of Mr. vice-chancellor, and also to be stayed for one whole year from taking further degree, when his time for the same shall come. But if such offenders shall be non-graduates, or a privileged person, then being *non-adulti*, they shall be corrected in the schools by the rod; if *adulti*, they shall make some open confession of their fault in the said schools, in the presence of such as Mr. vice-chancellor shall call; and nevertheless shall both sorts of them be made uncapable for one whole year of their expected degree, when the time cometh. And if any that have or shall have part in the disorders or any of them, not being a scholar, shall be found an offender, then every such person shall be punished by imprisonment, and sitting in the stocks at the bull-ring in the market-place, so long as to Mr. vice-chancellor shall seem good, according to the quality of the person, and the degree of the offence.

Sam. Harsnett, procan.	Joh. Duport.
Tho. Nevile.	Jo. Cowell.
Rog. Soame.	Edmund Barwell.
Rog. Goad.	Humph. Tyndall.

Against night-jetters, keepers of greyhounds, &c.

Whereas there hath divers times fallen sundry disorders, specially in the night time, by such scholars as take upon them (being but private persons) to go forth into the town pretending and abusing the proctors authority, and carrying with them divers unfit and unstayed persons, whereby many inconveniences have ensued, to the disquiet of the inhabitants and discredit of the University. And where also divers scholars of this University, specially of late years, have used to shoot in guns, crossbows, and stonebows, both near home and also in the neighbour towns, where they have wandered abroad; and also usually have kept greyhounds, and some of them hunting horses to that end (either by themselves or others in the town) for coursing and hunting, to the destroying of the game and mispending of their time; and (having had often warning heretofore from Mr. vice-chancellor upon his majesties inhibition, also signified in every college) yet still have presumed to continue the said disorder. For remedy therein hereafter, it is likewise by Mr. vice-chancellor and the heads of colleges provided and decreed, that whatsoever scholar or student, or any reteyning to them, shall hereafter be found and convinced, either to take upon him the proctors authority, as is abovesaid, or to accompany any that shall so presume to usurp the said authority; and shall go abroad making the night scrutiny in the street into mens houses or fields adjoining; or shall shoot in guns, crossbows, or stonebows, either within the limits of the University or without; or shall keep by himself or others any greyhound; or shall wander into the fields, either with greyhounds, guns, crossbows, or stonebows; it is by the consent abovesaid decreed, that every scholar so offending, being convicted and adjudged in manner aforesaid, shall incurr respectively (according to the degree of his offence) the several penalties above spe-

cified for the disturbers of public assemblies. And if any shall be found a keeper of greyhounds in the town for any scholer, student, or scholers servant, every such shall suffer imprisonment, and five shillings mulct for the first time; and after so offending, double punishment, viz. ten shillings mulct, and imprisonment at Mr. vice-chancellors discretion. The said mulcts to go to the use of the University.

Sam. Harsnett, procan.	Rob. Soame.
Rog. Goad.	Edm. Barwell.
Tho. Nevile.	Joh. Duport.
Humph. Tyndall.	Jo. Cowell.

The bedells fee for attending disses.

At the same time and place, the statute, by which the new masters of arts disputing in philosophy ordinarily pay to the bedells every one 5^{s}. 4^{d}. was viewed and considered of by the vice-chancellor and heads, whose names are here subscribed; who by joint assent and consent did resolve, interpret, determine, and conclude, that the said fee of 5^{s}. 4^{d}. was and is as well due in Michaelmas term from every such master of arts then disputing in ordinary course, as in either of the other two terms; with the same proviso that is set down in the said statute, viz. that if the number be so small, that it come to any of their turns to dispute the second time before the end of the first year, that then for that second time they and every of them are freed from any such payment of fee or fees, breakfasts only excepted, which are due by another statute.

Sam. Harsnet, procan.	Ed. Barwell.
Rog. Goad.	John Duport.
Hum. Tyndall.	Jo. Cowell.
Rob. Soame.	Tho. Nevile.

GRACES OF THE SENATE.

Nov. 24, 1606.

QUONIAM æquum est et ad decus dignitatemque academiæ accommodatum, ut qui summum in academia magistratum gerunt supremo etiam honoris titulo insigniantur: placet vobis, ut quivis procancellariatus munere ornatus ipso facto idoneus sit ad gradum doctoratus in quacunque facultate suscipiendum, et ad plenariam admissionem creationemque in frequenti senatu obtinendum; ita tamen ut eadem annorum intervalla, eadem exercitia, eædem solutiones præstentur quæ ex veteri instituto præstari solebant, nisi speciali gratia aliter per vos dispensatum fuerit; atque ut hæc concessio vestra pro statuto in perpetuum habeatur, et in libris procuratorum infra decem dies inscribatur.

Jan. 31, 1606.

Cum concessa esset gratia ut quivis procancellariatus munere ornatus ipso facto ad gradum doctoratus suscipiendum idoneus habeatur: placet vobis, ut dicta gratia in posterum irrita atque inanis pronuntietur; atque ut hæc concessio vestra infra decem dies in libris procuratorum inscripta significetur.

Univ. Stat., 366; Book of Graces, E, p. 93.

Against drinking and taking tobacco. 1607.

Being found by experience, that there is too much practice grown of late years among scholars of this University (not heard of in former better times) in excessive drinkings, foul drunkenness, and taking tobacco, in taverns and shops too commonly and immodestly frequented, to the dishonour of God, great scandal of the University at home and abroad, waste of expence, beside hurt of body and mind, and evil example from those that profess learning and sobriety. For

redress hereof, it is by due deliberation decreed by Mr. vice-chancellor and the heades of colleges, upon interpretation of a part of the statute *De modestia, etc.* as followeth, viz. whatsoever scholar or student, or privileged person of this University, shall hereafter be convicted of excessive drinking, drunkenness, making of others drunk, especially in the night time, in tavern, or other inn or victualling house, or taking tobacco in such houses, taverns, or shops, of what condition or degree soever he be, if he shall be convicted before Mr. vice-chancellor, and the more part of the heads of colleges then at home, to be an offender in the premisses, or any of them, shall, by the consent abovesaid, be banished the University, and also be disgraded if he be a graduate; others, if they shall be found faulty in inferior degree, shall incurr, if they be graduates, to be disgraded by Mr. vice-chancellor for so long time as he shall think good, and also for one whole year to be stayed from taking their further degree at their time; if non-graduates, then to be made uncapable for one whole year of their degree when their time cometh, and also enjoined by Mr. vice-chancellor openly in the schools to declaim against that abuse, if they be *adulti;* if not *adulti*, then to undergo correction by the rod in the schooles: and if any privileged person, then they to be discommuned by the authority aforesaid. And if any taverner, innholder, or victualler, shall receive and suffer any such disorderd scholars, or students, or privileged persons in their houses, misdemeaning themselves in the premisses; or shall be found to entertain or suffer to drink in his house any student or privileged person, after the bell hath done ringing at the usual hour in the night by statute of the University limited and expressed; such housekeeper shall forfeit *ipso facto* unto the University the sum of 40 shillings for every time so offending, agreeably to the University statute in like case provided. And it is further enordered, by the advice and consent aforesaid, that if any

student in this University, of what condition or degree soever, shall take tobacco in St. Marys Church in the commencement time, or in the schools in the Lent acts, or at any other time of exercise of learning in the said schools, in any dining hall of colleges, or at any other time and place of comedies or publick University tragedies, shews, or assemblies; the same offender being a graduate, thereof convicted before Mr. vice-chancellor, shall for the first time offending herein incurr the mulct of $6^{s.}$ $8^{d.}$, and for the second time so offending $13^{s.}$ $4^{d.}$, and for the third time the like sum of thirteen shillings and four pence, and also to be by Mr. vice-chancellor suspended his degree during Mr. vice-chancellors pleasure. And if such offender be non-graduate and *adultus*, he shall incur the mulct of $6^{s.}$ $8^{d.}$ for the first time, for the second $13^{s.}$ $4^{d.}$, for the third the same sum of $13^{s.}$ $4^{d.}$, and also be made uncapable of his degree for one whole year, when his time cometh; and if any herein shall offend being *non-adultus*, then every such shall have correction in the schools by the rod. All the said mulcts to go to the use of the University. Further enjoyning and requiring every governor in the several colleges to look unto this taking of tobacco, excessive drinking, and drunkenness, if any shall be; and to punish such offenders according to the tenor of this decree.

Sam. Harsnett, procan.	Tho. Nevile.
Humph. Tyndall.	Jo. Duport.
Jo. Cowell.	Rob. Soame.
Rog. Goad.	Ed. Barwell.

Oct. 10, 1607. Sup. limitatio de feodis advocatorum.

Cum academiæ statuto cautum sit, ut omnes causæ et lites quæ ad Universitatis notionem pertinent et procancellarii et commissarii judicio subjiciantur, infra triduum, si fieri potest, finem accipiant: placeat vobis, ut si quispiam advocatus vel procurator feodum, vel mercedem, vel pecu-

niam ullam, aut aliquod quod pecunia æstimari potest, post tertium diem juridicum a quopiam acceperit, ipso facto officio suo, ministerio, et loco privetur, et ut semper deinceps inhabilis sit ad causas tractandas coram vice-cancellario.

Jun. 3^tio^, 1608. De disputationibus in magnis comitiis.

Disputatio theologica tam in vesperiis quam ipso comitiorum die hora octava inchoetur, nec omnino ultra duodecimam protrahatur: huic ne sint impedimento lectiones in vesperiis ordinariæ hora septima incipiant. Philosophica disputatio in vesperiis ab hora prima erit usque ad tertiam; in die, a disputatione theologica finita ad secundam, nec omnino ultra tertiam protrahatur. Horarum quæ supersunt, alteram in jure civili, alteram in medicina disputationibus assignamus. Ipsam denique comitiorum calcem musica disputatione ab hujusce facultatis inceptore præstanda aut procuranda una cum hymno claudi volumus. Baccalaureus vero in musica, si non in comitiis saltem in scholis publicis pro gradu respondebit, vel quæstionem in ea scientia legendo Latino sermone determinabit. Quod si in jure civili vel medicina nulla sit futura in comitiis disputatio, reliquæ (verum disserendo potius quam dicendo) poterunt aliquanto produci. In disputatione theologica utraque procancellarius erit moderator ac determinator, si theologus fuerit, atque si ipsi placuerit; sin minus, alius in theologia doctor a procancellario assignandus juxta statuta regia. Reliquarum facultatum disputationes procuratorum opera regantur; ita tamen ut singulis disputationibus eos qui in ea facultate professionem fecerint (si commode haberi possint) præficiant. Moderatoris in quavis facultate partes erunt, inter disputandum expatiantes revocare: tempori prudenter juxta præscriptos modo limites moderari: si argumento cuiquam respondens non plene satisfecerit, tunc, et non antea, nodum, si voluerit, breviter solvere:

melioris notæ opponentibus uberiorem disserendi copiam, modo non prodige, concedere. Ejus oratio interlocutoria nec prolixa sit nec nimium crebra, verum rationibus propositis in formam redigendis, urgendis, demumque repellendis accommodata: eidem si quis disputantium secundo monitus parere recusaverit, immodestiæ et inobedientiæ notam ipso facto incurrito. Nulla in quacunque facultate moderatoris, patris, procuratoris, aut respondentis determinatio, quæstionis explicatio, seu quæcunque alia continuata dictio, dimidium horæ ad summum superet; in brevius autem spatium compingi in philosophia respondentium, moderantium, prævaricantium orationes, nec non patris theologici (si qua ante evocatum respondentem uti velit) præfatiunculam, æquum judicamus: a quo, ut a reliquarum facultatum patribus, ne tempori obsint, filios doctoratus candidatos solitis ceremoniis simul semelque ornandos censemus. Oppositio omnis prorsus syllogistica esto, semota omni et excursione et prolixiore, præsertim quæ ad causam non attineat, præfatione: quod si quis subitanea pollens dicendi facultate, ad respondentis explicationem refutandam se accinxerit, venia a moderatore concessa, semel tantum breviterque agat: quam etiam respondenti suam ab adversario læsam defensionem resarciendi copiam non denegamus. Penes candidatos etiam citra quæstiones propositas paucula præfandi arbitrium esto. Respondens singulos opponentium syllogismos distincte repetat; ad aliquam propositionem aut terminum directe breviterque respondeat; a fusiori dictione inter disputandum abstineat, nisi cum obscurioris alicujus responsi sensum, citra disputationis impedimentum, explicaturus sit. Scurrilis omnis dicacitas, ineptæ, impuræ, inurbanæ facetiæ, rixæ, convitia, theatralem cachinnum moventia, ab oribus orisque academicorum longe exulent: sales tamen venustos ac literata suavitate conditos inter philosophandum, præsertim in prævaricatore, approbandos et laudandos etiam censemus. Loca

comitiorum editissima, quæ in ambitu sunt, doctores et melioris notæ peregrini occupent, cautione habita ne doctoribus opponentibus molestiæ sint aut impedimento: interiores quæ gradibus distinguuntur sedes magistri artium in habitu suo ornati vindicent, baccalaurei artium in infima areæ parte consistant. Quod si quis, infra magisterium constitutus, locum gradu suo superiorem arripuerit, nisi artium magistro jubenti statim cesserit, solitæ censuræ subjiciatur.

Præmissæ comitiorum leges quotannis in domo regentium per procuratorum alterum circiter undecimam diem Junii publice perlegantur.

Quum in disputationibus comitialibus (ex quarum celebritate de academiæ honore agitur) de singulis circumstantiis ad decorum ordinemque spectantibus per statuta regia satis non sit provisum; unde temporum progressu varios defectus et excessus etiam advenis ingratos academia experta est: placet vobis, ut harum disputationum forma quædam concepta, scriptis mandata, modo lecta, statutis regiis non adversa, vestris judiciis approbetur, pro statuto habeatur, et in libris procuratorum describatur.

INTERPRETATION OF A STATUTE.

Mar. 25°, 1608. Batchelors of arts not bound to residence.

Whereas upon these words of the statute, cap. 21, *de gratiis concedendis*, viz. *in quibus studuerint in academia*, and also these words following, *aliter ipsa gratia nulla sit*, doubt hath lately risen whether actual bachelors in arts before they can be admitted *ad incipiendum*, must, of necessity, be continually commorant in the University nine whole terms, or else their grace being obtained is frustrate and of no force; we whose names are hereunder written, for the clearing of all controversy in that behalf, both for

the present and hereafter, by virtue of that power which, by the statute, cap. 50, is given unto us to interpret all doubts, do declare and interpret the aforesaid words as followeth: viz. that those who for their learning and manners are, according to statute, admitted bachelors in arts, are not so strictly tied to a local commorancy and study within the University or town of Cambridge, but that being at the end of nine terms able by their accustomed exercises and other examination to approve themselves worthy to be masters of arts, may justly be admitted to that degree. And the reasons of this interpretation be these:

First, that a man once grounded so far in learning as to deserve a bachelorship in arts, is sufficiently furnished to proceed in study by himself, and such conference as he may easily have elsewhere to attain perfection enough not only for a mastership, but higher degrees also, as experience daily teacheth.

Secondly, the constant and customary acceptance of the same 21st statute by the continual practice, from the first making thereof until this present time; no exception, for ought we can learn, ever having been taken till now to any bachelor, discontinuer, so he sought not the degree before the full determination of his nine terms, and sufficiently by his exercises, etc., approved his own worthiness required to the same.

Thirdly, the great use that there is of these young men in the church and commonwealth; who, be they never so toward, by poverty and want of maintenance must be driven to manual trades, or to be fugitives, except they may be suffered by serving of cures, and teaching of schools, to follow their books in the country; and by that means at the least be made fit for better places, that otherwise cannot out of our University possibly be stored with learned men.

Fourthly, we are the rather moved to this our interpretation, because we find by the 9th chap. of our statutes, that one coming to Cambridge at 24 years of age may commence bachelor in divinity, if he shall wholly give himself to that study by the space of ten years (though not commorant in the University all that time); and also by interpretation upon another point of this statute now questioned, made the 26 of March, 17th Eliz., it appeareth that the interpreters thereof, of whom our then honourable chancellor was chief, out of their wisdom and judgment found cause rather to favour discontinuers in matter of form and ceremony, than those that are continually resident in the University. Besides, if the letter should be strictly urged against all manner of discontinuers, no such fellows of colleges as have licence of absence granted them either to travel beyond the seas, or to be abroad in the country, can enjoy such grant without their prejudice.

Fifthly and lastly, we find that the aforesaid words being literally taken and construed, no bachelor, either by his own occasion, or by common infection in the town, or other necessary breaking up of any college, being absent any part of a term in the said nine, could be capable of his masters degree, be he ever so worthy. Besides the great prejudice to all former graduates never so antient, against whom there may lie exception by the same reason upon the same words, *aliter ipsa gratia nulla sit.*

And where it may be objected, that this interpretation cannot well stand with a former, made 21° Eliz., 1578, requiring strict continuing in the University, and permitting no time of absence with friends, or in grammar school; it is evident by the words of that interpretation, that this restraint is only for young scholars matriculated before any degree taken, and therefore so green and ungrounded as they cannot of themselves profit abroad in the country in our University studies, as others, being actual

bachelors, against whose discontinuance there is no mention in the whole interpretation, but the same rather tacite allowed; and yet for the said younger scholars there is a favourable mitigation in the cases there expressed in the end.

Yet not willing by this our interpretation to have the University abused in conferring of so venerable a degree, we think it requisite and very agreeable to the true intent of the said statute, and so do explain, that yearly hereafter long discontinuers do bring with them to the vice-chancellor then being, when they come to take their said degree, sufficient testimony that they have lived in the meantime soberly and studiously the course of a scholars life; and that testimony to be under the hands and seals of three preaching ministers, masters of arts at least, and living upon their benefices near the place of their longest abode; as also under the hand of the master of the family where such persons discontinuing have been entertained and resided, if the said master of family can be gotten to join in testimony with the said three preachers, otherwise it shall be sufficient to bring the hands of the said three preachers.

And for better approving their profiting in learning in such time of their discontinuance, that they perform their acts for the inceptors degree *in luce*, so much as may be, according to such order as the University shall allow; viz. that their bachelors disputations, declamations, and answering the masters in arts, or two of these at least, according to the statutes, be open and ordinary, so far forth as the ordinary days for the said acts will permit.

In witness whereof we have put to our hands, the 25th of March, 1608.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES.

CASE OF NICHOLAS RUSH.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7033, fol. 189.]

1609. 15 Octobr. Mr. Nicolaus Rush, *socius Coll. Christi*, was convented before Dr. Jegon, vice-chancellor, and his assistants, and charged to have uttered divers things contrary to the religion established, in his sermon 10 September, 1609, and injoyned to deliver a copy of his said sermon, which he did; and then out of the same the vice-chancellor and heads extracted certain heads of his sermon, and suspended him *a gradu*, and prohibited him to preach, and drew a recantation to read in St. Marys immediately after sermon, 29 October.

The contents of the schedule delivered to Mr. Rush.

Whereas many Christian auditors, wise, godly, and religious, have been offended with many things which I have not long since uttered in a sermon in this place, justly reprehending not only my great indiscretion, presumption, uncharitableness, rash and bold censuring, but also some strange and erroneous opinions I then was taken to deliver, I am now come in the same publick place (after sundry conferences had with divers grave and learned divines of this University) to acknowledge my fault and make satisfaction.

And first, where, in my prayer, I used very unreverent and reproachfull speech against the clergy, or some of them, terming them the gorbellied clergy, and also some offensive speeches which might be taken to touch authority, or some attending in court, calling them develish parasytes, in flattering and attributing over much to some in higher place; upon better advisement I now acknowledg my presumptuous boldness therein.

Further, in that I did then deliver these opinions in this manner and words, viz. that St. Paul and Moyses did faulte and erre in their desires, it coming from a scourge and fource of a passion too earnest and hot, and not sufficiently bounded with the true limits of pure charity. And also even our Saviour Christs prayer (Father, if thou wilt, lett this cup pass from me, but not my will, but thy will be done) came from nature onely, without reason attending, his understanding all the while being otherwise busyed, and his reasonable deliberation not concurring therewith; for it is not necessary that the reasonable minde should concur with the tongue always, men speaking in their sleep, and parrots also learning that faculty. And that his mouth with all the instruments of speech were wryed, as it were, and wrested to utter the somme and substance of his naturall instinct and inclination. And further, that our Saviour Christs prayer, though it were uttered by a person reasonable, yet it was nothing in substance but nature desired prayer, it directly and originally being the proper cause of it. And further, that the words of Christ were as the words of a man in sleep; and that further, whereas in my confutation of Mr. Bezas judgment, (being that the prayer of our Saviour Christ came from a reasonable will), I uttered these words in answere: As I take it, it cannot stand; for how could he, without tedious and untimely troubling and obtunding his Fathers ears, (as I may so speak), pray that the cup should pass from him, etc.

I now, upon better deliberation, do with grief and sorrow of heart, confess before God and his angels and this whole assembly, that I have greatly erred in my said opinions publickly delivered, and specially touching the points about the most holy, earnest, meritorious, and heavenly prayer of our Saviour in that his bitter agony, suffered for our sins, wherein my said speeches were not only erroneous, rash, and presumptuous, but also such as

might be taken to be dishonourable to our Saviour, impious, and profane, giving just scandal both to such as then heard me, and also further to whome the fame and report hath come.

Wherefore I humbly beseech first almighty God, and next you all whome I have offended, to forgive me, promising, by Gods grace, to be more vigilant and circumspect hereafter in that I shall publickly utter either in this or any other place; which that I may the better perform, I humbly desire you to pray for me, and now to joyne with me in that most absolute form of prayer which our Saviour Christ himself hath taught us.

This retractation he refused to performe and utter, and thereupon he was, 8° Febr. 1609, expelled.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Oct. 24, 1609. De causis forensibus intra septem dies finiendis.

Cum statutis academiæ nostræ cautum sit, ut omnes causæ in aliqua curia Universitatis motæ, omni juris sollennitate semota, et sola facti veritate inspecta, debite terminentur infra triduum, si commode fieri possit, quæ quidem statuta (inter alia) quilibet advocatus, procurator, et alii omnes sese ad postulandum gerentes in curiis prædictis virtute juramenti stricte tenentur observare; quibus tamen non obstantibus jampridem omnes pæne lites coram procancellario et commissario Universitatis nostræ inceptæ potius in triennium quam triduum prorogantur, in manifestam privilegiorum et statutorum nostrorum violationem, honoris et jurisdictionis academiæ scandalum et opprobrium, et litigantium vexationem ac dispendium: placet igitur vobis, ut subsequens ordo in omnibus et singulis causis posthac in

curiis Universitatis motis seu movendis stricte observetur, viz.

Imprimis, arrestetur reus, si possit apprehendi; si non possit, fiat citatio peremptorie viis et modis: reo capto seu bonis suis, ex primo decreto salva custodia custodiatur, donec fidejubeat coram academiæ registrario vel ejus deputato se compariturum proximo die juridico ex tunc sequenti; et sic postea quolibet, etc. Reo autem non comparente, statim luant fidejussores sine favore.

Insuper juxta tenorem statutorum academiæ nostræ principales personæ factum ipsum per se proponant, viz. actor per se suam actionem, et reus suam defensionem; nec defensores vel procuratores admittantur pro iisdem, nisi adversa valetudine vel alia legitima causa per dominum approbanda sint detenti, quo minus in judicio suam præsentiam poterint exhibere: de quibus in principio coram domino procancellario, vel commissario vel delegatis judicibus, fidem faciat juramento; quo præstito, et causa utrinque declarata, et non antea admittantur. His omnibus (sicut præcipitur) factis et observatis,

Primo die juridico detur materia, sive fiat facti declaratio; fiat etiam litis contestatio; et præstet reus juramentum de fideliter respondendo; et moneatur ad subeundum examen infra triduum, (nisi causæ sint leviores et ordinariæ, in quibus potest judex statim tam partes principales quam testes, si quos præsentes, habeat publice interrogare et examinare de veritate facti, et omni sollennitate prorsus semota causam statim finaliter determinare); sed utcunque triduo elapso, vel antea, si fieri possit, habeat actor copiam responsi, ut videat an opus habeat ulteriori probatione, et sciat quid ultra ei faciendum; habeat etiam ad probandum in proximum, et post triduum exeat compulsorium pro testibus.

Secundo die juridico veniat actor paratus ad probandum, et testes suos producat, si quos habeat; testes judex

in levioribus et ordinariis causis potest, ut supra, publice interrogare de veritate materiæ sive allegationis, et statim causam finaliter determinare: sin causa longior sit, et altiorem examinationem requirat, habeat reus biduum pro interrogatoriis, et intra principium tertii diei et diem proximum juridicum examinentur testes, tam super materia originali actoris, quam super interrogatoriis per reum datis.

Tertio die juridico publicentur dicta testium, et assignetur ad sententiam in proximum, et proximo feratur sententia, nisi reus velit excipere: si velit, detur reo proximus ad excipiendum, quo die adveniente respondeat actor, ut supra reus actori, et præstet juramentum, et subeat examen ut supra, et reo detur terminus ad probandum in proximum, et fiat, ut supra, actori.

Quarto die producantur testes rei, si quos habeat, qui juramento suscepto moneantur examinari citra proximum; reliquaque fiant per judicem vel in publica testium examinatione, vel in concedendis alteri interrogatoriis, quæ secundo die juridico fiebant de testibus actoris.

Quinto dio publicentur dicta testium rei, assignetur ad sententiam proximo, et ad informandum interim.

Sexto die feratur sententia.

Septimo et ultimo, nisi interim ab altera parte appellatum fuerit, mandetur sententia executioni.

Placet etiam vobis, ut quilibet advocatus, procurator, sive causarum defensor, nec non quilibet officiarius curiarum academiæ nostræ, virtute juramenti sui corporalis, per eorum quemlibet præstandi, præmissa omnia et singula stricte teneantur observare, priusquam in ullis causis in posterum in dictis curiis movendis admittantur; et ut iste ordo et hæc concessio vestra pro statuto habeatur, et in libris procuratorum infra decem dies jam proxime sequentes inscribatur.

ELECTION OF A CHANCELLOR.

THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 84. and MS. Harl. no. 7031, fol. 363.]

Academiæ Cantabrigiensi.

Nescio profecto (gravissimi patres virique ornatissimi) quibus verbis aut quo orationis cultu valeam exprimere quantum vestræ humanitati debeam, quod hoc tempore, vetustæ memores necessitudinis, me vix ex vultu agnitum, in ipso ætatis meæ flexu vel potius crepusculo, cancellarium elegeritis.

Videtis enim ex istis literis me, non dico eo audaciæ sed amentiæ, humanitate vestra provectum esse, ut post intermissam longo temporis intervallo dicendi scribendique exercitationem, illius etiam penitus oblitus linguæ qua matris academiæ præcepta olim audire eamque colloqui et affari solebam, vestra tamen fretus indulgentia balbutire atque hæsitare quam tacere malim.

Fateor sane valde paucos hodierno die in hoc regno (ne dicam in vestra academia) superesse, qui me gradus apud vos in artibus suscepti antiquitate præcedant, quamvis dignitate multi superent. Ideoque miror magis, quod post exhaustum mei ingenii (si quando quicquam in me tale fuerit) et eruditionis succum, non indignus tantorum tamque illustrium virorum judicio, et in publico omnium ordinum consessu, hac dignitate videar.

Si quid in me vel artis sit vel doctrinæ (quod quam sit exiguum agnosco ingenue), illud aut a vestris hausi fontibus aut vestris expetivi institutis: vobiscum et in vestra schola per septennium me exercui, in umbratili illo artium et literarum curriculo, cum summa voluptate, primum adolescentiæ meæ peregi tirocinium; denique totus eram academicus, a vobis institutus, a vobis ornatus, a vobis multo-

rum opinioni commendatus. Novam acturus personam, in novum prosilui theatrum, majori cum periculo, minori per multos annos commodo, etiamsi (Deo sint agendæ gratiæ) quod jam tempestas abierit, Castor appareat, et audita sit vox turturis in terra nostra. Sed cum idem in vobis adhuc amor maneat, facillime quidem adducor, ut credam academiam Cantabrigiensem, aut exemplo Pigmaleonis, concepta mente sui operis pulchritudine captam, et errore opinionis ac amoris incredibilis imbutam, in me sua contulisse suffragia, aut Deum præpotentem et immortalem in hoc saltem imitatam esse, quod sua in me coronet opera.

Mihi igitur e memoria nunquam excidet hoc tam immensum vestri erga me amoris argumentum; nam quamvis ego locum, animi corporisque statum sæpe cum fortuna mutaverim, æque tamen in ætatis meæ flexu ac in primordio vos mihi constanter, intrepide, fideliter astiteritis, nec tam levi apud vos momento mea apud vos adhuc pendet existimatio, ut ubi nunc sim, quam ubi aliquando fuerim, magis referat.

Vestrum igitur agnoscite discipulum, alumnum diligite, commilitonem in hac castrensi Musarum militia amplexamini, mihi etiam, vobis infinitis nominibus devincto, quodlibet imperate. Aut enim quod imponitis sustinebo, quod est officii, aut oneri officii succumbam, quod est infirmitatis; nullam aut vestri commodi aut mei officii declinabo rationem; nunquam committam, ut magis honoris cupidus, quam erga vos gratus videar, nec me fides citius quam vita deseret.

Hoc uno et vobis et mihi gratulor, quod sub illo vos floreatis, ego vivam, Mecænate, philosopho, theologo, Salomone, qui non modo universis sui temporis principibus ingenio, doctrina, et pietate præcellat, sed in promovendis etiam bonarum literarum professoribus suam exercet munificentiam, regiam more regio navet operam, et majorum suorum non modo æquet, sed longe superet et vincat in-

dustriam. Ego interim gloriosissimam obtestabor Triadem, ut regem vobis diu Mecænatem, vos fideles diu regi ministros conservet incolumes, et ut mihi priusquam ex hac vita discedam aliqua detur occasio, qua erga utramque majestatem et academiam grati et devoti animi propensionem testificari valeam. Ex aula, Maii 2°, [29] 1612.

Vestro amori, humanitati, et indulgentiæ deditissimus,

H. NORTHAMPTON.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 4173, p. 245.]

* * * Our University of Cambridge is likewise in a peck of troubles about choosing their chancellor after the lord treasurers death; for most voices going with the Earl of Northampton, he accepted it, and sent them a letter of thanks; but understanding afterwards that the duke of York was his concurrent and propounded in the election, he renounced the place and fell from them again: and the king was much displeased that his son should be put in balance with any of his subjects; but upon a fine letter of submission, and notice that it was done but by a few headstrong fellows, that are since bound over to the council-table, he was pacified again. In the mean time they knew not whither to turn them for a chancellor, for all the noblemen were resolved to refuse, unless the king commanded them to accept it. But I heard this day, that, going to a new election, they have chosen the same chancellor again; and the king hath promised he shall hold it. * * *

June 17, 1612.

THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 44.]

SYNCE the wrightinge of my last letter (reverend ffathers, and my deere and worthy ffriendes), I have heard that some persons in the world, that neyther understoode my simplicity nor your scope, have made very strange constructions of my prevaylinge in a matter wherin one of the sonnes of my most deere and gracious sovereigne was recommended. God knowes, and your selfes can wittnesse, how ignorant I was, both of your kinde affections, havinge never dealt with any person alive for my owne furtherance, and of the course which should be taken in a cause by me not so much as aymed at.

Wherfore, though never any prince alive hath done moore right to his humble servant then the kinge my master hath done in this to me, and though so many as know my discretion acquitt me of presumption, yet because all men that have eares open to heare what is sayd, have not, in like manner, mindes indifferent to judge uprightly and sincerely of that which is meant (no other meane by this strange accident beinge now left to me of suppressinge these blacke vapors that obscure fayre dealinges), I must now beseech you all to accept from your faythfull and thankefull servant a franck, a resolute, and voluntary resignation of all that right and interest which out of your owne free grace and favour, without any other meritt or desert of mine (exceptinge only a most cordiall and true affection), it pleased you to conferr on me.

Your meaninge, I know very well, was to doe me honor, as your predecessors have done to some other of my rancke before; but synce it falls out by this accident that I canot weare the badge of favour without moore stinges of harsh exception then a well deservinge minde is willinge to endure, and they that have layed downe this playne song

without colour will not cease to discant, and, which is worse, to play voluntarily, without eyther modesty or truth, geive me leave, I beseech you, by this thankfull letter, to put at one instant both my right and my heart into your worthy handes, that after you have, to your best use and advantage, transferred the first, you may, to the last howre of my lyfe, commaund the latter.

I writt not this as one that uppon any second consideration or earnest persuasion have any disposition to chang my thoughtes, which are as humble in avoydinge favours that breede scandall, as thankfull for affections that shewe love. Neyther can I doubt that you will hold me inconstant uppon this chang toward you, that shall ever finde, and have ever found, my resolution so strongly bent to honour you; but with a certayne and assured hope that you will dispence with my respective care, and thinke, that as no man can better feele then my self where the shoe doth pinch uppon the first assay, so no man is more sensitive of a slight imputation, much moore of a hard impression, that in steede of holdinge me officious wold make me eyther vaine glorious or emulouse; ffor, by the grace of God, I never meane to take hold of any kinde of offer unto which a person hath beine named that shall comaunde both me and what soever I possesse in this world, though moore sutable to those circumstances that are in this election to be considered. Your wisdomes beinge fixed upon certayne groundes, can hardly apprehende with what speede ill construction hath beine already spreade and published in many partes; which, though the persons that in this state are most eminent contemne, yet many swallowe. Wherfore, to leave the purpose and intent of those that cast this rubb into so smooth an alley, to the prejudice of an other manns good name (which, as God lives, did no moore dreame of this invention then he made labour for the place), to the chardge of their owne conscience, in respect of their ende,

in the sight of God, I must, once agayne for all, beseech you all, that insteed of sendinge up your officers and ministers about the manner of investinge me, you will vouchsafe to make an other orderly election of an other, *congregatis vobis cum meo spiritu*, with this assurance, that my heart shall be no lesse dedicated and devoted to you all and every one of you (though I rest your ffellowe regent), then yf I had beine setled in the state of your high chancellour. He that injoyes that place shall have one, for your sake, a servant, which is moore then an assistant, in all matters and uppon all occasions that shall concerne your good. As you have bounde me moore to you by this rare obligation, so will I be moore earnest and industrious so long as I have breath, yf it be possible to doe you that honor which you deserve:

Et cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
Omnibus umbra locis adero.

I sent my servant this night, to prevent an inconvenience in case you had beine caused to loose your labour by cominge up unseasonably. God blesse you all, and prosper you accordinge to the zealouse and faythfull wishes and desires of

Your affectionate and constant friende,
to be comaunded by you ever,

H. NORTHAMPTON.

I beseech you all once agayne to accept of this resolution, by that honor which I owe to you, because upon just groundes it canot be altered. From the Courte, Monday 2.

THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7031, p. 368.]

Your discrete and kinde letter (worthy vice-chancellor), suting the temper of your minde and the gravity of your judgment in other things, hath light since I perused it into very gracious and fayer hands, for the king hath redd it over with his owne eies, and with that commendation and approbation which it selfe deserveth.

I want leysure to writte at length what may give verbal satisfaction to all the parts, being now surcharged, as the time falls out, with the kings affayres, and yet to satisfie your discrete request for my advise upon this accident, I have sent unto you my owne secretary with my conceate for your letter . . . . in the busynesse, and doe desire that you will creditt what he reports from me, as if I my selfe were in person present to conferr with you.

I was infinitely bound to the kinge for his doute uppon one part of your letter, least his majestie had conceaved some offence; but so farr was his majestie from anie such impression, as, in hearinge of my lord of Canterbury, he commanded the persons to be sent for that were most forward in castinge in this rubbe, and pressed me earnestly to resume the place uppon a new election, in case, to flye the speche of competition, I mean to waive the first. But I, that have been so long beaten in the billowes of the worlde, have so much understanding as to conceave that some factiouse heads that both here and there ascribed the first favour of the Universytie to pride, wold be as apt to ascribe the next to arte in castinge my desyers in so plausible a moulde as they might be digested without exception.

But in conclusion, after longe suite on my knees, I prevayled so farr with my gracious and deere master, that he lefte me to my selfe, who held it best for my selfe, never

to appeere in the world with any marke that was sett on with so pestilent a prejudice.

The counsell which I give you is drawne out of the ground which I tooke in effect from the kinge himself; and therefore I besech you to accept of it as the quintessence of your owne offer in the letter which I did receave from you.

To the king you must writte, and from him you shall receave a gracious awnswer, in how favourable part he takes your regard of him and his, with his furder pleasure for the conclusion of this busines.

Griffin my servant shall impart more then I have time for the present to deliver; and therefore with my kindest thankes to you, good Mr. vice-chancellor, for your kinde affection to me, wherof I have had assurance a longe time, I end in hast this Weddensdaye at 1, and ever rest,

Your very loveing and assured frind,

H. NORTHAMPTON.

(From a copy in the registrar's office.)

THE KING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 50.]

JEAMES R.

TRUSTY and wellbeloved, wee greete you well: wee would not have you to misconceave of us that we are offended for that which hath passed about the election of your new chancellour; for as in all other thinges ever synce our cominge into the realme, wee have found in you a ready and forward disposition to shewe your love and affection to us, so doubt wee not but this your intent was to do that which you thought should be well liked by us. And for the interruption made by nominatinge of our sonne the Duke of

Yorke, wee do not impute it to the body of the University, but to some of rashe factious humour, whose conditions are alwaies apt to interrupt unity and uniformity. As for the choyce you intended of our cozin the earle of Northampton, wee canot but highly commende your judgmentes in settinge them upon a person so fitt for such a place in all manner of considerations, whether you looke to his birth, his education in that University, his greate learninge, his continuall favouringe of all learned men and of all thinges that tende to the furtherance of learninge or good of the churche, and his inward trust and confidence with us, which geiveth us just cause of sorrow, that by the offeringe of our sonne to be opposed in election agaynst him, he hath out of reverence to us and our children cast his minde so farr from acceptinge that which our sayd sonne is of necessity to leave, as wee cann by no persuasion or intreaty move him to imbrace it. And seinge our sayd sonne is in regard of his minority not capable of it in his owne person, nor can one vice-chancellor substitute an other, neyther the University be long without a principall officer, wee have thought it fittest to leave you to a new election, wherin wee require you to proceede speedily and freely; and on whomsoever your choyce shall light, wee shall use our authority to cause him to accept it, and be willinge to heare him in all thinges that shall concerne the good of the University; assuringe our self that now none of you will take uppon you to propose any children agayne without our licence obteyned. Geiven under our signet at our pallace of Westminster, the tenth day of June, in the tenth yeere of our reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the five and fortith.

THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 47. and MS. Harl. no. 7031, fol. 366.]

My lord of Northamptons letter to the University.

Uppon the late advertisement which I received from your worthy vice-chancellor (most reverent ffathers, and my worthy ffriendes and companions) of a newe election synce the receate of the kinges letter, I must acknowledge a very greate astonishment, by comparinge your unchangable affections with my unworthinesse. For that many of you can wittnesse with what earnest industry and desyre I endeavoured to divert your eye from that darke object which I found to be so deeply fixed in your constant thoughts, preferringe in this pointe your good to mine. Yet synce it is your pleasure, with so greate grace and favour, to cast your selfes into the armes of one whose love doth so farr surmount his ability to requite so cordiall a demonstration of a resolute intent, it behoves me now to be so cautious in the course which I am driven to hold betweene Scilla and Charibdis, that in eschewinge over earnestly the quicke sandes of the late invention to crosse, I runne not willfully upon the rocke of ingratitude, and so perishe.

God himselfe can wittnesse with my soule, (I dare not say how unwillingely, consideringe the deepe interest you hold in my poore service, but yet I may be bold to say) how fearefully, regardinge my owne want of worth, I take into my hands that holme, by which my duty calles me to the steeringe of that stately vessell, which affords to England richer and farr greater treasures then eyther those that came from Ophir in the dayes of Solomon, or in our dayes from the Philipines, by as many measures and degrees as the queene of the south held Solomon to be moore greate, moore glorious, and powrefull in the wisdome which was infused by God then by the wealth which he received in

comerce and trafficke from those forraine states that imparted not so much out of affection as they exchanged uppon necessity.

Some thinges, I must confesse, do comfort me moore then I can deliver, and ease a greate part of the burthen that a man must undergoe, that in this chardge seekes to geive due satisfaction to your deserte or his owne duty. The first is, the greate value which it hath pleased you, out of aboundant grace, to set upon your servant, that out of humour could not have sought to be so greate and eminent as by election you have esteemed him. In the next place, I accompt the quickeninge of those poore facultyes, which I receive from nature, by your gratious encouragment to construe and interpret in the best part, whatsoever error may comit or negligence omitt in dischardginge of the trust that is left to me. To these I add the happinesse which the poetes attribute to Jason sailinge in a shipp, which in respect of resolution and skill was sayd to contayne as many persons fitt to be masters as it held marrainers. I may not forgett another obligation, as greate as any of the rest in my owne reckoninge, that is, in makinge the world see by so cleere an evidence of your opinion in what sort I behaved my self in that place duringe my sor-age, whilst I was a scholler, whom in my white-age you have esteemed neyther unworthy nor unfitt to be your officer. But the thinge which joyes me most of all is the circumstance of tyme present fallinge out under the blessed reigne of the most learned kinge, the best experienced, the most just, the most sweete, the most deeply judginge, the most eloquently and significantly utteringe, the most judicious in esteeminge worth, the most bountifull in rewardinge desert, the most tender of your priviledges and libertyes, the most sensitive of your vexations or wronges, that ever ware the crowne of so powrefull a monarchy. In other princes tymes men held it a greate

fortune yf their names were only sounded in those sacred eares by gratious reportes, with a kinde of preparation to their future good; but our deere sovereigne knowes many, heares many, loves all; and out of his deepe judgment, without respect to recommendations alone, preferres persons of laudable desert, accordinge to proportions of moore or lesse as occasions occurre, to places that are fitt for them.

Wherfore, synce my heart, which was bestowed on you uppon the first election, could not retourne to me, and by the next election the way is now layed open by your favour so redoubled as I may come to it, my greatest care and study shall be, after this my cordiall and gratefull acknowledgment of so confident a zeale, so to dispose my whole endeavours and desyres, as my hearte and I thus fastened by the bindinge knott of your inestimable love, duringe the tyme of my lyfe shall never part agayne.

It remaynes, then, for a fayre exchange betweene termes and actes, that I your chancellour, and by consequent under his majesty, your head, obey; and you the worthy members of that gracefull body (though the subordinate) comaunde, synce nothinge can fall fittly within the compasse of your discreete desires, that shall not consequently fall within the list of my devotion. God blesse your studyes, increase your comfortes, and rewarde your paines; and graunte that I may but once in some such measure expresse my thankfulnesse, as you have declared your constancy.

From the court at Whythall, this 13 of June.

Your affectionate and constant thankfull friende
to doe you service,

H. Northampton.

DISPUTE RELATING TO PRIVILEGES.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7040, fol. 201.]

A letter from the lords and others of his majestys privy councell, with their judgment and order in a case depending concerning privilege.

Forasmuch as learning hath antiently had this speciall favor and privilege, that upon any occasion of grievance or complaint offered unto the two Universities of this realm, whensoever they have made their immediate recourse to the king or his councell for speedy redress, and for avoyding length and charges of suit in an ordinary legall proceeding of justice, they have never been refused, but always graciously accepted:

And whereas at this time the vice-chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge, concerning some injury and violence to be done unto their priviledges and liberties by one John Battisford, esq., and others, have therefore humbly addressed themselves unto us the lords and others of his majestys privy councell, to be therein relieved; and by their learned councell have this day humbly informed us, that having power and authority, by virtue of divers charters from the kings and queens of this land, his majestys predecessors, confirmed in like manner by his majesty himself, to search as well by day as by night in all places within their liberties, for vagabonds and other disordered and suspected persons, and to punish such persons, being found, according to the laws in these causes provided. And that their proctors having accordingly made search the sixth day of September last in Chesterton, a village near Cambridge, and within the liberty of the University (as was alledged), and there apprehending divers persons of lewde conversation in the house of one Margaret Hickford, committing them afterwards to the goale; some of the said disordered persons

combining with the before mentioned John Batisford, of Chesterton, esq., and others, upon pretence that the University had no jurisdiction within that village, and that the proctors (who made the search) had therefore committed a ryot, did thereupon presume to prefer a bill of indictment against the said proctors and their company the last quarter sessions, held 1mo Octobr. for the county of Cambridge, which by the grand jury was found *billa vera*, only upon the said pretence that the University had no jurisdiction within that place, which was openly affirmed, by way of information to the jewry, by Mr. Battisford, then sitting upon the bench, and one Story, constable of the hundred; unto which complaint, the said Battisford being present at the board, and required to make answere, denyed some circumstances as they were delivered, but for the matter confessed the substance, as, namely, that the disordered persons before mentioned were by him bound over in a recognisance to prosecute the said pretended ryot against the said University at the quarter sessions following; and here again insisted and maintayned that the jurisdiction of the said University did not extend to the village of Chesterton, which his learned councell did much labour to prove. We thereupon entring into a due consideration of what had been alledged, as well on the one side as on the other, and having perused that article of their charter which concerneth the extent of their jurisdiction, whereby it appeareth that the same reacheth an English mile *undequaque ab extimis villæ ædificiis*, and it being on all sides agreed upon that the said village of Chesterton is within the said distance; it was therefore by us declared and adjudged that the said village of Chesterton is within the jurisdiction of the said University of Cambridge, and that the act of the proctors in making search there, as aforesaid, was lawfull, and in that respect they and their company unlawfully molested for so doing. For which

consideration it was accordingly ordered that his majesties attorney generall should presently take a course for the stay of all proceedings upon or by colour of the said indictment, and the said Mr. Batisford likewise admonished to carry himself hereafter towards the said University with more respect, and to abstain from seeking quarrell or contention with a body which hath ever found love and favor, and may justly challenge it, from all persons of liberall and ingenuous condition.

Furthermore, whereas the said vice-chancellor, masters, and scholers of the University of Cambridge, being zealous as well of the honour as of the jurisdiction of their University, have in like manner complayned unto us that one Thomas Smarte, late maior of the town of Cambridge, did (at a quarter sessions lately holden in the guild hall of the said town, where both he and Mr. Doctor Goche, then vice-chancellor, were to sitt as justices of the peace) contend with the said vice-chancellor for precedency of place, notwithstanding the example of almost 200 years to the contrary, and a judgment given by the late earle of Essex, earle marshall, now of record, and also his majestys express pleasure signifyed unto the lord chancellor, that as well in all commissions as at any meetings, the said vice-chancellor should take place before the maior of the said town:

We, for these considerations, and finding not any thing alledged to the contrary of weight or force sufficient, have declared and ordered that the said vice-chancellor ought and is to take chief place and precedency of the maior at all times and in all places whatsoever, and that the attempt of the late maior was an injury and disgrace offered to the University, whereof they had just cause to complain.

Given at his majestys palace at Westminster, the 21 October, 1612, and in the tenth year of the reign of our sovereign lord king James, of England, France, and Ire-

land, defender of the faith, etc., and of Scotland the six and fortyeth.

G. Cant. E. Zouch.
H. Northampton. E. Wotton.
T. Suffolk. E. Stanhope.
E. Worcester. J. Herbert, ext.
Pembroke. G. Calvert.
Fenton.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Aug. 3tio, 1612. Graces for any alienations not to pass but in 3 congregations.

Are you pleased that no grace shall pass in the regent house touching the leasing, granting, alienating, or disposing of any your lands, tenements, hereditaments, or any other right, or estate of inheritance, or for life, or term of years, belonging to the University, or touching any alienation of any right any way belonging to the University, before the same grace hath been read in three several congregations or convocations, or in the same congregations or convocations continued; and if any such grace shall hereafter pass, contrary to the provision of this grace, that the same be void to all intents and purposes; and that this your grant be a statute, and written in the proctors books within fifteen days next following.

TESTS ON TAKING THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN DIVINITY OR DOCTOR.

THE KING TO THE HEADS.

James R.

Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well: upon signification to you not long since of our dislike of the degree

of a doctor of physick, granted in that our University of Cambridge without subscription to the three articles mentioned in the six and thirtieth canon of the book of ecclesiastical constitutions and canons made and published in the years of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and three and one thousand six hundred and four, and in the first and second years of our reign of this our realm of England, to Mr. Burgesse, who, upon a humour or spirit of faction or schism apostating from his orders and ministry, hath betaken himself to the profession of physick; understanding by your private answer at that time made unto our challenge to you for the same, that there was no established decree or ordinance in that our University for the denial of degrees to such as should refuse to subscribe as aforesaid, and duly considering with ourselves to how little effect our care and endeavour of preserving as well uniformity in order as unity of truth in this our church will tend, if we should not carefully provide for the deriving of both out of the nurseries and fountains of our church and commonwealth (our universities), we have thought good by these our letters to signify unto you both our apprehension of the necessity of the establishing of such an ordinance or decree, and also our pleasure for the performance thereof presently in that our University of Cambridge; to wit, that by a publick ordinance and decree of the body of that our University, passed by a grace with you, it may be decreed and ordained that from henceforth no man shall have granted unto him the degree either of bachelor in divinity, or of doctor in any faculty, divinity, law, or physick, unless he shall first, and before the propounding of his said grace to the body of the University, in the presence of the vice-chancellor or his deputy for the time being, subscribe to the aforesaid three articles contained in the aforesaid six and thirtieth canon, in such manner and form as in the said canon is expressed and required.

Hereof we thought it the more necessary to admonish you, and hereunto require you by these our letters, partly for that, in the foresaid six and thirtieth canon, the neglect of the doing thereof in either of our Universities is provisionally left to our censure, and partly for that we understand our University of Oxford hath long since made a publick ordinance and constitution in this behalf, in so much that they grant not so much as the degree of a bachelor of arts without subscription first had; whereas with you there hath not hitherto so much care been had in that our University of Cambridge as to require this subscription of such as receive the degrees of bachelors or doctors in divinity with you.

Our pleasure therefore is, that you publish these our letters to the body of the University at the next congregation that shall be had there with you after the receipt of these our letters; which being done either at the same congregation or at the next that shall ensue it, we require you to propound and endeavour to pass a grace to the effect aforesaid, and in due time to certify us of your performing hereof, and the effect of the same.

Given under our signet at our palace at Westminster, the thirtieth day of June, in the eleventh year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the six-and-fortieth.

INTERNAL DISPUTES.

THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 39.]

To my very good ffriende Mr. Doctor Carey, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Mr. vice-chancellor: out of speciall care to provide for the peace of the University, I advised, when you were last with me, that some present course should be taken to

compose the difference betweene the proctors and Mr. Lake about the fathershipp, to prevent suddaine disturbance of the actes in the comencement house about the execution of that place; wherin, as you have synce advertised me, you tooke order that Mr. Lake should execute the place, and have fourty markes payde him for his paynes by the proctors out of the capp-money of the inceptors, and that the residue of the benefitt of the father, the disposition of seniority, and orderinge of the comencement, should be wholly the proctors; which course I conceived had given ende to this controversy with contentment to both partyes; but I heare now some flyeinge reportes (which I canot beleeve, as not fittinge the gravity eyther of the place or the persons interessed in this businesse), that some opposition and resistance is notwithstandinge like to be made by the proctors and their adherentes agaynst Mr. Lake. The tyme is now so shorte as that it will admitt no more debate of this question, much lesse any alteration of this order; and therefore, to take away in tyme this feare of tumulte, I pray you geive instantly publicke knowledge to the University how much I am troubled with this newes, and doe distast these factious and tumultuous courses, and (after so temperate a moderation, yf any such arise) advise them in the duty I expect from them, as their supreame officer, to obedience and submission to the order by you established, and that they proceede as becomes them in decent and peaceable manner, without offence eyther to the auditory or scandall to the University; and before the next yeere I will, God willinge, so provide as ther shall never growe agayne the like question in this particuler. And so, not doubtinge but you will have that due care herein that the weighte and importance of the cause doth require, I rest

Your very loveinge and assured friende,

H. Northampton.

Northampton House, 2° Julii, 1613.

THE UNIVERSITY TO THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

Illustrissime cancellarie, domine multis nobis nominibus colendissime, motus academicos nemo non audivit, nisi qui audire aut nolit aut nequeat. Gratiæ veneresque labefactantur, vita ipsa periclitatur. Cantabrigiam in Cantabrigia desideramus: aut malis artibus derepente mutatur in aliam, aut malis moribus adeo immutatur ut vix cognoscat quis eandem esse. Ad insaniam hanc expurgandam, et pristinam sanitatem restituendam, tuæ ad nos (insignissime comes) nuper delatæ fuerunt literæ manibus avidissimis tuique observantissimis accepimus: (ut par erat) convenimus, testesque de regentis exclusione (vel invitis tumultuum tenebris) non obscuros investigavimus; quod et nobis satis argumenti videbatur, gratiam illam, quæ ærumnas has omnes creavit, ingratam illam gratiam, irritam esse planeque nullam. Suffragiorum numero præponderamur, at ratio dictat persuadetque, rationum pondere vincere nos et superare. Controversiæ judicem prudentiam tuam (rerum novarum inimicissime) appellamus. Alma mater squalida, pullata, sorditata, dextram tuam invocat, opem tuam. Nisi fenestram ad stipendia augenda jam patentem jamjam clauseris, quæ porta jam aperta, pacem non possumus aut sperare aut expectare. Academiæ filii sumus, tui servi; pro illa loquimur, quam pie amamus, apud te, quem studiose colimus.

Honori tuo devinctissimi.

Cantab. Febr. 26, 1613.

[Ex Registro liter. Col. D. Jo. fol. 142.]

GRACES OF THE SENATE.

Jul. 7, 1613. De subscriptione doctorum et bac. s. s. t.

Placet vobis, ut juxta tenorem literarum a serenissimo

rege Jacobo missarum, hoc in senatu decernatur: ut nullus in posterum sibi concessam habeat gratiam pro gradu baccalaureatus in theologia vel doctoratus in aliqua facultate adipiscendo, qui non prius coram domino procancellario, aut ejus deputato, tribus articulis, viz. regii primatus, liturgiæ Anglicanæ, et articulorum religionis de quibus convenerunt archiepiscopi et episcopi A.D. 1562, propria manu sua subscripserit: et ut hæc concessio vestra loco statuti habeatur, et in libris procuratorum infra decem dies inscribatur.

Feb. 7, 1613. De stipendio oratoris iterum augendo.

Cum oratoris vestri munus, multis expositum laboribus, parvo admodum stipendio compensetur, parum digno tam honestæ existimationis officio, nec ei quo academiæ Oxoniensis orator gaudet dimidia ex parte pari: placet vobis, ut in annuum ejus, quo jam fruitur, stipendii incrementum, singuli deinceps admittendi ad respondendum quæstioni et ad incipiendum in artibus duodecim insuper denarios oratori solvant: et ut hæc concessio vestra procuratorum libris infra decem dies inserta pro statuto in perpetuum habeatur.

DECREE OF THE HEADS.

De modo eligendi burgenses.

Cum statuto academiæ quadragesimo de ministrorum seu officiariorum quorumcunque electionis modo et forma expresse sancitum sit, ut de quibus aliter non est provisum sequeremur modum et formam in electione procancellarii præscriptam, cumque noviter huic academiæ celeberrimæ ex indulgentia et rescripto serenissimi et inclyti regis Jacobi burgensium electio concessa sit, orta nuper disceptatione apud nos de modo et forma burgenses nominandi eligendi-

que; nos collegiorum præfecti, matura habita consultatione, statuti prædicti verba, nempe *intra quatuordecim dies post vacationem*, etc. sic interpretamur, ut omnis electio et nominatio burgensium nunc et in posterum fiat juxta formam electionis procancellarii intra quatuordecim dies post traditionem regii brevis a vicecomite procancellario Universitatis factam.

Clem. Corbet. procan. an. 1613.

Hum. Tyndall.	Val. Carey.
Jo. Richardson.	Jo. Duport.
Law. Chaderton.	Tho. Nevile.
Gul. Smith.	W. Brainthwaite.
Owen Guinn.	

UNIVERSITY PRIVILEGES.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO SIR JOHN [. . . . .].

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 41.]

Sir John: about the beginninge of August last, one George Becke, a servant of yours, was arrested by our officer, and brought before me, beinge deputy vice-chancellor, at the suite of the wyfe of William Scarrett, a priviledged person; where understandinge he was towardes you, I was willinge to shew him what favour I could, and therfore, (wheras upon the arest he should have beine bounde with sufficient suretyes within the jurisdiction to answere the action) uppon his honest promise to me that he would appeare at a day and tyme then assigned him to answere the sayd action, he was released from the arest: synce which tyme he hath neyther regarded his promise made to me for his appearance, nor taken any course to satisfy the plantife, who every court calleth uppon the cause, and blameth me that he was not bound uppon the arest, accordinge to our statutes and the custome of the court. I pray heartely

eyther let him appeare to the action uppon Friday next at one of the clocke, yf he thinke he have not offended, or yf he be loath to endure a tryall, lett him stay the proceedinges in the court by seekinge some friendly ende with the party grieved, so that myself be no moore blamed, nor further courses taken agaynst him by his adversary. So, with my hearty comendations to you, I take my leave. From Christs Colledge in Cambridge, this 28 of October, 1615.

Your very lovinge friend,

V. C.

THE UNIVERSITY TO LORD ELLESMERE.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 91 v°.]

Honoratissimo domino, Thomæ domino de Elismer, equiti aurato, summo Angliæ cancellario regiæque majestati consiliario dignissimo.

Qui pro salute tua precibus haud ignavis aliquandiu excubuimus, liceat nobis ad te (honoratissime domine) pro nobismet etiam ipsis aliquando precibus accedere, tibique uti propitius fuit Deus noster (quod bonis quidem omnibus peroptato contigit), sic e nobis quoque fas sit sperare te in causa Dei et nostra futurum. Magna haud dubie totius regni in ecclesiam pietas, nec minus in patriæ pietatisque hostes severitas justa fuit, cum abrepto ab eis jure patronatus, utramque academiam eorum loco patronas fore populi patrumque consulto sancitum est. Nam qui tandem aut melius potuerunt aut potius debuerunt huic juri succedere, quam geminæ illæ sorores, quæ tot theologorum fecundissimæ quotannis matres sunt? Ac diu quidem est, a quo hæc nobis a republica dona missa sunt, necdum tamen accepimus; diu a quo lege sunt concessa, quæ ut semel a judice tradantur, nos etiamnum expectamus. Sed ejusdem profecto improbitatis est, totius regni beneficium a nobis avertere, quæ prius regnum ipsum evertere sategit. Quot

enim dolos, quam mille et mille artes pontificia subtilitas nuper extudit, quibus aureis legum vinculis elaberetur, et satis intelligit vestra quæ summa est prudentia, et nostra sane quæ maxima est paupertas nimis, heu nimis, experitur.

Sed tu fortasse (illustrissime Egertone), quid hic sibi vult literarum fletus, quid hi gemitus exposcunt, quæris. Certe et agunt tibi gratias pro veteri beneficio, et gratiam pro novo sibi petunt. Vetus erat, quod celeberrimæ nostræ sorori, cui pater es, in hac eadem causa patronus quoque prius esse volueris; jam vero ut in nos quoque, si non in causa pari, pari pietate et saltem simili sis affectus, novum est quod a te vehementer expetimus beneficium. Neve putes huic uni tantum homini, licet gratissimo, alumno nostro, Tidswello, has literas differenti, te gratiam hanc facturum; majus hoc bonum est quam ut uni tantum academiæ conferri possit. Utrique datur quod uni porrigitur. Quid loquimur academias? Ecclesiæ totæ, toti regno (si modo huic causæ faveas), peroptime consulis. Atque hæc tibi si magna videantur (ut sunt procul dubio maxima), latius etiamnum patebit, nec terræ quidem finibus hæc tua bonitas se continebit, quin ibit in secula, et ecclesiæ nondum natæ pietas hæc vivacissima aliquando profutura est, ipsi denique cœlo, imo vero (concede nobis hanc ultimam, sed piam loquendi audaciam) Deo ipsi donum quod illi dari potest maximum et largiturus.

Tu itaque (clarissime domine), qui benefaciendi mercedem non ex populi sermone, sed ex benefacto petis, majorique animo fructus honestatis in conscientia quam in fama reponis, privata in Deum pietate ne sis contentus, sed transi hoc beneficio in secula nepotum, et posteris etiam hoc immortale donum trade, ut tua benignitate non ecclesia solum quæ jam est diu lætetur, sed ea quæ olim est ventura eadem perpetuo perfruatur. Nos interim persancte Deum precabimur, ut in hoc seculo ipse tibi ætate facili beatissimeque acta retribuat, cœloque te excipiat in

futuro. Cantabrigiæ, e senatu nostro frequenti, pridie Idus Aprilis, 1616.

Honoris tui perpetuo observatissimi,
Procancellarius et reliquus senatus Cantabrigiensis.

DISPUTE WITH THE TOWN.

LETTER FROM THE HEADS.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 26.]

Our humble dutyes to your honorable good lordship premised: as uppon all attempts made agaynst the honor or peace of this University, and the libertyes and priviledges therof (wherof your lordship hath ever vouchsafed to be a cheife patron and protector), wee have sufficiently tasted the benifitt of your favourable assistance and countenance; so now by your former bounty wee are imboldened to implore your lordships wonted help in the behalf of one Benjamen Prime, our under beadle, and common minister of this University, who hath lately sewed one Thomas Smarte, an alderman of the towne of Cambridge, before the comissary of the University, uppon a personall action, the tryall, examination, and determination wherof by charter and custome belongeth to the chancellor, masters, and schollers of the sayd University, and their vice-chancellor or commissary. Yet the sayd Smarte (contrary to his oath heretofore taken in the tyme of his maioralty to defende and protect our priviledges and charters) hath now procured a *habeas corpus cum causa* out his majesties honorable court of the kinges bench, hopinge therby with chardge and suite to weary our officer and impugne the priviledges of the University. Wee therfore intreate your honor would be pleased to graunt us and our servant that

lawfull favour, and speede in the hearinge and remittinge the cause, which your lordship and that honorable court shall thinke fitt, for the releife of our officer and the mayntenance of our charters. And for the merittes of the cause in question, wee intreate your lordship to heare them from Mr. doctor Goche, the University commissary, who hath heard and examined the difference betweene Prime and Smarte, and is best able to geive accompt of his owne proceedinges therin. Thus, with our humble thankes to your lordship for your dayly favours to us and our whole body, and our hearty prayers to the Almighty for your long lyfe and happinesse, wee take our leaves, this viijth of June, anno Domini 1616.

Your lordships in all duty,

Oen Guinn.	Val. Carey.
John Richardson.	Jo. Davenant.

PROSECUTION FOR PURITANISM.

LETTER FROM THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 40.]

My very good lord: presuminge uppon your lordships favour and patience, I have delayed my answere to your letters dated the xth of May, only in hope to bringe Allesson to conforme and submitt himself to our church government and religion established; which although he hath not performed as I desyred, yet I thought it my duty to certify your lordship with the course I have taken, and how farr he hath yeelded. After some conference with him, perceivinge by the poore mans weaknesse and willfull ignorance that he was ledd rather by the strength of his owne imagination then the instruction of any learned or sounde teacher, I intreated some persons of good place amongest

us (such as I thought fittest to deale with such crasy members) to instruct and reforme him; who bestowed their tyme so well with him, that he seemeth much altered from the man he was, professinge he hath received much comfort from their instruction, and that he never thought he could have had so good satisfaction in many of his doubtes as they have geiven him; and the better to testify that this is unfeined, and from a reformed sperit, this last Sabboth, beinge the xvjth of June, willingly and religiously he heard divine prayer and the sermon in St. Maryes church; and synce hath promised to persevere in this good course, and doe his best to persuade such as have beine misledd like himselfe to the like conformity. I have allso urged him to receive the comunion, which he refuseth not, but only intreateth some tyme to prepare, and make him self fitt for that blessed sacrament, promisinge allso he will receive it accordinge to the order observed in our church of England; which if he doe, I intreate your lordshipps further directions, whither you thinke it best to release him (takinge his submission and confession of his former errors), or to bynde him over to appeare before his majestyes justices of assises; ffor as vice-chancellor I have no jurisdiction over him, beinge a stranger, and no wayes priviledged or subject to that authority; but my powre over him is meere secular, and by that I can but imprison him, or take bayle till the assyses. I assure your lordshipp the man is very bare, and seemeth as unable in body to endure longer imprisonment, as he hath shewed himselfe weake in judgment to mayntayne his errors; and therfore in pitty of his want and weaknesse (yf it may stand with your lordships likinge), I would willingly doe him what favour I may to procure his liberty. So, intreatinge your lordshipps direction what you thinke fittinge further to be done herein, I humbly take my leave, this xvijth of June, 1616.

Your lordshipps in all duty,

Oen Gwinn.

LETTERS OF SOLICITATION.

SIR FRANCIS BACON TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Sloan. 3562, fol. 86.]

Almæ matri et inclytæ academiæ Cantabrigiensi.

GRATÆ mihi fuere literæ vestræ, atque gratulationem vestram ipse mihi gratulor; rem ipsam ita mihi honori et voluptati fore duco, si in hac mente maneam, ut publicis utilitatibus studio indefesso et perpetuis curis et puro affectu inserviam. Inter partes autem reipublicæ nulla animo meo carior est quam academiæ et literæ, idque et vita mea anteacta declarat et scripta; itaque quicquid mihi accesserit, id etiam vobis accessisse existimare potestis. Neque vero patrocinium meum vobis sublatum aut diminutum esse credere debetis. Nam et ea pars patroni quæ ad consilium in causis exhibendum spectat, integra manet, atque etiam (si quid gravius acciderit) ipsum perorandi munus (licentia regis obtenta) relicta est, quodque juris patrocinio deerit, id auctiore potestate compensabitur. Mihi in votis est, ut quemadmodum a privatorum et clientelarum negotiis ad gubernacula reipublicæ translatus jam sum, ita et postrema ætatis meæ pars (si vita suppetit) etiam a publicis curis ad otium et literas devehi possit; cum etiam sæpius subit illa cogitatio, ut etiam in tot et tantis negotiis, tamen singulis annis aliquos dies apud vos deponam, ut ex majore vestrarum rerum notitia vestris utilitatibus melius consulere possim.

Amicus vester maxime fidelis et benevolus,

FRA. BACON.

5 Julii, 1616.

THE UNIVERSITY TO LORD CRANSFIELD.

[From MS. Sloan. 3562, fol. 88.]

Illustrissimo splendidissimoque domino, baroni Cransfeild, summo Angliæ thesaurario, regiæ majestati a consiliis, patrono nostro exoptatissimo.

Illustrissime domine, concede ut honoribus tuis nuperis tanquam partubus virtutum tuarum alma mater accurrens gratuletur; solent enim academicorum suffragia enixus gloriæ sollicitudine in futurum plenos haud parum levare; præsertim cum ipsi non solum rectum de bene merentibus judicium ab antiquis hausisse, sed et ad posteros transmissum videantur. Quare post principis manum honoribus refertam, non est quod nostram quoque cum symbolo amoris festinantem recuses: sic enim apud veterum aras post ingentes hetacombas exiguam thuris micam adoleri legimus. Tu, domine, vicissim tuere nos, ita ut fortunæ nostræ intra ambitum amplexusque felicitatis tuæ receptæ communi calore foveantur; et cum ob perspicacitatem singularem jam olim regi notam atque signatam dignissime præficiaris fisco, etiam academiam in thesauris habe, justissime id potes sub hoc principe, in quo quam magnus sit doctrinæ fructus mirifice apparet, certe si quantum eruditio regis profuerit reipublicæ tantum favoris nobis impertias, abunde succurres

Magnificentiæ suæ addictissimis, procancellario reliquoque senatui Cantabrigiensi.

Sexto Idus Octob. frequenti senatu.

LETTER TO SIR THOMAS COVENTRY.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 87 v°.]

Ornatissimo viro Thomæ Coventry, equiti aurato, regiæque majestatis procuratori secundo.

Quantum debemus optimo regi nostro nunquam satis ex-

plicari potest, qui exemplo suo homines bonos reddit, redditosque demum remunerat justitia sua. Inter nuperos magnorum virorum saltus te etiam evectum esse audit alma mater, delatamque in te secundam regiarum causarum procurationem, quod cum in publicum regni commodum cedere necesse sit, tum in nostrum etiam haud minime. Ut tamen propius nos attingas, tuusque honor cum beneficio nostro conjunctus sit, commendamus tibi nosmet ipsos, eligimusque te in tutelam academiæ; quem enim rex honestavit suffragio suo, nostrum haud adjicere illi calculum nefas esse ducimus. Adde quod spectatissima tua in urbanis rebus prætoriisque integritas magnam in causis nostris diligentiam a te profecturam esse promittit. Quare suscipe nos in clientelam tuam; et si qua actio academica pullulet in foro vestro, tu nobis eam expedi, neque committe ut fraudi sit nobis eruditio nostra, aut ut dum invigilemus literis re circumducamur. Tuæ in academiam erit pietatis hoc perficere; officii contra nostri erit studiis te prosequi laudibusque, quarum ingentem cumulum interim coacervabimus, pro certo habentes nullos gratiarum thesauros tam amplos reponi posse, quos tua in nos benevolentia facile exhaurire non possit.

Amici tui constantissimi,

Jo. Hilles, procan.
Jo. Richardson.

PETITION OF THE TOWN TO BE MADE A CITY.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7053, fol. 130.]

To the kings most excellent majesty.

The humble petition of your majestys loyal and faithfull subjects the maior, bayliffs, and burgesses of the town of Cambridge:

Most humbly shewing that, whereas they are a very

ancient corporation, and hold the towne of your majesty in fee farm, and doe enjoy divers hereditaments, franchises, liberties, and jurisdictions, by virtue of diverse charters and letters patents, to them granted by your majesty, and diverse of your most noble progenitors, kings and queens of this realme; and whereas in former ancient time Cambridge was one of the 28 principal cities of England, and lately hath bene exceedingly graced by your highnesses access:

May it please your most excellent majesty, for more dignifying of the University and this corporation, that the University of Cambridge and the corporation of the town of Cambridge may be ranked and settled in equall degree with the University of Oxford and city of Oxford, and to that end to vouchsafe to renew the charters of the said town, and thereby to incorporate them to be a city by the name of the maior, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Cambridge, with express declaration that there shall be such officers from time to time within the same city and corporation, and with such liberties, privileges, franchises, and jurisdictions, and in such sort, as the right honorable the lord chancellour of England, now high steward of the said town, and the lord treasurer of England, now chancellour of the University of Cambridge, and the honorable your majesties attorney-generall, shall think meet; unto whome may it please your majesty to refer the consideration thereof, with a saving to the University of Cambridge of all their liberties, jurisdictions, preeminences, and immunities whatsoever. And your said humble petitioners shall be bound to pray to almighty God for the preservation of your majesty in health, long life, with increase of all royall renown.

This petition was first offered to the Earle of Suffolke, chancellour, and by him transmitted to the University for their approbation or dissent, by a letter dated October 12, ann. 1616. Inter archiva Coll. Jo.

ORDER FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS BEFORE TAKING DEGREES.

KING JAMES'S DIRECTIONS.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7037, p. 352.]

JAMES R.

HIS majesties directions to the vice-chancellor and heads of houses in the University of Cambridge, given by himself to Dr. Hilles, vice-chancellor, to Dr. Richardson, master of Trinity College, to Dr. Carey, dean of Pauls, Dr. Davenant, master of Queens, Dr. Gwyn, master of St. Johns, on the 3d of December, 1616, at Newmarket.

1. First, his majesty signifyed his pleasure that he would have all that take any degree in schools to subscribe to the three articles.

2. Secondly, that no preacher be allowed to preach in the town but such as are every way conformable both by subscription and every other way.

3. Thirdly, that all students do resort to the sermons at St. Marys, and be restrained from going to any other church in the time of St. Marys sermons; and that provision be made that the sermons in St. Marys be diligently performed both before noon and after noon.

4. Fourthly, that the new seates be removed, and that the doctors sit in the churche as they were wont antiently to do, and that provision be made for some convenient place for the sonns of noblemen.

5. Fifthly, that the ordinary divinity act be constantly kept with three replyers.

6. Sixthly, that there be a greater restraint for scholers haunting town houses, especially in the night.

7. Seventhly, that all scholers both at chappell and at the schooles keep the scholastical habits.

8. Eighthly, that young studentes in divinity be directed

to study such books as be most agreable in doctrine and discipline to the church of England, and excited to bestow their time in the fathers and councels, scholemen, histories, and controversies, and not to insist too long upon compendiums and abbreviators, making them the grounds of their study in divinity.

9. Ninthly, that no man either in the pulpit or in schools be suffered to maintain dogmatically any point of doctrine that is not allowed by the church of England.

Lastly, that Mr. vice-chancellor and the two professors or two of the heads of houses, do every Michaelmas, when his majesty resorts into these parts, wait upon his majesty, and give his majesty a just account how these his majesties instructions be observed.

Concordat cum originali, ita testor Jacobus Tabor, registrarius academiæ Cantabrigiensis.

DRAUGHT OF A LETTER FROM THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Right honourable: my humble duty premised, it hath pleased the kings majesty lately to command myself, the dean of S. Pauls, the two presbyters in divinity, and doctor Gwinn, to attend him at the court at Newmarket on Tuesday last; where we all appearing, his majesty, to our exceeding great joy and comfort, did manifest the religious zeal and princely care he had of the peace of the whole church, and desire to increase and maintain learning and the honour of this University. And to that end his majesty gave us directions for these articles inclosed to be presently subscribed by myself and the heads of colleges; and the articles subscribed and a true copy to be returned, so that under his majestys hand he may give strength and command for the due observing every thing in them specified. Myself and the heads thought it our duty to intreat your honour (being our cheif patron) to grace us with your

protection. So, craving pardon for my boldness, and desiring your honour to be mindful of us in staying that danger we fear by the townsmens intended charter, I humbly take my leave, this 5 of December, 1616.

In Archiv. Acad. 11-18.

There are also three foul copies of another letter dated 7 Dec. 1616, and signed Jo. H. (*i. e.* John Hilles, the vice-chancellor), and addressed to the bishop of Winchester 'at the court,' upon occasion of returning to him 'the articles and directions,' which the letter states 'we received from his majesty under your lordships hand,' and which have been 'willingly subscribed by us all that be at home,' and desiring his lordship's 'assistance in procuring his majestys hand to these articles, that thereby I may have some strength and authority to warrant and countenance my proceedings,' &c. Ibid.

THE TOWN'S PETITION.

THE UNIVERSITY TO SIR FRANCIS BACON.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 42.]

To the right honorable sir Francis Bacon, knight, his majesties attourney-generall, and one of his honourable privy councell, these.

RIGHT honourable: the speciall love and favour which your honor by word and wrightinge hath ever professed to learninge and this University makes us fly to your protection in a present danger, wher wee feare the cheife nerves and foundation of all our jurisdiction and gracious charters are (under a pretence of dignity and honor to this University) eyther intended to be shaken, or wholly overthrowne. Wee doubt not but your honor hath heard of a late petition preferred to his majestie by the maior and others of Cambridge (as they pretende) to dignify the University in makinge the towne a city; which upon so fayre a glosse his majestie (out of his gracious favour to this University) hath referred to the order of the lord chancellor of Eng-

land their high steward, the lord treasurer our honorable and our most lovinge chancellor, and your honor. By this project (though dignity and honor to us be the first colour they cast uppon their suite, yet by the cuninge carriage of the businesse and secrett workinge of ffriendes) wee canot but feare this shadow willbe overcast with matter of such substance for them and their purpose, that it will eyther drawe our former grauntes into question, or us to greate inconvenience. Neyther is this suspition without cause. First, for that about sixe yeeres past the like petition was preferred and followed by them; at what tyme by a secrett veiwe of their booke, wee perceived our best charters neerely touched. Secondly, uppon our earnest request to have a coppy of such matters as they desire, they sleight us, sayeinge, that were but to part the lions skinn. Thirdly, by experience wee finde the danger of trustinge their kindnesse; ffor uppon our late sufferance of their last charter to passe (without good advise of our councell), they both incroach uppon our ancient grauntes, and inforce that charter not only agaynst our priviledges and customes, but the speciall proviso and reservation therin made for our former libertyes. These peremptory answers and dealinges of theirs uppon so kinde and friendly usage and requestes of ours, makes us feare the sequele, for that as yet wee could never finde by any recorde, act, or wish of theirs that this University ever received honor, dignity, or favour. In regard wherof we earnestly intreate your honor to stande with our worthy chancellor and us in stayeinge this suite untill wee be truly informed how the towne may receive grace, and the University no dishonor. So, with our hearty thankes to your honor for all your former favours shewed us and this University, and with our dayly prayers to the Almighty for your longe lyfe and happiness, wee take our leaves, this 9th of December, 1616.

Your honors in all dutye.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BEFORE TAKING DEGREES.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7037, p. 352.]

To the right worshipfull Mr. Dr. Hills, master of Katherine Hall and vice-chancellor of Cambridge.

Good Mr. vice-chancellor: I have sent you his majesties hand to his own directions. I think you have no president that ever a king, first with his own mouth, then with his own hand, ever gave such directions. And therefore you shall do very well to keep the writing curiously and the directions religiously, and to give his majesty a good account of them carefully, which I pray God you may do. And so, with my love to your self and the rest of the heads, I commit you to God. From court, this 12th of Decembr. 1616.

Your very loving friend,

Ja. Winton.

[This letter enclosed the royal directions of the 3rd of December.]

FURTHER DIRECTIONS OF THE KING FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7037, p. 353.]

Jacobus Rex.

Whereas it is held that the ecclesiasticall jurisdiction of our University of Cambridge and of all the studentes and the members of the colleges there belongeth to the chancellor, or in his absence to the vice-chancellor and the subordinate ministers of the University, and that neither the bishop of Ely, nor any other his officers, or of any other ordinary, hath jurisdiction over the University, or the studentes and members thereof, as they are collegiate (except

in the case of speciall visitorship), which privilege of our said University we are not willing to have infringed; yet finding it most necessary that the laws, canons, and constitutions and rites, and received laudable customs of our church, should there especially be observed (it being one of the principall seminaries of this state for church and commonwealth), we do require the chancellor, and in his absence the vice-chancellor, of our said University, together with the heads and all other to whome it doth or may appertain, carefully in themselves to observe, and to see that others do observe, the ensuing articles, and to be able from time to time to give us a good account of the performance thereof, upon peril of our high displeasure, and of such penalty as the law in that case may justly inflict.

1. First, we do command that all the ecclesiasticall laws, canons, and constitutions of this our church of England, so far forth as they may concern divine service, be duly observed in all and every college, without imminution upon and pretence of locall statutes whatsoever.

2. That all things heretofore given by us to them in charge be duly observed and performed; and that they be ready to give us such account thereof in due time as heretofore we have directed.

3. Whereas it hath been the antient custome of that our University to forbear the University sermons on Christmass day, Easter day, and Whitsunday, in the forenoon, in regard that in the severall colleges there are, or ought to be had, common prayers, a sermon, and a communion administered, to which the master, fellows, and scholers should resort in their severall colleges; we do require that our said chancellor, or, in his absence, the vice-chancellor, and others to whome the ecclesiasticall jurisdiction of the University is pretended to belong, and every master in his private college, do see that on the same three festivall days there be had the divine service as it is by the Booke of

Common Prayer appointed for the said severall feast days; and that a sermon and communion be had on the said severall days, and that all the members and studentes of the severall colleges repair to the chappell of the said colleges, there to participate in the divine service and to communicate in the holy sacrament. From which divine service and communion no member or student of any such college shall be permitted to absent himself, unless upon some just and necessary occasion, thought fit to be allowed of by the master and deans of the colleges for the time being.

4. That all the communicants do take the communion kneeling, according to the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer and the canons of this our church of England, and not otherwise; and that the laudable custome of coming to the chappell in surplices and hoods, according to their degree, upon the accustomed days, be observed by the master and fellows, scholers and studentes of all colleges, and that they so continue in their surplices and hoods at all times during the time of common prayer, the sermon, and the administration of the sacrament.

5. We do command that no sermons or lectures be had in any parish church of the town, except in the case of a funerall and the like necessary and extraordinary occasion, on Sunday or holy days, but betwixt the hours of nine and eleven in the forenoon, and one and three in the afternoon, that there may be no interruption of the divine service in the parish churches betwixt the hours of three and four, nor pretence for scholers absenting themselves from catechizing in their colleges, to be had betwixt the hours of three and four, nor from the common prayer, which are to be within the hours of four and five on Sundays and holy days.

6. We require and command, that the commendable use of catechising in colleges, betwixt the hours of three

and four on Sundays and holy days, be carefully and duly observed, to which we require due care to be had that those of the college under the degree of master of arts be compelled to resort.

7. We command that no new erected lectures or sermons be permitted in any parish of the town, that may draw scholers from catechising and divine service on Sundays or holy days, or on the week days being no holy days, to draw scholers from their attendance at the exercises of learning, lectures, disputations, determinations, or declamations, either public or private. And for that the jurisdiction of the town and parish churches is pretended to belong to the bishop of Ely and his officers, we do require of him and them, that they in all things be carefull on their part to observe these directions, so far forth as it becometh and concerneth them; and also to be aiding and assisting to the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and officers of our University, for the better observation of these our commandments within the parish churches. And that no fellow, student, or member of any college, of what degree or condition soever, not having cure in the same church, be permitted to read any ordinary lecture or to preach ordinary sermons on set days in any parish in the town, except in St. Marys, unless he be legally authorised thereunto; wherein we think it fit, that as the party is a collegiate, he should obtain allowance from the chancellor or vice-chancellor, and as he is to preach in a parish church of the bishop of Elys jurisdiction, he may not do it but by the bishops licence.

8. We do forbid that women of the town be permitted to repair to the chappell of any college, to common places, or other exercises of divinity, unless it be in case of an English sermon *ad populum*, for the which the bells of such college is rung, or to the ordinary prayers in Kings College chappell.

9. We do require and command, that upon the discovery to the chancellor or vice-chancellor, for the time being, of any contempt or breach of order, by law and laudable custome required, or of any fancifull conceit, savouring of Judaism, popish superstition, or puritanism, disagreeing from the laudable and approved customs of our church of England, that the same be in due time speedily checked and reformed, that it be not suffered to take root and grow up, to the distraction of our subjects or violating the unity of the church; and we do impose the same charge, in the like occasion or occasions, upon every head and master of a college in our said University; and we do impose the said commandment of these our directions concerning colleges that have especiall visitors appointed them, in whome the ecclesiasticall jurisdiction is, upon the said visitors, whosoever they be, which we have before imposed upon the chancellor and vice-chancellor of our said University for the time being.

10. Lastly, we do command that a copy of these our directions be delivered to the master of every college, requiring that he deliver the same, or a copy thereof, to the special visitor of the said college, where any such are appointed other then the chancellor or vice-chancellor aforesaid, that he may see these our ordinances and commandments duly observed. And howsoever we deliver this admonition in generall terms, our will is not that the same be understood as an aspersion upon the whole University for inconformity, but rather as an encouragement to these colleges and governors that, according to duty, keep order, and as an injunction for speedy reformation in such as are culpable.

Qui monet ut facias quod jam facis, ipse monendo
Laudat, et hortatu comprobat acta suo.

LETTERS OF SOLICITATION,

RELATING CHIEFLY TO THE TOWN'S PETITION TO BE MADE A CITY.

THE UNIVERSITY TO SIR FRANCIS BACON.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7037, p. 356.]

Cl. viro domino Fr. Bacono, equiti aurato, regiæ majestati procuratori primo, etc.

De te (Bacone illustrissime) famaque hosce annos multos sublimi tua, gavisa sibi sæpe multum est mater academia; tibique etiam antehac fuisset gratulata, si tam virtutis et gloriæ quam dignitatum et titulorum ornamenta cuiquam gratulari mos hujus ævi pateretur. Verum nosti profecto hoc seculum, in quo dignum esse honoribus et haberi, nisi etiam decoratus sis, haud pro magno ducitur. Quo magis olim ægre tulimus, præmia tuis virtutibus æqualia non respondisse, et nunc a rege serenissimo, exactissimo meritorum æstimatore, tanto in te studio cumulata gaudemus. Cujus accuratum judicium, post primam statim adlocutionem jampridem consecutus, postquam semel jam iterumque tantorum munerum impositione consignatum habes et patefactum, non est quod aut nostrum magnopere calculum aut aliorum moreris. Nec tamen dubitavimus quin et dulce tibi futurum esset, nec indecorum, extare academiæ totius pronum in laudes tuas testimonium. Senatu igitur frequentissimo, animis cupidissimis, omnibus omnium suffragiis, patronum te nobis in causis nostris principem ascivimus: munus plus molestiæ forte allaturum quam dignitatis, quod tamen pro singulari tua in rempublicam literariam, cujus pars magna ipse es, voluntate, non tam grave tibi speramus quam gratum fore. Nobis vero tutum cumprimis erit et salutare tuo in schola propria consilio uti, quod in nostro etiam foro, non sine magno literarum profectu, sequimur. Age, ergo (vir præstantissime), clientelam in tuam recipe matrem amantissimam, patrisque

honoratissimi prudentissimique beneficia in eam plurima privata, publica, communis utrique filius tuere. Sic te patri æqualem annis, honoribus etiam vel superiorem videat mater et gratuletur. Vale.

SIR FRANCIS BACON TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 27 v°.]

To the right worshipfull the vice-chancellor and others the masters and the heades of the houses of the University of Cambridge.

After my very hearty comendations: I have received your letter of the 9th of this present December, and have taken care of you rather accordinge to your request then at your request, forasmuch as I had done it before your letter came. This you may perceive by the joynt letter which you shall receive from my lord chancellor, my lord treasurer, and my selfe. And for me, you may rest assured that nothinge can concerne you little or moore, nearely or afarr of, but you shall have all care out of my affection, and all strength and helpe out of my meanes and powre to conserve and advance youre good estate and contentment. And so I remayne

Your very affectionate and assured friende,

Fr. Bacon.

Decemb. 25, 1616.

THE UNIVERSITY TO SIR FRANCIS BACON.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7037, p. 357.]

Nec dubia fuit unquam tua in matrem pietas, et ex literis quas ad eam dedisti filii nomine multimodis confirmata est. Vel quod parentis alterius τοῦ μακαρίτου mentioni, tanta cum veneratione assurgas; vel quod affectum in ipsam, dum vix paucis prodis, genuinum comprobes; vel quod officium ab ea leve profectum tanti facias; vel quod omnia in illam

summa pollicearis, non tu magis quam epistola. Nec enim fieri potest, ut qui literarum sacra ipse colat, earum urbi et domiciliis optime non cupiat. Te vero (Bacone nobilissime), quem majores inter nos studiorum socium habuerunt, minores ducem sequi non erubescimus, inter medias occupationes multas magnasque, Musis tamen etiam solitum vacare testantur scripta juris publici orbi nota, æternitati sacra, hæc etiam ad nos missa non peritura chartula affirmat; quæ, ut tuam modestiam adspicientes, quam levissime dicamus, negat esse hominis vel rudis vel desueti. In hoc non tibi adulatur academia, sed blanditur sibi, quasi opera ea essent sua quæ tua sunt, viderique vult haud inverecunde postulasse, ut illa admirabili qua te ornavit dicendi facultate se tuereris. Quod te et studiosissime velle et optime posse facere, haud ambiguam prius per literas firmasti fidem. Nos, quod opis est nostræ, linguis grati erimus animisque opem etiam divinam imploraturi, ut pro meritis in nos retribuat.

[Ex libro oratoris publici.]

THE UNIVERSITY TO LORD BACON.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 93.]

Honoratissimo domino, Francisco domino de Verulamio, equiti aurato, summo Angliæ cancellario, regiæque majestati consiliario dignissimo.

Honoratissime domine: Herculem olim antiquitas ceu Musagetem coluit, quia mutuis operibus ac præmiis juvari invicem ornarique deberent, et virtus Herculis voce Musarum, et Musarum quies defensione Herculis. Experta est sæpiuscule nostra etiam sororia et favoris tui æmula academia te suum Herculem, quo nec præsentius aliquid nec studiis mage propitium numen est: teque adeo alumnorum suorum fautorem, te ultorem injuriarum, te cognitorem juris sui, te dignitatis juxta ac libertatis suæ assertorem, non jucunda minus quam grata subinde animi recordatione

veneratur. Perge (illustrissime Mæcenas), perge usque sic beare, sic nobilitare Musas Musisque dicata hospitia et emporia; ut sub tua lauro deponant fessum latus, et sub ala nutuque tuo vitam ac sanguinem recipiant. Ut portus in mari Deus statuit jactatis refugium; sic vos magnos patronos, quibus in turbida fortuna recreemur.

Quod vovemus, et (quæ suggerit nobis sive importunior spes seu fiducia promptior) pristinam illam tuam omnem variis nec obscuris indiciis exertam in nos benignitatem, tanquam novi hujus et succedanei (quod impræsentiarum petimus) beneficii tesseram aliquam et quasi stipulationem accipimus. Imminet jam nostræ Mantuæ incursionis periculum a vicina et contigui liminis Cremona, quæ, sub ementitæ dignitatis larva ac prætextu veræ ac veteri dignitati nostræ insidiatur; nec vanus nobis subest suspicionis metus, ne dum surgant civitatis hujus mœnia, mox academiæ parietes injurioso (sed occulto) pede conculcentur. Esto quidem per nos (imo sit per vos) Cantabrigia civitas florentissima (cur enim honorem hunc ipsi nobis invideamus?); sit tamen (ita uti nomen ei olim in archivis cluet) civitas literarum, non illiberalium opificum, qui dum majores nido pennas extundunt, et civitatis (quam ambiunt) et Universitatis (cui invident) dignitatem eunt delibatum. Honorem nobis obtendunt, et auctiorem Oxonioque rivalem splendoris cumulum. Offuciæ meræ et hamatum lenocinium. Blandiens ventus nos non inducet quin tempestatem et nimbum expectemus. Ut aves semel deceptæ, cæteros etiam cibos viscatos credunt, sic ab impostura ut ut speciosa, quod etiam bonum sincerumque videtur, esse id tamen omne dilutum atque incrustatum haud perperam suspicamur. Nos macti titulis illis ac municipiis, quos principum diplomata et domina rerum consuetudo longa annorum serie firmatos nobis indulserunt, in propria pelle quiescimus: haud ignari, noxios interdum, curiosos sæpe, semper suspectos esse novatores, qui ut aliquid sui vide-

antur afferre, etiam recta mutant in deterius. Tu vero, amplissime heros (quæ summa tua erit cum summa prudentia et æquitate conjuncta humanitas), privilegiorum nostrorum Palladium sartum tectum conservabis; decernes nihil quod Athenis nostris vel in jacturam cedat vel molestiam, nec committes ut qui per emensum omne vitæ spatium clare se ostendit, vel in extremo ætatis curriculo claudatur honorificus ille tuus erga togatam gentem affectus. Quod superest, Deum optimum maximum calida votorum nuncupatione veneramur, ut te ecclesiæ, patriæ, academiæ bono cœlitus natum diurnare in terris velit, jubeat, et cui Nestoreum pectus, annos etiam concedat Nestoreos, usque et usque ad novissimam senectutis lineam, imo ad famæ et æternitatis metam felicibus auspiciis decurrentes. Parum est enim optare tantæ virtuti tantæque pietati quem longissimum habet humana vita progressum.

Honori tuo omni cultu et obsequio devinctissimi,
Procancellarius reliquusque cœtus
Academiæ Cantabrigiensis.

Dat. e senatu frequenti nostro,
tertio Idus Februarii, 1616.

THE UNIVERSITY TO THE KING.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 97. and MS. Harl. no. 7053, fol. 62.]

Beatissime regum Jacobe: pietatis vestræ culpa factum est, quæ prius ad academiam nostram jam splendide accepit, si nunc in aulam vestram eandemque quæ nobis ultro prius affluxit pietatem, supplex academia nostra seipsam recipiat. Quam illi audaciam ignoscet profecto clementia vestra, postquam intellexerit eam non tam suamet ambitione adductam, quam adactam potius ambitu alieno, eo audaciæ prorupisse.

Ardent quidem Musæ nostræ omnes pia conspiciendi

principis sui libidine, sed eis non tam vehementes animorum impetus sunt, ut pudicitiæ suæ immemores, inter nobilium lares ambitiosulæ volitarent, nisi huc eos non nostra sed aliena pro nobis male sedula ambitio inique rapuisset.

Quorum animis (qui magni profecto magis quam utiles sunt) liceat nobis bona vestra cum venia (clementissime domine) humilitate nostra mederi. Nec enim majoris fortunæ capaces nobis esse videmur, qui minorem non sine perpetua lite exercemus.

Quærunt illi sibi nobisque civium libertatem, majoremque urbis, quum etiamnum habent prætorem, novam denique purpuram, et ensigerulum: ac nos quidem purpuram eis haud invidemus, sed ensem metuimus; prætorem quem habent facile sustinemus, sed in majore aliquo, non tam illis honorem, quam nobis dominium parari, non sine causa veremur. Postremo, in hac civium libertate academiæ servitutem vel maxime extimescimus. Sæpius enim edocti sumus pristinis eorum delitigandi studiis, quanta ferocia publicam nostram paupertatem proculcarent, si quando nostris opibus amicos sibi coemerent, qui academiæ pacem vexarent.

Oramus itaque quam humillime majestatem vestram, ne nobis nolentibus ita velit benefacere, ut nostri honoris nos semper deinceps pœniteat, neve splendidis hisce insidiis perire nos sinat, litiumque immortalia secula pro beneficio nobis largiatur. Nos togati homines nobis pacem a te petimus omnes, non aliis superbiam, et qui sub te libertatem jam habemus, haud magnopere quærimus civitatem.

Perlustrent illi omnia antiquorum suorum codicum archiva, everrant oculis cujusque chartæ pulverem et sordes, tandemque Cantabrigiam nostram aliquoties civitatem scholarium dictam reperiant, sororiamque nobis civitatem crepant. Nos autem eorum culpa et proditione amissum hoc decus, aut etiamnum a nobis (qui reipublicæ literariæ

cives sumus) retentum arbitramur. Nec enim eorum hæc civitas dicta est, sed nostra; nec vero negotiatorum, sed literatorum. Quoniam itaque cives jam sumus, liceat nobis libere dominum nostrum affari. Non est sane, a quo tua majestas parietibus nostris primo illuxit; quod a te novum aliquem nobis splendorem eblandiri velle debeamus. Nam quid tandem quamdiu tu nobis (benignissime domine) imperas, majorem nos honorem inepte peteremus. Quid alai mœnia quam præsidium tuum? aliam libertatem quam tuum imperium cuperemus? Postremo, cum tuus nos ensis publice defendat, quid a prætoris ense domestica nobis vulnera accerseremus? Tu nobis solus libertas es, tu nobis mœnia, tu et præsidium et dulce decus nostrum: cujus summa majestas tanta literarum scientia perillustrata est, ut vestra ultima quidem laus sit, esse inter nos primus, meritoque in omnibus (quam quod in regno tuo sis maximus) major meliorque habearis; quinetiam et hæc ipsa in te scientia, ea divinissima rerum sacrarum luce perreligiose animatur, ut non sine gratissima nobis ignorantia, an regi nostro ipsius scientia magis imperet, an ejusdem scientiæ religio magis dominetur, securi nesciamus.

Nos itaque pedibus literatissimi piissimique principis scientiæ religionisque causam advolvimus, nos pietatem majorum tuorum voce regiam pietati tuæ (rex inclyte) omnium majorum tuorum majori peranxie commendamus, petimusque non ut novis honoribus fulgeamus, sed ut fruamur antiquis; neve vicinorum ambitione, quæ nostris opibus alitur, nos ipsi aliquando obruamur et conculcemur. Faxit Deus optimus maximus, ut serenissima tua majestas pietatem et literas (quod studiosissime facit) ita semper colat, ut hæ inter homines nunquam te mori sinant, illa vero te inter cœlites vita et laribus æternis olim excipiat.

Cantebrigiæ, e senatu nostro frequenti, 4to Idus Febr. 1616.

By Mr. Fletcher.

THE UNIVERSITY TO THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 95.]

Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino, domino Jacobo episcopo Wintoniensi regiique sacelli decano, Mæcenati nostro singulari.

Quam illa tua præclara fuerunt in academiam merita, amplissime et reverendissime præsul, et quam ampla persæpe apud nos posueris beneficia, qui testimonio tuo sæpissime ornati, patrocinio adjuti sumus, si memoriam et bonorum virorum nomen retinere velimus, et gratissimis animis et una cum jucundissima tui memoria recognoscere necesse est. Neque voluntas modo erga nos optima et plenissima, sed et opera tua cumulatissime præstita (beneficium quod consummat et res et animus) nobis fuere præsto paratissimæ. Ex quibus facile intelligimus, quam pientissima tibi sit cura et quam amor sollicitus ne quo modo detrimenti aliquid accipiat academia, seu amittat dignitatis: cum autem haud ita pridem a vicinis hic nostris sui fastidio laborantibus, plurimus ambitus excitetur, et omne excogitetur artificium quo inanem suam turbam et pompam in hasce tranquillas Musarum ædes, et mediocritate sua contentas possint inducere; non habuimus quicquam antiquius, quam ut ampl. tuam conveniremus, a qua bonæ omnes artes consilium et operam omnibus votis expetunt, atque in qua conservandæ auctoritatis suæ et pristinæ dignitatis plurimum spei posuerunt. Neque vero de hac re ideo laboramus, quod cordolium nobis sit, vicinitatis hujus nostræ incrementum et felicitas, aut quod cum Remo fratris nostri novæ urbis surgentia mœnia æquis oculis aspicere non possimus; animus enim potius modicis contentus, docuit nos absque hisce splendoris insignibus vacare literis, et a nobis potius removere pompam, et ambitiosa hæc recidere, et usu rerum ornamenta metiri. Deinde ne inimica Jovis arbori hedera, cum ipsi adnata

sit et ei adhæreat, ambitiosa tandem ei non modo præeminere, verum etiam et robur ejus excedere periculum est. Quocirca (si quo modo provideri poterit) æquum censemus, ne ex Musarum detrimento eorum amplitudini, et ex nostri diminutione eorum dignitati fiat accessio, atque ita ex ruinis academiæ ædificent sibi civitatem; quantum enim sub speciosis his et fallacibus nominibus et titulis præpotentibus hisce nostris vicinis potentiæ adhuc insuper accedat, tantum academiæ et libertatis et dignitatis perire necesse est. Neque enim gladium illum, civitatum insigne, academiæ fore tam ornamento quam terrori, neque tam præsidio illi quam periculo, neque tam securitati nobis quam sollicitudini augendæ inservire, neque mœnia illa tam ad muniendas Musarum ædes quam ad earundem minuendam libertatem constructa facile perspicimus. Quid quod literarum studia urbium frequentias, tanquam primas inquietudinis sedes, semper aversata sunt, et quod monuit prudens poeta de studiosis eorum, chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbem, fugit urbem ut sapiens illa togata Græcia musea sua longissime idcirco ab urbe posuit; et fugit Plato, qui academiam suam extra urbem in luco plantavit, ubi libertas integra et imperturbatum foret philosophiæ studium; et fugit Seneca, qui, apud Tacitum, Neroni consecrat studia sua (ut ipse ait), in umbra non in urbe educata; et hinc vis quædam et pondus accedit, quod in nostra adhuc memoria gymnasium Hibernicum ita fuit ad philosophorum normam et antiquitatis exemplum in suburbio fundatum. Cum enim minori sumptu, pari etiam negotio, atque adeo majoris specie amplitudinis, in urbe ipsa scholam hanc fundatores aperire potuissent, extra urbem destinato, et data opera sedem illi condendo delegerint: atque subit mentem etiam, alterius academiæ Musas, hoc quicquid est honoris, æquissimis animis carere potuisse. Quocirca non dubitamus pro tua singulari prudentia quin perspicias, neque ad dignitatem academiæ

quidquam gratius, neque ad ejusdem incolumitatem tutius, fore quam si antiquam suam retineat et ἀκρόπολιν et Palladium, et præsidium suum et ornamentum. Atque ideo vota hæc nostra in sinu tuo deponimus, ut qua plurimum vales dignitate et gratia apud indulgentissimum nobis et literatissimum principem, et qua velis humanitate et benevolentia (id quod speramus) nobis consultum velis, magno tibi fuerit ornamento si nobilis academia opera tua et consilio tuo pristinam conservet dignitatem.

Reverentiæ tuæ amplissimæ omnibus studiis devotissimi,

Procancellarius et reliquus senatus et cœtus Cantabrigiensis.

4° Idus Februarii.

THE UNIVERSITY TO SIR FRANCIS BACON.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 43.]

RIGHT honourable: the confidence which the townsmen have in obteyninge their charter and petition makes us bold and importunate sutors to your honor, by whose favour with his majesty and protection wee agayne humbly intreate the University and oure selfes may be freed from that danger which by them is intended to us. By their owne reportes it is a matter of honour and advantage for which they sue. When they were at the lowest and in their meanest fortunes they ever shewed them selfes unkinde neighbours to us, and their suites with us within these fewe yeeres have caused us to spende our common treasury and trouble our best friendes; and therefore wee cannot expect peace amongest them when their thoughts and wills shallbe winged and strengthned by that powre and authority which the very bare title of a citty will geive unto them. Synce our late letter to the right honourable lord chancellor, your honor, and his majesties attorney-gene-

rall, wee (beinge better informed of the course they take and of their confidence to prevayle at the ende of the next terme) have sent letters from the body of the University to the kinges majesty, the lord chancellor, and others our honourable ffriendes; shewinge them of our feare, and their purpose, and to intreate them to joyne with your honor and us to his majesty to stay their suite before wee bee driven to further chardge or trouble in entertaininge councell or sollicitinge our friends. Thus humbly intreatinge your honor to pardon our importunity, and often sollicitinge your lordship in this businesse with our earnest prayers to the Almighty for your honors long lyfe and happy estate, wee ende: this .... of Febr. 1616.

Your honors in all duty to be commaunded.

THE KING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7053, p. 66.]

JACOBUS REX.

JACOBUS Dei gratia magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ rex, fidei defensor, etc. academiæ Cantabrigiæ communi salutem. Si jus civitatis impetret Cantabrigia, veremini ne, æmulæ urbis potentia crescente, minuatur academiæ securitas. Sat erat apud nos metus vestri judicium fecisse, nec enim tam vobis convenit academiæ periculum deprecari, quam nobis sponte nostra, quicquid in speciem illi noxium sit, avertere.

Glorietur urbs illa, se a majoribus nostris olim electam doctrinarum sedem, ingeniorum officinam, sapientiæ palæstram; quicquid his titulis addi potest, minus est. Non honestatur plebeia civitatis appellatione Musarum domicilium; vel sane literatorum dicatur civitas, vel quod in villæ nomine, vile est, incolarum tegatur celebritate. Hæc ejus sint privilegia, dignitatem academiæ comiter observare,

cujus frequentia facta est seipsa major; affluentes bonarum artium studiosos amice excipere, quorum concursu ditata est; literarum denique honori ancillari, unde hæc illi nata est felicitas; hæ artes quibus crevit, tenendæ, non aucupanda titulorum novitas, incerti eventus. Facessat popularis vocabuli fastus, unde certa oriatur æmulationis necessitas, quæ eo turpior urbi est futura, quo majori erga academiam est obstricta reverentia. Nolumus sacrum illud Musarum asylum minaci prætoris ense temerari, nec strepere tetrica edicta ubi septem geminus vestri chori auditur concentus. Satis est in vetere purpura invidiæ; nova pompa tam illi futura est supervacua, quam vobis suspecta. In nostra solius tutela est, post Deum optimum maximum, alma scientiarum mater; nostro fovebitur, indefensa ejus fecunditas non abortiet ad prætorii gladii verriculum. Nullum honoris titulum Cantebrigiæ indulgemus, qui cum academiæ sollicitudine conjunctus sit. Valete.

Datæ palatio nostro Westmonasterii, quarto Kalend. Martias, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo sexto.

Concordat cum originali: ita testor, Joh. Scott, notar. pub.

SIR HENRY YELVERTON TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 51.]

To his noble friendes, the vice-chancellor and other the worthies of the University of Cambridge.

RIGHT reverend fathers and worthy senators, you have done me infinite honor to grace me with your applause and approbation for the late grace I unworthly received from the worthiest of princes. Neither hath any greater comfort befallen me then this lovely cast of your dy, wherby I see yee so esteeme me yours, as once proceedinge from you, and as in affection still continuinge with you: you could not moore have endeered your selfes to me then by

profuerit. Vestrum erit virtute, eruditione, pietate Deo servire, ecclesiæ prodesse, regi placere; meum nihil omittere quod ad vestrum faciat ornamentum; hæc sit inter nos ἔρις ἀγαθή. Academiæ debeo quicquid sum; quum patrocinium a me poscit, reposcit tantum quod dedit. Flumina se reddunt oceano dulcia, unde fluxerunt amara; et nostrum erit academiæ sortem suam cum gratitudinis usura reddere; aut si quod volumus non possumus, velimus saltem quod debemus. Non temere erit decoctor, qui animum habet solvendi. Valete.

Academiæ Cantabrigiensis memor alumnus,

JA. WINTON.

Royst. Idibus Octob. MDCXVII.

CASE OF MR. BROWNRIGG.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7033, fol. 190.]

1617. 5 Febr. *Die Jovis, coram doctore Richardson, procancellario, in præsentia Ja. Tabor: Robertus Bing, socius Aulæ Clar., et Humfridus Henchman, magister artium, socius aulæ prædict., jurati, et interrogati,* whether these 2 questions, viz., Whether a king breaking fundamental lawes may be opposed? 2^dly. What is to be thought of the noblemen when they opposed king John, making his land feudary to the pope? were propounded by Mr. Brownrigg of Pembroke Hall, being then in his chamber, to Mr. Owen of Clare Hall, 23 Januar. last past (they four being then present together); they depose that these 2 questions were then propounded by him *in iisdem vel consimilibus terminis.*

6 Febr. *Die Veneris, in Collegio Sanctæ Individuæ Trin. officium domini motum contra magistrum Radulphum Brownrigg. Emanavit decretum quibus, etc. comparuit Ra.*

Brownrigg, et per dominum procancellarium prædictum interrogatus, whether he had seen and read Mr. Owens book of Clare Hall of Herod and Pylate: he answered that he had read it; and being asked where it was printed, he answered in the University; and further being examined whether he did not know that all such books as were printed in the University were allowed by the vice-chancellor, and others thereto lawfully authorized, he answered that he did know that they were so allowed.

Unde dominus procancellarius præfatum magistrum Brownrigge, propter contumaciam et contemptum suum in oppugnando privilegia Universitatis prædictæ, auctoritate concessa et auctoritate parliamenti confirmata, for the allowance and printing of books within the University, *decrevit suspendendum fore a gradu suscepto et suscipiendo, eundemque suspendebat in his scriptis: In Dei nomine, amen. Ego Johannes Richardson, sacræ theologiæ professor ac almæ academiæ Cantabrigiæ procancellarius, te Radulphum Brownrigge ab omni gradu suscepto et suscipiendo suspendo, in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus sancti.*

And for the seditious and treacherous questions which the said Mr. Brownrigge did propound to Mr. Owen, the said Mr. vice-chancellor left him to be censured by his majesty, or any of his majestys justices or ministers in that behalf.

Et postea comparuit dictus magister Brownrigge coram domino procancellario, et eidem attribuit literas a rev. in Christo patre et domino Jacobo Winton, episcopo, eidem domino procancellario missas, sub tenore sequente, viz.

Good Mr. vice-chancellor, I have received both your letter and Mr. Brownriggs submission, and have acquainted his majesty with them both. His majesty is very well pleased with the course you have holden with him, and hopeth it will be a good example for others not to be too

profuerit. Vestrum erit virtute, eruditione, pietate Deo servire, ecclesiæ prodesse, regi placere; meum nihil omittere quod ad vestrum faciat ornamentum; hæc sit inter nos ἔρις ἀγαθή. Academiæ debeo quicquid sum; quum patrocinium a me poscit, reposcit tantum quod dedit. Flumina se reddunt oceano dulcia, unde fluxerunt amara; et nostrum erit academiæ sortem suam cum gratitudinis usura reddere; aut si quod volumus non possumus, velimus saltem quod debemus. Non temere erit decoctor, qui animum habet solvendi. Valete.

Academiæ Cantabrigiensis memor alumnus,

JA. WINTON.

Royst. Idibus Octob. MDCXVII.

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[From MS. Harl. no. 7033, fol. 190.]

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Good Mr. vice-chancellor, I have received both your letter and Mr. Brownriggs submission, and have acquainted his majesty with them both. His majesty is very well pleased with the course you have holden with him, and hopeth it will be a good example for others not to be too

busy. Now yourself thinking his punishment to have been convenient and somewhat proportionable to his offence, his majesty is graciously pleased to forgive all, and receive him into his favour. And having made the like submission before yourself and the heads in the consistory, wisheth you to do the like, and restore him to his degree again, and to put him in the same state and place he was in before his fault. So, with my very loving commendations, I commit you to God. From court, this 10th of March, 1617.

Your very loving friend,

JAMES WINTON.

Et etiam præfatus magister Brownrigg exhibuit submissionem suam manu sua propria subscriptam, sub tenore sequente, viz.

I have given offence to his most excellent majesty by excepting against a booke sett out by publick authority; as also by a rash mentioning of 2 scandalous questions, in a sudden disputation occasioned by Mr. Owen and the two deponents coming together to my chamber, contrary to my constant and resolved opinion. I do therefore humbly sue for his majesties gracious favour in remitting the offensive oversight, and by these presents do most humbly and heartily protest my absolute perswasion of the contrary truths in as full manner as his majesty, the church of England, and the most learned and authoryzed in the question of his highness unquestionable supremacy, do maintain and teach, utterly renouncing all private opinions of Mr. Calvin or Mr. Beza, wherein they differ from the doctrine or discipline of the church of England. And for the truth of this protestation, I do call God to witness upon my conscience. March 13, 1617.

RALPH BROWNRIGGE.

Et deinde dominus (quoniam prædictas literas rev. in Christo patris episcopi Winton, etc., de voluntate domini regis super submissione dicti magistri Brownrigge, etc.) præfatum magistrum Brownrigge a suspensione prædicta absolvit, et eundem restituit ad omnem gradum susceptum et suscipiendum, in nomine Patris, Filii, et Spiritus sancti.

THE UNIVERSITY TO JOHN ARGALL.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 81 v°.]

Dignissimo viro domino Johanni Argall, armigero, amico nostro honorando.

Nescimus (vir dignissime) an almæ matri tanquam filium te, an tanquam patrem compellare conveniat. Qui enim filium dixerit quæ tuis muneribus quasi medicata, difficilem exuit ætatem, et in aprico juventutis recreatur? Tu vero quid ni filius, qui ad ciconiæ exemplum tam ampla persolvis θρεπτήρια? Extitere (quis nescit?) regio et purpurato sanguine viri insignes, qui sacrarium hoc Musarum immunitatibus auxerunt, salariis honestarunt, quorum inde parta gloria nos gloriamur; tu autem quam tempestive tantis nominibus succedis? quam dexter Hercules dum fatescunt Atlantes hoc cœlum subis? Rem sane familiarem ad bonum publicum, non ad privatam libidinem, conferre, tam est laudabile quam ab ingenio nostri seculi abhorrens, quam in literarum, in harum literarum decus impendendum esse, non cujusvis est judicii pervidere; fovendas enim esse literas, quem potius quam te testem adducamus, qui tantum eis profecisti, ut fovendas esse intelligeres, et facile scias eum egregium in literis fecisse progressum qui literas admiretur? In logicæ autem cultu, totius literaturæ fulcrum, adeoque omnium artium adumbratio continetur, ut si quid in reliquis explicatum, in hac quasi involutum vi-

deamus; hæc basis, hæc cæterarum apex; ut ratio animæ, ita hæc rationis oculus; hinc tironibus laus præcipua, veteranis hinc prima speranda palma; hæc nos facit ut fortibus, tua hanc munificentia, ut splendidis telis præliari possit. Nec tamen intra academiam se tua pietas continuit, sed a beneficiis in ludum literarium publicum initium sumit, et in ecclesiam desinit; habet pueritia quo erudiatur, juventus quo proficiatur, senectus in quo conquiescat; hinc firmamentum reipublicæ, ecclesiæ copia, utrique ornatus accedit: adeo in omni ætate atque ordine tua in nos benignitas utramque paginam facit. Ubi sunt qui omnia ætate in deterius ferri clamitant? ubi senes actorum temporum encomiastæ? Tu certe (clarissime Argall) unus extitisti, qui totius seculi contumeliam dilueres. Nec est quod deinceps nos sollicitos habeat, nisi quod tam accommodo beneficio nec ipsæ gratiæ condignæ satis gratiam habere possint, et sane qui hoc confieri posse speraverit, eum necesse est tui muneris existimationem elevare. Gratias igitur tibi quam possumus summas agimus et habemus, hoc sedulo curaturi, ne quoniam ad nullos pertinet, quasi vini cyathus oceano infusus evanescat, sed ut de te omnes et singuli pie et honorifice (quod par est) sentiant et loquantur, utque quamdiu literarum apud Cantebrigienses Musas tam diu tua vivat vigeatque memoria.

Dignitatis tuæ studiosissimi,
Procancellarius et reliquus senatus
Academiæ Cantebrigiensis.

Dat. e frequenti senatu nostro,
IIII. Kalend. Novemb. anno Domini 1618.

SIR W. MAYNARD TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 25.]

To the right worshipfull my much respected friendes, Mr. vice-chancellor and other the masters of colledges in the University of Cambridge.

Worthy gentlemen, I received lately a letter from the most reverenced University, so full of lovinge respect, that me thinkes it leaves to be a letter, and becomes a bonde which obligeth me deeplier to hasten the perfectinge of that which I have heretofore advisedly and inviolately purposed. So good an opinion, from so judicious a senate, would persuade me to thinke better of my selfe then ther is cause, but that havinge learned amongst them some little of that short lesson, *nosce teipsum*, I canot but discerne it proceedes only from their love, nothinge at all from my meritt; insomuch that I should count it high presumption in my selfe, yf I should so much as thinke of retourninge any other answere to that reverent assembly then my humble thankes, my best wishes, and faythfull services. Yet least yf I should be altogether silent, you might suspect a remisnesse and coldnesse to growe uppon me, I will be bould to trouble your gravityes with these my desires. First, that you would be pleased to take unto your considerations your capacity of my poore guift: 2^{ly}· that you would doe me the favour to become suitors to his majestie for the obtayninge of a comission, to such as you shall please to make choyce of, for the establishinge of some ordinances; wherein my earnest request is, that Mr. doctor Guinn, the master of St. Johns Colledge, and my selfe, may be of the quorum. His majestie is so graciously affected to learninge in generall, and to our University in particular, as that it will moore easily be obtayned thus then can be hoped for of any private gentleman. Afterwardes that which is to be performed on my parte, I

will dispatch with as much expedition as the lawe in such a case will afford; which I pray you assure your selfes of, as allso that I am

Your very lovinge friende,

W. MAYNARD.

London, 28 Novemb. 1618.

JOHN ARGALL TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 82 v°.]

Ornatissimis viris d. pro-rectori, consulibus, et senatui academiæ Cantabrigiensis mihi plurimum honorandis.

PRO-RECTOR ornatissime et vos viri spectatissimi consules et senatus academiæ Cantabrigiensis, quod tanto me honore prosequi adnitamini, ut studium illud meum quantulumcunque in Musarum emolumentum non ita pridem destinatum, non solum porrecta manu, fronte læta et perbenigna fueritis amplexi, sed et amplioribus me literarum vestrarum encomiis non nihil sane supra meritum ornaveritis, istud mihi grato animo agnoscendum humanitati vestræ omnino tribuendum censeo. Hoc unum porro restat vobis (viri dignissimi) per libellum supplicem a serenissima majestate regia academiæ vestræ Mæcenate de meritissimo protinus et primario impetrandum, ut indulgentiæ suæ diplomate, vectigalia isthæc transferendi vosque eorundem capaces reddendi licentiam elargiri velit, quod sub alis patrocinii et tutelæ tanti præsidis munus hoc inposterum a futuri temporis sordibus et corruptelæ rubigine (benignis cœli auspiciis) tutum subsistat et incolume. Quod ad me attinet, ego huic negotio pro viribus minime defuturum spondeo. Interim apud Deum optimum maximum precibus me vestris beare dignemini, ut divino spiritus sui afflatu ad hoc munus pie provideque subeundum mentem meam diri-

gat, muniat, sustentet. Valete, optimi viri, et me candida vestri interpretatione dignum habetote.

Dignitatis vestræ studiosissimus,

Jo. Argall.

Kalendas Januarias 1618.

PROPOSAL TO DRAIN THE FENS.

LETTER OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 89.]

Honoratissime domine, quam necessarius academiæ et villæ Cantebrigiæ sit certus adjacentis fluminis ad navigationem decursus, quam utilis a maritimis oppidis rerum importatio, majores nostri loci commoditate et nos posteri longo usu experti sumus. Jamdiu nobis campestria habitantibus in tanta sylvarum inopia ligna (haud mirum) defecerunt; mare tantum ut pisces, ita et focalia; magnoque naturæ miraculo, aquæ solæ ignis copiam suppeditarunt, terrasque ipsas fluminis beneficio transvectas adurere cogimur ad coquenda alimenta. Neque scimus quid majus nobis invidere possunt, qui elementa, quæ natura omnibus communia esse voluit, ad privatam utilitatem auferre nituntur; hæ sunt (illustrissime heros) communis matris academiæ, hæ Musarum lacrimæ, dum Chami ripas alveosque exsiccandos et prospiciunt et tremunt. Exhaurienda flumina, exsiccandæ paludes, ut Chamus noster, literarum et literatorum tam benignus tam antiquus pater, non rugas modo sed ripas aridas ostendat. Quid enim aliud moliuntur qui eundem vix uno alveo navigationem sufficientem in varios rivos deducere nituntur; qui confingunt invehenda æquora ad supplementum, quorum violento impetu et recursu tanto magis alvei relinquentur aridi? Cum enim tot meandris et tam vago huc illuc decursu, vix aquæ ne

subito defluant detinentur; breviori transitu et multiplici necesse est ut celerrime diffugiant. Istis querelis, isto metu, Musæ nostræ tuum implorant auxilium, tuaque illa appellant, quæ reliquæ mortalitatis fastigia superant bonitatem, justitiam, prudentiam, ut communi matri opem ferant; tua virtute adhuc res nostræ salvæ sunt, metusque nostri vani extiterunt, dum illa imperfecta manent opera, quorum opere tot mortales tanta persensuri sunt damna. De præterita gratia immortales gratias agimus, humillime pro futura obtestamur; ut apud te Musæ nostræ gratiam et subsidium inveniant, neque cogamur lacrimarum effundere oceanum, quibus nihil fluminis relinquetur; quicquid de nobis fiat, tibi pro tua summa bonitate gloriæ immortalitatem summamque vitæ felicitatem precamur, qui ita vivere desideramus ut perpetuo simus

Amplitudini tuæ devotissimi, etc.

Cantebr. Maii 4°, 1619.

THE UNIVERSITY TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 90.]

Honoratissimo viro domino Roberto Naunton, equiti aurato, regiæ majestati a secretis, a consiliis, amico nostro longe optimo.

Vir honoratissime, eximia tua in nos merita frequentiorem calamum postulant, si tantum honori tuo superesset otii ad legendum quantum a nobis ad scribendum, cum humanitatis tuæ tum gratitudinis nostræ ratio impetrat; sed veremur ne literæ nostræ animo tuo tot negotiis meritissime districto, tempore non suo obrepant, tibique, non tam avide veterum beneficiorum memoriam recolenti quam cogitanti nova, improbe molestiam creent: quare conjunximus nunc officia nostra tuosque favores, temporibus et diligentia divisos, in gratiis agendis copulavimus: nam duplicem illam curam tam de conservando fluvio nostro quam de muniendis

contra grassantes flammas ædificiis, honori tuo acceptam ferimus, plurimumque suscipimus cumulum amoris tui, qui utrumque curasti ut neque sitirent Musæ nec flagrarent: quod si tam integrum tibi esset gratificari nobis in terra et aere quam in igne et aqua fecisti, non dubitamus quin benignitas tua omnia elementa percurreret. Tu vero macte honoribus, gloria: nostra enim interest ut hoc precemur, quoniam aut misere fallimur, aut de nullo unquam filio alma mater tantum sibi quantum de te polliceatur.

Honori tuo addictissimi,

Procancellarius reliquusque senatus Cantabrigiensis.

Dat. e frequenti senatu nostro, 21 die Octob. 1619.

THE UNIVERSITY TO SIR GEORGE CALVERT.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 90 v°.]

Honoratissimo viro domino Georgio Calvert, equiti aurato, regiæ majestati a secretis, a consiliis, amico nostro singulari.

Vir honoratissime, virtutes tuæ ad tantum fastigium evectæ, quasi e speculo honoris circumspiciunt quærentes materiam ubi se exerceant: ecce innotuere jam nobis duplici beneficio. Nam cum aggressi sint aliqui intercipere fluvium nostrum, per quem vicinæ regionis opulentia fruimur, occurristi tu illorum inceptis, et Chamum restituens pristino cursui, nos omnes, præ timore tanti incommodi deficientes, aqua, quod aiunt, suffudisti. Pergunt favores tui, promovent se ad ignem, a quo cum male metueremus, eo quod bis uno in anno proruperit, tu ædes oppidi stramineis tectis interdicendas curasti, adeo ut Musæ, utroque nunc metu liberatæ, ad prædicandum illustrium virorum laudes, eorumque memoriam posteris tradendam, tutius se alacriusque conferant; quorum tu numerum merito augebis, cum æquissimum sit, ut humanitatem tantam fama compensandam prospiciamus. Interim gratulamur nostra in te

felicitate, qui in aula regia invenimus talem amicum, cujus gratia præsidio sit nobis, virtus ornamento.

Honori tuo devinctissimi,
Procancellarius reliquusque senatus Cantabrigiensis.

Dat. e frequenti senatu nostro, 21 die 8bris 1619.

DECREE OF THE HEADS.

Oct. 10, 1619. Only 3 daies non-term on the death of a gremial.

Decretum est per dominum procancellarium et præfectos collegiorum quorum nomina subscribuntur, quod deinceps post mortem gremialis cujuscunque per triduum tantum sit non-terminus et vacatio a lectionibus et exercitiis scholasticis, secundum antiquum statutum de exequiis ex hac parte provisum. Quod si quis funebrem sollennitatem observari pro defuncto desideret, ut diem postea ad funus destinatum petat, et habeat ad assignationem domini procancellarii.

Jo. Gostlin, procan.	Sam. Ward.
Jo. Richardson.	Oen Guinn.
Jo. Davenant.	Leon. Mawe.
Sam. Collins.	Hieron. Beale.
L. Chaderdon.	Rob. Scott.
Val. Carey.	Joh. Hills.
Rog. Andrews.	Sam. Wallsall.

THE UNIVERSITY TO SIR R. NAUNTON.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7030, fol. 504.]

Ad R. Naunt. burgen. elect. 13 Jan. 1620.

Honoratissime domine, tam eximie de nobis meritus es, ut res nostras omnes cum honore tuo conjunctas esse

velimus: quare frequentissimo senatu plenissimis suffragiis elegimus te tribunum parlamentarium, nos nostraque omnia privilegia, fundos ædificii, universam Musarum supellectilem, etiam fluvium, non minus de præterito gratum quam de futuro supplicem, integerrimæ tuæ fidei commendantes. Magna est hæc, neque quotidianæ virtutis provincia, gerere personam academiæ, omniumque artium molem et pondus sustinere; sed perspectissimus tuus in nos amor præstantissimæque animi dotes effecerunt, ut alma mater libentissime caput reclinet in tuo sinu, oculusque reipublicæ postquam circumspiciens reperisset te, quasi in tuis palpebris acquiescat. Quare nos omnes ad prudentiæ eloquentiæque præsidium festinantes excipe: antiquitas præripuit tibi gloriam extruendæ academiæ, reliquit conservandæ. Deus faveat tibi, et concedat ut terrestres tui honores cum cœlestibus certent et supplentur.

Ex libro orat. G. H. Oratore.

PERSECUTION OF THE WRITINGS OF PAREUS.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE HEADS AND PROFESSORS.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7040, p. 225.]

A copy of a letter sent to the University from the privy councell by his majestys direction.

To our very loving friendes, the vice-chancellor, the heades of colleges, and the public readers of the University of Cambridge, and to all and every of them.

After our very hearty commendations: whereas there was a wicked sermon preached the last Lent in the University of Oxford by one Knight, an unadvised young man, tending to no less than sedition, treason, and rebellion against princes; and being called in question for the same,

he did shelter himself upon doctrine taught by Pareus in his commentaries upon the 13th to the Romans, concerning which positions, as for the avoyding of errors and false opinions in the church, many of the chiefest and most reverend bishops of this kingdome have in writing under their handes declared their judgment upon the same, in that tract of Pareus, or any other booke of the like quality, viz. that the doctrine there delivered is seditious, scandalous, and contrary to the Scriptures, as also to the antient councells and fathers of the church, and most repugnant to the doctrine, canons, and constitutions of the church and realm of England; so we do hold it very requisite, according to the opinion of the said most reverend bishops, and do hereby will and require you and every of you that are trusted with the care and government of that University, being one of the fountains that water the church and commonwealth of this realm, to give warning to the students of divinity there, that they take heed both of Pareus and all other neotericks, who in their writings do bend that way; and that they apply themselves to the reading of the Scriptures, fathers, and councells of the primitive times, adjoyning thereunto those things which are set down by public authority within this kingdome, as namely, the articles of religion, homilies, catechisms, etc. approved by convocation, and the writings of many grave bishops and other learned men, which have written with great commendation in this church, and out of whome a more exact knowledge of divinity and truth is to be had then out of the books of any late authors who live in churches and states which are not so setled as it hath pleased God these are within this kingdome.

And we do further authorize and require you, for the better suppression of these dangerous and false assertions of Pareus, to cause present and diligent search to be made, as well in all libraries and studies both public and private

in your University, as also amongst the stationers there, for his foresaid books and so many of them as shall be found, to see publickly burned in some fit place, in detestation of that doctrine. And so, expecting a due performance of these directions, tending so much to the good of the church and the preventing of such errors as may otherwise disturb the quiet of the same, we bid you heartily farewell.

From Whitehall, the last of May, 1622.

Your very lovinge friends,

G. Cant.	L. Cranfield.
W. Mandevylle.	J. Hamilton.
Arundel and Surrey.	Falkland.
Ja. Winton.	G. Carew.
Jo. Lincoln.	T. Edmonds.
Ed. Worcester.	G. Calvert.
Pembroke.	Jul. Cæsar.

ORDER AGAINST PAREUS.

To the master of St. Johns.

All the books which you shall finde in your college of this kinde, by virtue hereof I require you to cause to be brought unto me to the consistory upon Wednesday next, at one of the clock.

Leon. Mawe, procan.

[Transcript. ex Registro Liter. Coll. Joh. Cant., fol. 220, 221.]

MR. MEADE TO SIR MARTIN STUTEVILE.

[From MS. Harl. no. 389, fol. 206.]

22 June, 1622.

Yesterday was Paræus his commentaries burnt in the Regent walk. We are a choosing a fellow, and cannot agree; this is the 3^{d} day, and the last in our power.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

June 25, 1622.

Cum serenissima regis majestas pro singulari quo academiam nostram favore atque benevolentia complectitur, typographorum Londinensium insolentiam, non ita pridem qui et academiam magistratusque vestros dicteriis incessere et antiqua privilegia vestra acriter oppugnare non verentur, eousque compescuerit ut typographo vestro omnia Lillianæ grammaticæ exemplaria (typis ipsis excusa) vendendi gratiam fecerit, illi vero contra, in quibus coryphæi sunt Johannes Bill, Bonhamus Norton, Gulielmus Barrett, et Clemens Knights, ea jam inter se consilia ceperint ut opulentiores ex iis præfatas grammaticas justissimo utcunque pretio venales omnino non coemant, reliqui vero bibliopolæ minis ipsorum deterriti coemere etiam reformident, qua se techna effecturos non dubitant quin et frustra vobis sit clementissima regis indulgentia, et typographo vestro brevi res ad restim redeat, et privilegia vestra aut subvertantur funditus aut omnino subnerventur:

Placeat itaque reverentiis vestris grassanti huic pesti (quantum in vobis est) tempestive occurrere, eaque pro vestra auctoritate decernere atque statuere quibus tam nefarii contra vos artificii aciem possitis ex aliqua parte retundere, viz.

1°. Quod nulli bibliopolæ sive librarii in hac academia ullos libros aut auctores in posterum directe per se aut indirecte per alios a præfatis Bill, Norton, Barrett, et Knights, aliove aliquo Londinensi qui cum illis societatum bonorum inierit, emant aliquando vendantve iis aliquos aut quicquam cum iis omnino contrahant, nisi concessa prius venia sub manu domini procancellarii et majoris partis præfectorum: qui secus fecerit, primo decem minis mulctetur, secundo 20 minis, tertio privilegiis vestris ita exuatur ut illius com-

mercio contractibusque interdictum sit scholaribus atque academicis omnibus ad tres menses, nisi vos tam aliter velitis jubeatis.

2°. Quod quilibet bibliopola sive librarius Cantabrigiensis sub consimili omnino pœna teneatur catalogum verum omnium omnino librorum atque auctorum quos Londini alibive coemerit, et nomina eorum omnium quibuscum vel in quorum usum contraxerit, exhibere domino procancellario quater in unoquoque anno, ad festa sc. nativitatis Christi, annunciationis, S^ti^ Baptistæ, et S^ti^ Michælis, aut intra quatuor dies eadem festa proxime sequentes.

3°. Cum antiquo quodam statuto vestro cautum sit sub pœna, ne quis bibliopola aut librarius per se aut per suos cum pupillis vestris ullum ineat contractum sine expresso consensu curatoris, neu librum aliquem emere ausit, nisi a vero domino, quod sub ejusdem statuti pœna quilibet eorum teneatur justum cujusque libri pretium ita per se aut per suos coempti, nomina etiam tam auctorum quam vendentium, diem denique et annum ejusdem contractus libro fideliter descripta custodire atque exhibere quoties procancellarius jusserit.

4°. Quod jus ipsum excudendi omnes libros atque etiam exemplaria omnium librorum jure academico hactenus excusorum aut excudendorum in posterum post mortem aut resignationem aut quamcunque cessionem alicujus typographi vestri, ad illius vel hæredes vel assignatos ulterius non transferantur, quam eorum quilibet et apud vos commoratus et privilegio vestro typographico gavisus fuerit, quodque istiusmodi cautio et conditio expresse inseratur cuilibet indulto vestro privilegio sive instrumento typographico sub literis vestris patentibus unquam exituro sub pœna nullitatis ejusdem privilegii.

5°. Quod quemcunque auctorem typographus vester aliquando excuderit bibliothecæ vestræ infra mensem con-

ferat eundem probe sciteque connexum atque colligatum sub pœna quadruplicis pœnæ ejusdem.

6°. Quod quilibet bibliopola, librarius, atque typographus, degens intra limites hujus academiæ, intra biduum si jam domi adsit atque bene valeat, aut intra biduum postquam redierit vel convaluerit, juramentum sollenne præstet coram domino procancellario de fidelissima observatione omnium jurium, privilegiorum, statutorum, atque decretorum hujus academiæ. Qui renuerit privilegio suo omnino excidat.

7°. Quod quicunque bonis literis in academia hac vel jam incumbit vel incumbet aliquando, privilegiove academico aut gradu aliquo fruitur, præsentiarum aut in posterum fruetur, si auctorem aliquem quocunque idiomate aut librum a se aliisve compositum typis mandatum velit, ubicunque in Anglia vixerit, exemplaria ejusdem academiæ typographis primo vel saltem domino procancellario offerat sub justo pretio et quantum alii typographi bona fide præstituri erant ex arbitrio domini procancellarii et quatuor seniorum academiæ doctorum vel majoris partis eorundem.

8°. Quod quilibet qui hic gradum aliquem susceperit in posterum expressam fidem det in admissione sua, tum de observatione proxime citati articuli, tum quod si ludimagister alicubi vel sit vel aliquando fuerit, librosque aliquos qui et hic in academia imprimuntur pueris suis commode prælegere possit, eosdem non aliis typis quam academicis excusos in scholam suam introduci sinat, modo et æquo pretio iidem libri hic veneant et imprimantur ex auctoritate regia.

Placeat igitur reverentiis vestris ut octo hi articuli, auctoritate vestra firmissime communiti atque ter promulgati, in libros procuratorum fidelissime inscribantur, virtutemque et vim statutorum ad omnem juris effectum per præsentem vestram concessionem obtineant.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. MEAD'S LETTERS TO SIR MARTIN STUTEVILE.

[From MS. Harl. no. 389, fol. 213, etc.]

6 July, 1622.

On Sunday, in the face of the whole commencement assembled, Mr. Lucie (my lord marquis his chapleine and kinsman, he hath a mandate for the mastership of Trinitie Coledg in reversion, and yet scarce batcheler in divinitie standing) preached a sermon totally for Arminianisme, wonderfully boldly and peremptorily, styling some passages of the contrary by the names of blasphemie, etc. Yesterday a combination gathered in the towne and went to the vice-chancellor to have him censured; and yet the same day he propounded his grace for batchelor in divinitie in the regent house against the next yeare, and though the faction was strong against him, yet he carried it by maine force, though this be a favour not ordinary for every one to have his grace before his yeare. What it meanes, and what the event wilbe, I know not. Either he hath had some encouragement, or else he used not so much discretion as he might, considering the place and time so publick.

We talk heare that there were a dozen or 14 Jesuites at our commencement noted.

There arrived lately at Lynne one with trunkes and boxes, whereof he was so nice, that he caused the searcher to see what he had, who found with him a wonderfull rich altar of amber, a yeard long, and three q^{rs}. wide, with divers brave and curious saints finely layd in their beds, etc. Fearing the discovery of all, he gott what he could carry with him, and slipped away from them downe the river to Cambridg. But being discoverd which way he went, the searcher made after him, at length gott sight of him, and

dogd him hither. He housed at Hobsons, would have hired a horse for London, but was apprehended and brought before the vice-chancellor on Munday morning, who found with him a wonderfull curious chalice, with a rich cover all of amber. In the cover a picture of some yong prince, some say the king of France, but others come more neere to us at home. The vice-chancellor having then no leysure, bestowed him till the commencement was past: what they will do with him I know not.

20 July, 1622. (Fol. 220.)

I can adde nothing to what I send, unlesse it be the decree of the Universitie of Oxford in full congregation, etc. It is printed; but I am not owner of one.

First, it censures and condemnes 4 propositions of Paræus upon the Romans, that they are false, seditious, erroneous, dangerous, impious, etc. Afterwards addes its owne sentence in that point, in these words:

Universitas Oxoniensis docet ac defendit secundum canonem sacrarum Scripturarum, subditos nullo modo vi et armis regi vel principi suo resistere debere, nec illis arma vel offensiva vel defensiva in causa religionis vel alia in re quacunque contra regem vel principem suum capessere licere.

English thus:

The Universitie of Oxford teacheth and defendeth according to the rule of holy Scripture, that subjects ought in no case to resist their king or prince by force and armes; and that it is not lawfull for them to take armes against their king or prince, neither offensive nor defensive, whether in the cause of religion, or any other matter whatsoever.

Deinde celebris cœtus convocationis doctorum, procuratorum, magistrorum, regentium, et non-regentium, etc., decrevit ut singuli doctores et magistri Universitatis Oxoniensis, una

cum baccalaureis in jurisprudentia et medicina subscriberent censuris et decretis prædictis.

English.

Moreover the famous assemblie of the convocation of the doctors, proctors, masters, regents, and non-regents, etc. of the Universitie aforesayd, hath decreed that all doctors and masters of the Universitie of Oxford, together with the batchelors in law and physick, shall subscribe to the censures and decrees aforesayd.

Et ulterius celebris ille cœtus, etc., decrevit quod singuli ad gradus in quacunque facultate promovendi, ante admissionem primo subscribant veritati harum censurarum, deinde eodem tempore suscipiant juramentum corporale se non solum propositiones prædictas ex animo condemnare et detestari, sed etiam condemnaturos et detestaturos in perpetuum.

Forma juramenti sequitur in hæc verba.

Tu jurabis te ex animo et bona fide consentire decreto convocationis habitæ die Martis 25 die Junii 1622, super quibusdam propositionibus falsis, seditiosis, et ibidem damnatis; et quod nullam prædictarum conclusionum earumque sententiam docebis, defendes, vel tenebis publice aut occulte; neque aliquam hujusmodi doctorem vel defensorem ope, consilio, vel favore, juvabis, sed quantum in te est impedies: ita te Deus adjuvet, tactis sacrosanctis Dei evangeliis.

English.

And furthermore, the forsayd notable assemblie, etc. hath decreed, that all who are to take any degree, in what facultie soever, shall, before their admission, subscribe unto the truth of these censures; and, moreover, at the same time shall take a corporall oath, that they do not onely condemne and detest from their heart the foresayd propositions, but also that they will condemne and detest them for ever.

The form of the oath followes in these words.

Thou shalt sweare that thou doest from thy heart, and without dissimulation, assent unto the decree of the convocation held on Tuesday the 25 of June, 1622, concerning certaine propositions, false, impious, and there condemned; and that thou wilt never teach, defend, or hold publickly or secretly, any of the aforsayd propositions, or the sense or meaning of them, nor wilt assist with help, counsell, or favour, any such teacher or defendour, but as farre as thou canst will hinder them; so as God shall help thee, laying thine hand upon Gods holie Gospell.

5 October, 1622. (Fol. 235.)

The newes we had since my last you shall find in the book I send, and leaves sewed in the end thereof. I can adde some Universitie newes, viz., that on Wednesday last, in the forenoone, Mr. Preston was chosen master of Emmanuel Colledg, it being the 7th day after the *vacatio agnita* by resignation of the old doctor. Yet so secretly did they carrie their busines, that not any in the towne, no, nor any of the schollers of their owne colledg, did so much as suspect any vacation or election till all was done and finished. Dr. Travers himselfe, whom some might suppose likely to heare of such a matter, heard not the least jot till all was past, notwithstanding all the acquantance and relations he left behind him. Never did I beleeve till now I see it experienced, that so many as 12 could keep counsell a week together, and fellowes of a colledg too! Who would have thought but there would have bin a Judas among 12? but they jest at Emmanuell, and tell us that Judas was gone, and they had but eleven, for one fellowship lyes voyd in regard of some suit about the maintenance for it. The new master thus chosen was presently in the afternoone fetcht from Queenes by all the fellows, and accompanyed thence by some of the fellowes there,

and most of the schollers, almost to Emmanuell gates, where the seminarie of Emmanuell stood to entertaine him.

You will, perhaps, or some others may, wonder how this busines could be kept so close, since the vacation was to be published by a schedule sett up till the election. But this circumstance is requisite, onely if any of the fellows be absent, thereby to signifie the vacation to them, to prevent which, they made choise of a time when all their fellows were at home, to call them together, and make knowne the resignation to all present at once.

22 Feb. 1622-3. (Fol. 289.)

I will tell you a pretty Cambridge accident, as I am enformed. On Ash-Wednesday there is a comedie at Trinitie Colledg, whereupon the Spanish ambassador, and the ambassador of Bruxells, being at court, his majestie sent word that they ment to come both to see the comedie, etc. The name of the comedie is Ignatius Loyola, and, as I guess, the argument according. Hereupon the seniors of Trinity have bin much pusled, and have moved the doctors to write to his majestie how the case standes; and that either the ambassadors must not come, or the comedie must not be acted, etc.

This I was told last night.

1 March, 1622. (Fol. 292.)

I shall not need tell you how we entertained the ambassadors of Spaine and Bruxells; how the vice-chancellor, doctors, regents, non-regents, mett them at Trinity Colledg gate; how most of the colledg was taken up for them; how they had a speach in every colledg they came to see; how our orators fatherd the foundation of our University upon the Spanyards out of the old legend of Cantaber; how happie we were not onely to see them here, but should be to have the Spanish blood come hither, etc.

How, when they walked privately to Kings Chappel in the middle of prayers time, they presently broke off prayers in the middle to entertaine them. Every body thinks not this hansome. How our doctors pledged healths to the infanta and the archduchess; and if any left too big a snuffe, Columbo would cry, *Supernaculum, supernaculum.* How Columbo the Spanish ambassador, Fernando the Bruxells, a lord agent for the archduchesse in ordinary, the king of Spaines privat secretary, and sir Lewis Lewknor, these five took the degree of masters of art in our regent house. How they made sute for one Ogden, a priest of their company (and once of St. Johns Colledg, and borne in this towne), for the like favour, and were denyed as a thing not in our power, unless he would take the oth, which he would not, etc. And how the sayd Ogden outfaced us all in our owne dunghill, and threatened us all openly that the king should know of it, and such like. Fame will tell you of these things; I will not trouble you.

15 March, 1622-3. (Fol. 298.)

Dr. Pemberton, last commencement full merry in my chamber, died on Munday last at 3 a clock, of the black jaundies.

The king heard our comedie on Wednesday, but expressed no remarkeable mirth thereat; he laught once or twise toward the end. At dinner before the comedy there talke in the presence (as I heare) was most of the prince. One present telles me that he heard the king say he hoped he would bring the lady with him, etc. Dr. Richardson brought before the king a paper of verses in manner of an epigram, which B. Neale read and others. A friend of mine, over the bishops shoulder, gott two of them by heart, which were:

Dum petit infantem princeps, Grantamque Jacobus,
Cujusnam major sit dubitatur amor.

The other 2, which resolve this doubt, he could not tell me: perhaps I shall send you them hereafter.

22 March, 1622-3. (Fol. 300.)

I send our letters of last Saturday, and with them a book. But that I guess I am prevented by others, I would have else sent you the kings sonnet of Jack and Tom, and other such like tricks. Howsoever I will give you the epigramme whole, which our orator made, and Dr. Richardson brought to be read before the king at dinner when he was here, the halfe of which I sent you before:

Dum petit infantem princeps, Grantamque Jacobus,
Cujusnam major sit dubitatur amor.
Vicit more suo noster, nam millibus infans
Non tot abest quot nos regis ab ingenio.

The king descended more miles to visit us at Cambridge then the prince is gone to see the infanta. Ergo the kings love is the greater. *Rex amore vincit principem.*

27 June, 1623. (Fol. 344.)

Mr. Lucy, but newly admitted batchelor in divinity, was this week created doctor, as *filius nobilis*, with such distast of the regents that they hummed when he came in. They say it was a stolne congregation, and yet he gott his grace but by three voices. And the regents have appealed and protested against his creation as against statute, which hath heretofore bene expounded that by *filius nobilis* is such a one who had either parent honorable. But *valebit factum*, and all will come to nothing, I thinke.

ROYAL MANDATE FOR A DEGREE.

[From MS. Sloan. no. 3562, fol. 100 v°.]

Fidelibus nostris et dilectis procancellario, doctoribus, procuratoribus, totique academiæ nostræ Cantabrigiensis senatui.

Jacobus R.

Fidelibus et dilectis nostris, vice-cancellario, doctoribus, procuratoribus, totique academiæ nostræ Cantabrigiensis senatui salutem. Cum Johannes Preston, in sacra theologia baccalaureus et magister Collegii Emmanuelis, cum legato nostro in Germaniam destinato nostro consilio et mandato profecturus sit; cui negotio obeundo a doctorali honore et titulo non parum ornamenti et auctoritatis accedere potest, cum etiam vir sit exploratæ eruditionis et integritatis vitæ probatissimæ, et ab ea tempestate qua factus est magister in artibus justum duodecim annorum spatium in academia vestra impleverit (gradu baccalaureatus in theologia biennio postquam per statuta licuerat ab eo suscepto); volumus et mandamus, ut lectis his literis, sine omni cunctatione propediem in eum conferatis doctoratus gradum, omnibus insignibus, sollennitatibus, titulis, et immunitatibus completum, consuetis exercitiis cæterisque quas instituta vestra exigunt formulis illi prorsus remissis: quarum legum, et si quid aliud obstare videbitur, per hasce nostras literas hac vice intelligatur facta a nobis dispensatio, ne nostrum exequentibus mandatum nostra deesse videatur auctoritas. Nihil igitur dubitantes de promptissimo vestro obsequendi studio, valere vos optamus. Dat. a regia nostra Theobaldina, Julii 15°, 1623.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ON TAKING DEGREES.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble petition of James Tabor, register of the University of Cambridge, sheweth:

THAT whereas your majesty did about ten years past command the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges in your said University, that all persons to be admitted to any degree there should first subscribe to the articles of supremacy, liturgy of the church of England, and the articles of religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops, and the whole clergy, in the year 1562, for the religious observation of which your majesties command, your supplicant hath always been appointed by the vice-chancellor to attend that service, to his great trouble and hinderance, the profits of his place being very small, and having no allowance given him for any such publick service.

May it therefore please your most sacred majesty to give order that the vice-chancellor and heads aforesaid, or the greater part of them (for the continuance and due performance of your majestys pleasure herein) shall decree, as well for the manner and time of every graduates subscription, as for such reasonable allowance as they think fit every person hereafter admitted to any degree in the said University shall pay to the register there, for his diligent and faithfull keeping the book of the said subscriptions, and attendance of that service. And your supplicant shall, etc.

At the court at Hampton, 27° Februarii, 1623.

His majesty, in his princely care for the good government of the said University, and for the better observance of his highness directions heretofore signified concerning subscription, is graciously pleased that the vice-chancellor,

and the greater part of the heads of colleges of the said University, shall take such order and make such decrees concerning the matters desired in this petition as they shall think fit, and cause the same to be entered amongst the other decrees of the said University, and to be duly observed hereafter.

SYDNEY MOUNTAGUE.

[Decr. Præf. in Univ. Stat. p. 478.]

Mar. 15, 1623.

We, the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges, whose names are hereunder written, by virtue of the reference and order above written, made and directed to us by the kings most excellent majesty, do order and decree as followeth.

First, that the register of this University shall from time to time provide and safely keep the book of subscriptions fairly bound and clasped, or tyed up.

Secondly, that two days at the least before the general admissions of inceptors in arts and questionists, the said register shall procure a bill to be set up upon the school gates, subscribed by the vice-chancellor for the time being, or his deputy, therein signifying the day, time, and place, appointed for the said graduates subscription. And after they have all subscribed, he shall truly compare the same with the names which the proctor hath of those which are to be admitted at the next congregation.

Thirdly, that the said register shall yearly enter into the said book at the beginning of every year all the articles which every graduate is to subscribe unto, and the names of every college in that order as they are placed in the University statutes, leaving several distances for those which are to subscribe to underwrite their names, and shall also under the name of every college write these words:

We whose names are hereunder written do willingly and

ex animo *subscribe to the three articles above mentioned, and to all things in them contained.*

Fourthly, because heretofore there hath been great disorder at the times of subscription by the unruly crouding and striving of those which were to subscribe, whereby the register attending that service hath been discouraged and wronged by some unruly persons that were to subscribe; for the better ordering such persons hereafter, and for the more exact and perfect keeping of the said book, and the names of all persons admitted to any degree in this University, we do also order and decree that the register shall call the questionists and inceptors into the consistory upon the days appointed by their several colleges, in order as they are placed in the University statutes; and when the commencers of one or two colleges are within the consistory door, he shall suffer no other to enter or stay within the said consistory, but shall shut the door, and then distinctly read over all the articles they are to subscribe unto, calling them one by one untill they have all subscribed, and then to let those out, and to call in those of one or two other colleges, and to do as before; and so to observe the same order for those of all the other colleges in this University, untill they have all subscribed. And if any be absent when their college was called, they shall stay untill the last colleges have done, and then they to subscribe their names under the rest of their several colleges that attended at the hours appointed.

Lastly, we do order and decree, that all persons hereafter to be admitted to any degree in this University shall, according to the tenor of his majestys letters and direction, subscribe to the articles of supremacy and liturgy of the church of England, and the articles of religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops and whole clergy in the year 1562, before their admissions.

And by virtue of his majestys reference and authority

made and given unto us the twenty seventh day of February, *anno Domini* 1623, we do order and decree that all baccalaurs and inceptors in arts, and all baccalaurs and inceptors in law, physick, and musick, hereafter to be admitted, at the time of their several subscriptions shall pay to the University register for the time being the sum of six pence for his faithful keeping of the foresaid book of subscriptions, and for his daily attendance and labour in that service. And we also order that this our decree shall be entered into the vice-chancellors book amongst the other decrees of the said University, and that the same be duly observed hereafter according to the true intent of his majestys order and direction made unto us.

Tho. Paske, procan.	Bar. Goche.
John Richardson.	Hieron. Beale.
Samuel Walsall.	Jo. Mansell.
Samuel Ward.	Tho. Bainbrigg.
Leonard Mawe.	Cle. Corbett.
Samuel Collins.	Jo. Gostlin.

[Decr. Præf. in Univ. Stat. p. 479. Orig. MS. 13-22. in Univ. Arch.]

MR. MEAD TO SIR MARTIN STUTEVILE.

[From MS. Harl. no. 389, fol. 418.]

26 March, 1624.

Concerning Mr. John, I shalbe alwayes ready to performe some part of that service I ow unto your selfe in any good office unto him. For the disposing of his admission, it is so to be considered, if you admitt him in two colledges, whether his stay in the first be like to be of so long continuance as may carrie him through some one piece of study; otherwise that time wilbe in a manner lost, because

every tutor hath his way, and one cannot conveniently build upon anothers foundation. 2dly. Whether the uncertaintie of his stay, if it be like to be but short, may not make him irresolved and unsettled. For my acquaintance in St. Johns, it is in a manner none at all; so that I shall not easily judge of your second requisite of a tutor, which would require a more private knowledg. I know no fellow of those who are tutors but Mr. Wright, Mr. Fretsvilles tutor; and I have heard, and have a litle experience, that he is very carefull, and yet have no familier acquaintance with him. By the next week I shall have time to enquire out some other, and to enforme you. For their schollerships, they are no more then their commons, as ours are, as I take it, yet of greater allowance then ours, because of a greater charge under that name of commons, though I know not whether any more comes in the belly then elsewhere. This I write *ex tempore:* if I can be furnished by the next, you shall heare of it. For his apparell, it is best he should be furnisht like a gentleman, both in respect of your selfe, and the better to cover any other defect. His gowne therefore would be stuffe, etc.

GRACES OF THE SENATE.

Maii 14°, 1624. De gratiis in duabus congregationibus legendis.

Cum singula negotia academica non nisi cum magna deliberatione transigi debeant, cumque subita suffragiorum præcipitatio magna secum trahere soleat incommoda: placet vobis, ut unanimi procancellarii, regentium, et non-regentium auctoritate statutum et decretum sit, ut omnis bonorum academiæ mobilium vel immobilium alienatio, vel ad firmam dimissio, vel ad beneficia præsentatio, vel denique qualiscunque concessio (ubi contrarium non sit

specialiter provisum in statutis), duarum congregationum moram expectet; quarum in prima legatur tantum et proponatur, et non nisi per alterius congregationis suffragia rata habeatur: hac etiam interposita cautione, ut si prior congregatio antemeridiana fuerit, posterior sit a meridie; sin prior pomeridiana fuerit, non nisi crastino die aut intra septimanam transigatur: aliter de novo senatui secundum hanc formulam præmissam proponatur: et si secus fiat, omnis hujusmodi bonorum alienatio, vel ad firmam dimissio, vel ad beneficia præsentatio, vel qualiscunque denique concessio, nulla et irrita habeatur.

Quo tamen statuto vestro nobilium et Oxoniensium et quæstionistarum hujus academiæ præsentanea admissio non impediatur. Et hoc decretum vestrum pro statuto habeatur, inque libris procuratorum infra decem dies immediate sequentes inscribatur.

Maii 14, 1624. De patre ab inceptoribus eligendo.

Placet vobis, ut non nisi alter e procuratoribus ad munus paternitatis in majoribus comitiis ab inceptoribus in artibus quotannis eligatur. Qui sic electus non alium quacunque de causa sibi ad id munus obeundum substituet, præterquam in quem procancellarius et major pars præfectorum collegiorum consenserint. Ita tamen ut universa emolumenta quacunque ratione, qua statuto, qua consuetudine, patri contigerint, inter binos procuratores æque jure distribuantur; et ut iste ordo et hæc concessio vestra pro statuto habeatur, et in libris procuratorum infra decem dies jam proxime sequentes inscribatur.

Jan. 28, 1624. De doctoribus medicinæ transmarinis.

Placet vobis, ut quicunque in partibus transmarinis gradum doctoratus in medicina susceperint, et postea in hac celeberrima academia Cantabrigiensi ad eundem gradum admitti, seu apud vos incorporari ut dicitur, postulaverint,

disputationem more respondentium in hac academia in sua facultate perficiant, priusquam admittantur seu incorporentur; et senioritatem tantum habeant in hac academia ab eo die quo admissi fuerint: nisi aliter ex justa causa, per majorem partem regentium et non-regentium approbanda, per academiam dispensatum fuerit. Quod si quis aliter admissus aut incorporatus fuerit, ut ejus admissio seu incorporatio pro nulla habeatur; atque ut hoc decretum vestrum statuti deinceps vim obtineat, et infra decem dies in libros procuratorum referatur.

ROYAL LETTER RELATING TO MANDATES.

JAMES R.

JAMES, by the grace of God king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc., to our trusty and well-beloved chancellor, vice-chancellor, regents, and non-regents, of our University of Cambridge, and to every of them, greeting.

Whereas heretofore, at the earnest petitions of many of our chaplains, and other our loving subjects, we have been pleased to grant our letters mandatory for the admission and creation of divers doctors; by which our favor, though we never intended to hinder the honours of our University, or wrong the members of the same, yet we are credibly informed that the chief glory thereof, at their usual and solemn commencements, will be obscured by such proceedings; our young students shall be deprived of many learned exercises, which are the best means of their instruction; and that by these means the way is open for those persons which have neither learning to deserve, nor means to maintain the dignity of their degrees: we, being zealous for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of our said

University, and desirous to prevent the like inconveniences hereafter, do, by these presents, authorise and command you, our chancellor, vice-chancellor, and *caput senatus* of our said University, and every of you, and the deputies and successors of you, and every of you, that at all times hereafter when as we shall be pleased to grant our letters or warrants mandatory or dispensatory for the admitting any person to any degree in our said University, that then you, and every of you, and the deputies and successors of you, and every of you, do utterly forbear to admit or create any such persons, until they and every of them have put in sufficient caution to the use of our University for the due keeping of all such exercises, and performing of such matters, as are required for their several degrees they desire by the statutes and customs of our said University, within such convenient time as you shall think fit, or his or their occasions (if any of them shall be employed in our service) will permit. These our letters shall be your sufficient warrant, any command or authority to be hereafter granted to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given under our signet, at our court in Trinity College in Cambridge, the 17th day of December, in the 22nd yeare of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the 58th.

Royal Letters. Univ. Stat. p. 287. 17 Dec. 22 Ja. I. See the original MS. in the University Archives, fol. 64.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Apr. 8, 1625.

Cum piæ memoriæ serenissimus rex Jacobus, qui innumeris et in æternum recolendis beneficiis academiam nostram beaverit, misericordia divina ad regnum cœleste sit evectus:

Placet vobis, ut perpetuis temporibus futuris is qui quarta dominica quadragesimæ antemeridiem sit concionaturus solenni more gratias Deo agat, tam de maturo et felici dicti serenissimi regis ab hac vita decessu, quam de memorabilibus illis beneficiis quibus ex Jacobi benignitate nos fruimur et successores nostri sunt fruituri; et ut hæc vestra concessio loco statuti habeatur, et in libris procuratorum infra decem dies inscribatur.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. MEAD'S LETTERS.

[From MS. Harl. no. 389, fol. 428.]

23 April, 1625.

Dr. Richardson dyed on Wednesday morning, about 9 a clock: he was in his sicknes so stupid, that he seemed to give no entertainment to those that came to do him offices of pietie in that case; was hardly gotten, after much urging, to answere those who spake unto him concerning his faith, and asking forgivenes of such as he had wronged, and then sayd no more but, I, I. Yet when they asked him about an election of schollers, which was to be at that time, he rouzed himselfe, and spake to purpose, walking the length of his chamber without holding, etc. I heard it of one present, that went with others to do him that charitable office upon Munday. They gott him on Saturday to make a will, but with some adoe firste. He bequeathed his land, being a 100li. a yeare, with all the furniture and plate at Linton, to a nephew whose father was dead. He gave the colledg 300li., and 20 of the seniors 40s. a piece for a ring. They say 20l. to Peterhouse, and all his folio bookes to Emmanuel. Old Harry but 10l.

All the rest he gave his brother, whom he made executor, which was 400li. in gold, and a bag of silver found in

his study, and a morgage valued at 1800li., with all the furniture and plate at Trinitie Colledg, and the remainder of 600li. he had lent the colledg when the other legacies are taken out.

I know not yet who wilbe their master; it is in the kings sole power to bestow: there are many competitors; but thought it will go between Dr. Lucie (whose wife is dead) and Dr. Preston, a man in speciall favour with the king.

For Mr. John, I will take order (if you send money) that his gowne shalbe suitable every way to his condition. But I must desire you to give him a 11s. in his purse to pay for his admission, 10s. to the colledg, and the lecturer 12d., that I may keep my promise, that it should never be payd out of hand, for this is all left me to have my will in. For John Higham, I find him of nature ingenuous, facile, and applyable, and, as far as I can guesse, in more danger thereby to receive hurt from others than himselfe to corrupt any. He hath bin drawn into some companie since he came [by Mr. Power and a favourite pupill of his; you see our miserie], which I liked not. But (that I know) he fell into no miscarriage, and was as willing to confesse and ask pardon for his offending, as I was ready to charge him; and, as farre as I think, carefull not to offend the second time. But your intimation shall encrease my care and watchfulnes, and then I think there wilbe no danger in their companying together. For chamber, the best I have in my power, that John Higham sleeps in, hath 4 studies, and neere me; and I had thought to have devised some change, that they might keep together, otherwise I must dispose of your son in the new building, where I have a study voyd in one of the best chambers. [The new building hath but 2 studies in chamber, and 2 beds.] But a master of art is the chamber fellow; he makes it thereby inconvenient for my use. I have no way but to sett one of my batchelors (March), who

keepes in the same building, to keep with the master of art, and let yours have use of his study, though it be not in so good a chamber. For bedding we shall make a shift perhaps, for a week, till we know better what is needfull. If he sleeps in the new building, he must have a whole bedding, because he lyes alone; if in another chamber, where he hath a bedfellow, they must make a bed between them, and his part wilbe more or lesse, according as his bedfellow is furnished.

7 May, 1625. (Fol. 438.)

You tell me newes that much perplexes me. I suppose that disordered shopkeeper occasioned also that which your son confessed to you of his once miscarrying at the parsonage, whereby I feare they have bin too long acquainted. If I had knowne this sooner (as I enquired), I should have refused to admitt him; for we have much adoe to keep those who come free, from learning ill here; but if they were corrupted before they came, the case is almost desperate. His father is not onely to blame in what you speak of, but also in that he cares not how long he keepes him at home, to runne up and downe idle. It cost me some trouble to read to him almost alone, by reason of his long stay after admission. Yet his father would need have had him home in Lent, to make me a new busines; and though I gave expresse charge he should now returne, as soone as Easter week was past, yet I heare not of him after a fortnight. I would faine know how I should so acquaint his father of this misorder, that he may not suspect whence I had my information. I placed him in the most convenient chamber I have to dispose of, nor can I otherwise place your son with halfe the like convenience or his owne contentment in any other chamber in the colledg, it being the next unto me. And if this disorder continue, my best remedie is to give his father full leave to keep him at home

altogether, or to dispose of him other where. I have not shown so much kindness unto any pupill I have; and if this be the meritt of it, I see it was ill bestowed.

2 July, 1625. (Fol. 470 v°.)

Our faith is broken up, and yet (thanks be to God) we heare nothing of the plague; God grant we may not! but we are fearefull till the full moone be past.

On Munday, Durrant, the tanners son, kild a man cowardly and basely, in revenge of being a witnes in some sute or controversie, first against his father deceased, and since brought to confirm it against the son, who had bin watching and seeking for him to act this villanie, when at length having unhappily found him, the fellow suspecting his intent upon former threats, and unprovided to resist as having no weapon, made hast to gett into a house neere Queenes Colledg, but not able to open the dore sone enough, Durrant stabd him in the brest on the left side, and then tumbling him dead into the house gave him 6 woundes more. When he had done, he betook him to his owne house, which he maintained awhile against the mayor and officers, with muskets, etc., but at length was taken by a strategeme, and remaines unpenitent in prison, onely greived that he killed but one man. He is a recusant. The fellow kild dwelt about Huntingdon, and upon even termes would have made his part good.

The same night a woman in little St. Maries, at the same end of the towne, cutt hir throat, whereof she dyed on Thursday night.

On Wednesday, after supper, Sir Tho. Granthams son and heire, of St. Johns Colledg, some 13 yeares of age, as he was running after a ball without their tennis court . . . . ht himself into the river. His play-fellowes missing him, went . . . . . and found him at length drowned at a ditch mouth falling into the river; and crying to a boteman

coming by, he with his oare raised him, and took him out dead, swolne and black, without any hope to recover life, and some say it was 3 or 4 houres before he came to himselfe; and yet, God be thanked, is now like to outlive it.

My pupill is well, and plyes his book.

9 July, 1625. (Fol. 472.)

On Wednesday, Mr. Blomfeild, of Trinity Hall, having the evening before, at supper time, bin a while in the hall with the fellowes, but not staying, and the same morning, betweene 8 and 9, was seene walking to the garden, about eleven hangd himselfe in his chamber. After he came in from the garden that morning, Dr. Eden had sent to invite him to dinner, but he promised not. When the woman which dressed and holp him in his chamber came, much about the same time, to make his bed, he bad her fetch him some water, and come no more at him for 3 houres, for he would be private. Nevertheless shee came often in that interim, found the inmost dore bolted on the inside, knockt and called to him, but he answered not. About dinner, Dr. Eden sent againe to know whether he would come; but he made no answere to the messengers knocking. As soone as the messenger was gone, one that sleeps under him heard him remove and jumble the stooles. But the woman suspected he was not well, and wondering he answered not when she knew he was within (his outmost dore being open, and the inmost bolted on the inside), after dinner desired the fellowes to see what the matter was; who coming about 3 a clock, when none answered, broke open the dore, and found him hanging upon a swinging-tag, a joyn-stoole being under him, whereon one leg rested, and the other hung down a great way beside it. That wherein he hung himselfe was a small bend, as it were twisted of the threds of whipcord, which had much cutt and wounded his neck. The tag was so high he could not reach it possibly with his hands, or by any

thing in his chamber but a pike staffe. He had bin long feeble and languishing of a consumption, and often neare dead, so that it was a wonder how he gott up upon the stoole, being not able, without his womans help, to undresse or help himselfe to bed. The cause is supposed some discontent for want [of money], though not a week or 2 before he had drawen writings to passe the land he had to a brother, to pay his debts, and allow him 60li. per annum during life. They wanted but . . . A freind of mine, one that I loved well, which since Christmas went from our colledg thither to meritt the possibility of good hopes, is chosen fellow in his roome; one of the best natures they have in their house, if they marre him not with their jovialitie.

We are yet, God be thanked, free of the plague here; nay fewer burialls and tolling of the belles then all this yeare before: God grant we may so continue!

16 July, 1625. (Fol. 474.)

We are yet at Cambridg (God be thanked) free. Yesterday Mr. Atkinson, the colemans man, fell downe dead in the street, to our no small feare; but being searched, proved no such matter. He had had some stopping (they say) of his urine; and by somebodyes advise had bin drinking so much new wort, that he dyed thereof. The same day, about 8 or 9 a clock at night, came (as I now heare) a Frenchman, well apparreld, on horseback, and being denyed lodging by our orders, he rode towards Newenham milles, and, as it seemes, would have passed the river to go to some other place, but there was drowned. On Sunday also, a scholler of Caius Colledg was drowned at Paradise, as they call it. And on Tuesday one of Barnwell having his wife brought a bed, came to the river, where some schollers were not farre of, and threw himselfe in, making as though he would drowne himselfe, but was drawne out by the schollers, etc.

17 July, 1625. (Fol. 476 v°.)

This is the last day of our sermons at St. Maries; and on Wednesday the publick fast of the whole University is held at Kings Colledg chappell. Thenceforth both it and Sunday sermons to be severall and private in each colledge, which will somewhat abridg my liberty this vacation time.

We have this morning some suspicion as though there were one dead of the plague in the towne, who came hither but last night; but I hope it is not true, for we suspect almost every body that dyes. The University is yet very full of schollers, whereat I much wonder.

27 August, 1625. (Fol. 481.)

Mr. Honywood at supper on Thursday asked me if my pupill (Mr. John) were well againe. I wondering at the question, he told me that he had heard that upon the newes of the shutting up of the Wrastlers, he fell sick upon a conceit, and that it was generally feared he had had the plague; and affirmed that Mr. Will. Higham told him so at Bury. I am afrayd the sending away your dayrie-mayd will give them further occasion to talk, if a litle headach wrought so much.

4 September, 1625. (Fol. 483 v°.)

I desire to be at Dalham Munday come sennight, which wilbe soone heere; a week is soon gone. I cannot sooner; I have performed twise, and must againe to morrow sennight; but I think I shall think the time long, and be forced to you for want of victuall. All our market to day could not supplie us commons for night. I am steward; and am faine to appoint egges, apple-pyes, and custards, for want of other fare. They will suffer nothing to come from Ely. Eeles are absolutly forbidden to be brought

to our market, so are rootes. You see what tis to have a physitian among the heads.

We cannot have leave scarce to take the aire. We have but one master of art in our colledg, and this week he was punisht 10^{d} for giving the porters boy a box on the eare because he would not let him out at the gates. You may by this gather I have small solace with being here, and therefore will hast all I can to be in a place of more libertie and society, for I have never a pupill at home; and yet, God be thanked, our towne is free so much as of the very suspicion of infection.

5 November, 1625. (Fol. 504.)

My pupill had wrot last week, but sent too late. It will not be so easy for a child to find continuall invention for a meere expression of dutie and thankfullnes, unlesse you appoint him some materiall to write of, whereout he might pick somewhat, and usher it with suitable expressions.

DECREES OF THE HEADS.

Nov. 21°, 1625. Decretum de comissationibus candidatorum.

Cum pessimo more candidati, post disputationes in scholis, privatas et majoribus nostris penitus ignotas invitationes induxerint, ad grandem academiæ infamiam, et gravissimas expensas et damnum eorum qui summo labore suo et cura studiosos alunt; ad querelam hanc adversus academiæ disciplinam auferendam, per dominum procancellarium et præfectos collegiorum sic decretum est, ut omnes inceptores et quæstionistæ deinceps futuri ab omnibus hujusmodi invitationibus, comissationibus, et conventibus abstineant; nominatim ne moderatores aut disputantes audeant vel in-

vitare vel hujusmodi invitationes cujuscunque rogatu acceptare, aut comissationibus ejusmodi interesse. Quod si qui in isto genere delinquant, ut habeantur infames propter luxuriam atque intemperantiam, et ab eo gradu quem habent suspensionem incurrant, atque infra annum illum in quo deliquerint nullam gratiam ulteriorem neque gradum in academia obtineant.

Jo. Gostlin, procan.	Leon. Mawe.
Sam. Ward.	Sam. Collins.
Oen Guinn.	Hen. Smith, assensit 9° Feb. 1625.
Tho. Bainbrigg.	Th. Paske.
Hieron. Beale.	Jo. Mansell.
Mat. Wren.	Th. Eden.
Jo. Preston.	

Dec. 19°, 1625. De personis vagis et feminis amovendis a collegiis.

Cum, contra antiqua academiæ et collegiorum instituta, paucis abhinc annis intra collegiorum parietes pueri et viri literarum rudes et penitus inepti qui progressum aliquem in studiis academicis faciant, et feminæ præterea, irrepserint, ad ea opera facienda quæ a studiosis egenis ad eorum impensas sustentandas fieri solebant, unde et pauperibus scholaribus grave damnum, et Universitati scandalum domi, foris opprobrium accreverint; ad occurrendum hisce malis per dominum procancellarium et præfectos collegiorum sic decretum est. Nulli deinceps pueri aut viri hujusmodi literarum ignari permittantur aut in collegio aliquo residere aut circumvagari, aut quocunque modo aut prætextu sese ad hujusmodi servitia perficienda intrudere, nisi fuerint aut collegii ipsius ministri aut peculiares alicujus servi, qui dominorum suorum tantum negotia expediunt. Nulla deinceps mulier, cujuscunque ætatis aut conditionis, aut per se audeat, aut vocata ab aliis permittatur, in quocunque collegio in privatis cubiculis quorumcunque lectos sternere, aut ad aulam aut ad culinam aut promptuarium accedere,

ut cujuscunque commeatum aut panem aut potum intra collegii limites ad cubiculum alicujus scholaris deferat, nisi vocata fuerit ad custodiam infirmi alicujus ægrotantis: ægrotantium custodes et lotrices omnes sint maturæ ætatis, bonæ famæ, et uxores aut viduæ; quæ per se lintea scholarium lavanda recipiant, et lota referant: neque permittantur quocunque prætextu ancillæ adolescentes ad studiosorum cubicula accedere. Si ad sordes efferendas necessitas fuerit, collegiorum tantum eleemosynariæ aut vetulæ quinquaginta ad minimum annorum ad hæc opera permittantur. Si quæ mulieres aliæ aut aliter quam decretum est collegio frequentaverint, admoneantur desistere, et prohibeantur per præfectos, præsides, aut decanos collegiorum. Quod si prohibitæ non desistant ab ingressu collegiorum, ad dominum procancellarium deferantur; ubi, si contumaciæ convictæ fuerint, tanquam incorrigibiles ab Universitate et villa Cantabrigiæ et ab omnibus villis infra quatuor milliaria ab eadem villa distantibus banniantur, secundum chartam academiæ concessam per regem Henricum sextum. Si qui studioso in collegiis pueros, viros, aut feminas, hoc decreto prohibitos, ad cubicula sua accersant aut recipiant, singuli collegiorum præfecti, aut in eorum absentia præsides, contra delinquentes secundum collegiorum suorum statuta procedant: si per collegia statuta satis provisum non sit, convocatis iis quorum interest prospicere ne quid detrimenti collegium capiat, ordinationes hujusmodi inter se maturo consilio faciant, quæ ad honorem academiæ tuendum, ad collegiorum famam et innocentiam conservandam, maxime utiles et idoneæ videri possunt.

J. Gostlin, procan.	Leon. Mawe.
Sam. Ward.	Tho. Bainbrig.
Oen Guinn.	Jerom. Beale.
Sam. Collins.	Tho. Pask.
Hen. Smith.	Jo. Mansell.
Tho. Eden.	Mat. Wren.

DISORDERS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

THE KING TO THE CHANCELLOR.

[From MS. Baker. vol. x. xi. p. 96. in the Univ. Library.]

To our right trusty and wellbeloved cousin, Thomas earl of Suffolk, chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

CHARLES R.

RIGHT trusty and wellbeloved cousin, we greet you well: whereas our loving subjects, the lords and commons in parliament, have, amongst other things, humbly petitioned us, that the ancient discipline of our two Universities, famous for good literature and manners, might, by our care and authority, be restored, which hath much declined in these latter years, as hath been conceived; we knowing no better course for the effecting thereof than that the chancellors of those Universities should themselves be vigilant therein, and admonish the vice-chancellor and the heads of houses there, in your several places, to take it into your special care, I have thought fit, by these our letters, to will and require you forthwith, upon the receipt hereof, to write your letters to the University of Cambridge, whereof you are chancellor, thereby directing the vice-chancellor, and the heads of colleges and halls there, to take knowledge of our especiall care hereof, and to assemble themselves together, and seriously to consider what are, or have been, the true occasions of this general offence taken at the government, and what are fit to be remedies thereof, and to return your answere speedily unto you again.

Whereupon (if they themselves, or you as their chancellor, shall not find yourselves able enough to reforme the errors which have thus happened, and are worthy of reformation) we, who are very desirous that in our times those nurseries of religion and learning should not in the least measure decline from their former integrities and reputa-

tion, may put our hands also thereunto, if there should be cause. And of this we shall expect an account from you, answerable to the trust which we repose in you, and which the places you hold as chancellor doth require.

Given under our signet at our palace of Westminster, the 26th day of January, in the first year of our reign.

THE CHANCELLOR TO THE HEADS.

To my very loving friends, Mr. Dr. Goslin, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and to all the heads of the said University.

Gentlemen, and my very loving friends: I am heartily sorry that I am enforced so to write unto you as the necessity of these enormous times requires, which have begot such a height of disorder, that his royall majesty and state is therewith much troubled, as you may see by his princely letters, whereof I here enclosed send you a true transcript. You have good laws and constitutions, and excellent orders, and power enough. Nothing is wanting but care and courage to give life unto the laws which have so long slept, that they seem, and indeed are, no better than half dead.

To restore the ancient discipline of that famous University in my charge, is now become my task, imposed by his sacred majesty, which I hope by your assistance will be so effected as henceforth neither his majesty nor state shall be herewith troubled.

The University representeth a body of the commonwealth, nay, every college is a little commonwealth within itself. It is no hard matter to beget a reformation, if the heads and seniors apply themselves thereto. As you tender your duty to our dread sovereign, the honor of your place and profession, and your love to me, put all your brains together, and be all of one minde, as one intire man, to bring home that long banisht pilgrim, discipline,

by whose absence the famous nursery of literature and good manners is in the eye of the state much declined.

If you, and I your chancellor, cannot restore it to the ancient splendor for government, you perceive by the letter what speciall care his majesty taketh thereof: make therefore diligent search, and enquire to find out the occasions of this general offence taken at our government, and what are the fittest remedies; that, in case we shall not be able to rectify the same, we may then all be humble suitors to his sacred majesty for his princely help, which is so graciously offered in the said letter. Without delay, as soon as this letter cometh to your hands, lay your heads together, I pray you, and let me hear from you what is fittest to be done, that I may make my present account to his majesty, according to that great trust reposed in me. I would be loath the parliament should be troubled with this business. And so I bid you all heartily farewell.

Your very loving friend,

THO. SUFFOLK.

From Suffolk House, the sixth of Febr. an. Dni. 1625.

[Ex Registro Literarum Col. Jo. fol. 262.]

MR. MEAD TO SIR M. STUTEVILE.

[From MS. Harl. no. 390, fol. 25 v°.]

11 March, 1625-6.

DR. PRIDEAUX, vice-chancellor of Oxford, is sent for by the parlament, to be on Thursday come sennight before them, about the misguiding of the election of sir Thomas Edmonds for one of their burgesses, and his adversaries

of the body of the Universitie sayd to be very stout and resolute. Our vice-chanceller had never this honour.

ELECTION OF A CHANCELLOR.

MR. MEAD TO SIR MARTIN STUTEVILE.

[From MS. Harl. no. 130, fol. 68.]

Worthie sir: that you might not altogether want newes this week through your aboundance the last, we have bred some, that, the age being so fruitfull of wonders, we academians might not be wanting to produce something for the world to wonder at. To tell you plainly, we have chosen the duke of Buckingham our chancellour, and that with more then ordinary triumph. I will tell as much as my time will lett me.

Our chancellour, my lord of Suffolk, dyed on Sunday about 2 a clock in the morning; which no sooner came to our eares on Munday, but, about dinner time, arrives Dr. Wilson (my lord of Londons chaplein), without letters, but with a message from his lord that we should chuse the duke, such being his majesties desire and pleasure. Our heads meet after sermon, where, by Dr. Wren, Beale, Maw, Pask, this motion was urged with that vehemencie, and, as it were, confidence of authoritie, that the rest were either awed and perswaded, and those that would not, yet durst not adventure to make further opposition, though they enclined (if it be lawfull to say so) to more advised counsell. It was in vaine to say that Dr. Wilsons bare word from his lord was no sufficient testimony of his majesties pleasure, nor such as might be a ground of an act of such consequence; that we should by this act prejudge the parlament; that in stead of patronage we sought for, we

might bring a lasting scandall, and draw a generall contempt and hatred upon the Universitie, as men of most prostitute flatterie; that it would not be safe for us to engage our selves in publick differences; that at least, to avoyd the imputation of folly and temeritie in the doing, it would be wisedome to wait our full time of 14 dayes, and not to precipitate the election. To this last was answerd, the sooner the better, and more acceptable. If we stayed to expect the event in parlament, it would not be worth God-ha-mercy.

Upon the newes of this consultation and resolution of the heads, we of the body murmur; we run one to another to complaine; we say, the heads in this election have no more to do then any of us, wherefore we advise what to do and whom to set up. Some are for my lord keeper, others for my lord Andover (Barkshire); but least we might be found over weak, being distracted, we agree that he that shall find most voices of these, or any other sett up, the rest should all come to him. Hereupon, on Tuesday morning (notwithstanding every head sent for his fellowes to perswade them for the duke) some durst be so bold as to visitt for the contrary in publick; others, more privatly, inquire how their friends and others were affected. But the same day, about dinner time, the bishop of London arrived unexpected, yet found his owne colledg (Queenes) most bent and resolved another way, to his no small discontentment. At the same time comes to towne Mr. Mason (my lord dukes secretary) and Mr. Cosens, and letters from my lord of Durham, expressely signifying in his majesties name (as they told us, and would have us beleeve) that his majestie would be well pleased if we chose the duke. My lord bishop labours, and Mr. Mason visitts, for his lord; Mr. Cosens for the most true patron of the clergie and of schollers. Masters belabour their

fellowes; doctor Maw sends for his one by one, to perswade them, some twise over. On Thursday morning (the day appointed for the election) he makes a large speech in the colledg chappell, that they would come off unanimously. When the schoole bell rung, he caused the colledg bell also to ring, as to an act, and all the fellows to come into the hall, and to attend him to the schooles for the duke, that so they might win the honour to have it accounted their colledge act. Divers in towne got hackneyes and fled, to avoyd importunitie. Very many, and some whole colledges, were gotten by their fearfull masters, the bishop and others, to suspend, who otherwise were resolved against the duke, and kept away with much indignation. And yet, for all this stirre, the duke carryed it but by 3 voices from my lord Andover, whom we voluntariely sett up against him, without any motion on his behalfe, yea, without his knowledge. You will not beleeve how they triumphed (I meane the masters above named) when they had gott it. Dr. Pask made his colledge exceed that night, etc. Some since had a good mind to have questioned the election for some reison, but I think they will be better advised for their owne ease. We had but one doctor in the whole towne durst (for so I dare speak) give with us against the duke, and that was Dr. Porter of Queenes. What will the parlament say to us? Did not our burgesses condemne the duke in their charge given up to the lords? I pray God we heare well of it; but the actors are as bold as lyons, and I halfe beleeve would faine suffer, that they might be advanced.

This long story makes me I can write but litle else. It is constantly reported at London there hathe bin a conflict betweene Tillies force and the duke of Brunswick, who defeated some troupes of his laid in ambush for him. Some say Tilly was slayne; but others, upon Thursdays

post, say he dyed about that time in his bed, which, had it bin knowne, Brunswick had given a greater defeat.

Thus, with my best respect, I rest and am

Yours most reddy to be commanded,

JOSEPH MEAD.

Christ Coll. Jun. 3.

Had I a clark, as you have, I could send you copies of Sir D. D. and Sir John Eliots speache, and many the like.

THE EARL OF BERKSHIRE TO MR. CHESTER.

[From MS. Harl. no. 130, p. 70.]

The earle of Barkshires lettre to Mr. Chester of Trin. Coll.

2 June, 1626.

MR. CHESTER: the infinite obligation which I owe to the University of Cambridge for the late most ample testimony of their great love and affection towards me, emboldens me to borrow your help to make known unto them my unfained thankfullnes; wherein I confess, that the love and favour which they have expressed unto me, joined with the fashion of it, doth farre exceed the weak expressions of so feeble a style as mine is. For they have bin pleased, out of their aboundant affection, to name me to one of the greatest honours of this kingdome, without any suit or meanes of mine, which was the chancellourship of the University, the voting whereof, in this noble fashion, I account as much as could befall me, and receive it with as much thankfullnes as if I were in full possession of the place. I must therefore intreat you to disperse this my thankfull acknowledgment to all my worthie freinds there, who have so freely bestowed their voices and unsought for favours upon me; and this labour I do the rather lay upon you, because you know I put you to none in making meanes for me, which I should undoubtedly have done, if I had preconceived any intention of standing for this dig-

nitie, so often wedded by men of high places and noble families of this realme, whereof my honoured father, deceased, enjoyed the late testimonie, and my unkle before him, and not ceasing there, but expressed unto me now by an hereditary affection. Thus much I pray you to make knowne for me; with this farther assurance, that as I had my first breeding, to my great honour, in Cambridge, so I will live and die the

True servant of the Universitie,

BARKSHIRE.

St. James, 2° Junii, 1626.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Harl. no. 130, fol. 71.]

The duke of Buckinghams letter, June 1626.

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR, and gentlemen the senate of the University of Cambridge: there is no one thing that concernes me in this life I hold more deere then the good opinion of learned and honest men, amongst which number as you have ever held first rank in the estimation of the commonwealth and fame of the Christian world, so, in conferring this honour of your chancellorship upon me, I must confesse you have satisfyed an ambition of mine owne (which I hope will never forsake me), and that is, to be well thought of by men that deserve well and men of your profession. Yet I cannot attribute this honour to any desert in me, but to a respect you beare the sacred memorie of my dead master, the king of schollers, who loved you, and honoured you often with his presence; and to my gracious master now living, who inherits with his blessed fathers vertues the affections he beare your Universitie. I beseech you, as you have now made your choise, with so many kind and noble circumstances, as the

manner is to me as much as the matter, so to assure your selves that you have cast your votes upon your servant, who is as apprehensive of the time you have shewed your affections in, as of the honour you have given him. And I earnestly request you all, that you would be pleased not to judge me comparatively by the successe and happines you have had in your former choise of chancellors, who, as they knew better (perhaps by an advantage of education in your University) how to value the desert of men of your qualities and degrees, so could they not be more willing to cherish them then my selfe, who will make amends for my want of schollership in my love unto the professors of it and to the source from whence it comes; having now just cause more cheerfully to employ my uttermost endeavours (with that favour I enjoy from a royall master) to the maintaining of the charters, priviledges, and immunities of your Universitie in generall, and to the advancing of the particular meritts of the students therein. And since I am so farre engaged unto you, I will presume upon a further courtesie, which is, that you would be pleased to supplie me with your advise, and suggest a way unto me (as my selfe shall not likewise faile to think upon some meanes) how we may make posteritie remember you had a thankfull chancellor, and one that really both loved you and your Universitie; which is a resolution writt in an honest heart, by him that wants much to expresse his affection unto you, who will ever be

Your faithfull freind and humble servant,

BUCKINGHAM.

THE KING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Harl. no. 130, fol. 72.]

The kings letter. 5 June, 1626.

TRUSTIE and wellbelooved, we greet you well: whereas,

nitie, so often wedded by men of high places and noble families of this realme, whereof my honoured father, deceased, enjoyed the late testimonie, and my unkle before him, and not ceasing there, but expressed unto me now by an hereditary affection. Thus much I pray you to make knowne for me; with this farther assurance, that as I had my first breeding, to my great honour, in Cambridge, so I will live and die the

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BUCKINGHAM.

THE KING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Harl. no. 130, fol. 72.]

The kings letter. 5 June, 1626.

TRUSTIE and wellbelooved, we greet you well: whereas,

send you. Perhaps you will imagine that from his majestie was purposely framed to stop all gaps where the parlament might enter upon us.

This week was brought to me this note by a gentleman come from London:

Sir Alexander Temple. Jun. 6, 1626.

Upon the heads of conference with the lords, he putt the committie in mind that there was one head omitted, of Arminianisme, that tended most to faction and the disturbance of the commonwealth of any other; and thereupon he putt them in mind that Dr. Eden yesterday affirmed that in the Universitie of Cambridge was neither Arminianisme nor Bell Arminianisme. Whereupon Sir Alexander told them, he could as easily beleeve there was not one whore in the towne of Cambridge, as that the Universitie was without an Arminian, etc. His humble motion was, that the consideration of this faction of Arminianisme might be added to the other heads, as a buisines of the greatest evill consequence against religion and the whole kingdome.

24 June, 1626. (Fol. 82.)

I will now tell you of an accident here at Cambridg, rare if not strange, whereof I was yesterday morning an eye witnesse my selfe: a book in *decimo sexto* of the bigger size found in the maw of a codfish, then opened in our fish-market in the presence of many. In the same was two peeces of saile cloth; one halfe an ell at the least, of unequall bredth, but in some part very broad; the other about halfe a yard long, of the bredth of a pudding bagg: these found wrapped in the bottome of the stomach, the book above them.

The title of the book, being opened, was on the top of every page, Preparation to the Crosse: twas printed in an English letter, which, by the fashion, spelling of some

words, as sonde for sand, esyar for easier, and the like, seemed to be written about the end of king Henry the 8th, wherein I was afterward fully confirmed by some other passages, if all be of one author.

When I first saw it, it seemed almost turned into a gelly, and stunk very much; the cover, which had bin of pastbord, was altogether consumed; yet though it were loathsom then to handle and stand over, yet finding the table of the 2 books of Preparation to the Crosse in the middle parts and so not so slymie, with a tender lifting with my knife I read them all, put cleane paper betweene those leaves to preserve them, and since exscribed all, being the contents of every severall chapter. The first was, a preparation to the crosse, and how it must be patiently borne. I took speciall notice of two other: 1. If thou be tempted of the faith of thy parents; as, wherefore beleevest not thou that which thy forefathers have beleeved? 2. If thou be tempted of strange religion, of worshipping of saynts pictures, or images, or men. There was another, but at the end of these, in whose title leafe the first of the contents was, A letter which was written to the faithfull followers of Christes gospell.

I saw all with mine owne eyes, the fish, the maw, the peeces of sayle cloth, the book, and observed all I have written. Onely I saw not the opening of the fish, which yet many did, being upon the fishwomens stalle in the market, who first cut of his head, to which the maw hanging and seeming much stuft with somewhat, it was searched, and all found as aforesayd. He that had had his nose as neare as I yester morning would have bin perswaded there was no imposture here without witnesse. The fish came from Lynne. How they had him there I know not.

SUBSCRIPTION OF MR. FAWCET.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7033, fol. 191.]

1626. 26 *Junii.* Mr. Fawcet coming to commence bachelor in divinity is convented before Dr. Gostlin, vice-chancellor, and his assistants, where, in satisfaction of some matters that he was charged to have uttered and maintained in his acts, he subscribed as followeth to this position:

Sola scripturarum lectio secundum ritum Anglicanum est medium ordinarie sufficiens ad fidem generandam. Huic propositioni lubens et ex animo subscripsi, et revera nunquam aliter tenui.

GEO. FAWCETT, at a Munday court.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. MEAD'S LETTERS.

[From MS. Harl. no. 390, fol. 84 v°.]

1 July, 1626.

MR. SMITHSON, of Kings Colledg, hath gotten lately some commissarieship of some 20$^{li.}$ per annum: came to some officer under the duke for the seale, etc., who gravely putt to him these 2 interrogatories. 1. What it was worth. 2. Whether he had given his voice in the late election for or against the duke of Buckingham. Is not this fine? And yet we have doctors defend it as worthily done, that the duke would knowe his freinds from his foes, before he would do any thing for them. You will not beleeve how some great ones here applaud it, to the no small impeachment of their discretion.

14 October, 1626. (Fol. 139 v°.)

I would buy my pupill some books; he hath but a poore study, and nothing but such books as he must needs have.

Are you willing I should lay out a matter of 30 or 40 shillings to that purpose? J. Higham (who will not make so much use of them) did so the last quarter.

28 October, 1626. (Fol. 148.)

I perceive by your letter (by Mr. Danford) that it wilbe no newes to tell you of Dr. Goslins death. He died the evening after I wrot my last. He fell a sleep at 4 that morning, and awaked not till after 2 in the afternoone, when he was speechlesse and knew nobody, and his apothecarie coming sayd he was drawing on to death. Many of his fellowes would not beleeve he was deadly sick, though himselfe had told them so, but thought it was onely fearfullnes; and till the apothecarie told them he was dying, some thought rather he was not perfectly awaked. They have chosen Mr. Badgcraft their master. It seemes they meane to be quarter-masters themselves. I heare by some that they first offered to elect Mr. Stokes, if he would accept it; who answered (*ita aiunt*) that he would not leave his companie for 20 masterships: but how true this is I know not; therefore I pray name not your author.

4 November, 1626. (Fol. 151.)

We say here that Caius Colledg men being gone up to signifie their election according to the manner, the duke questions it, because their statute being to chuse within 15 dayes, they stayed not untill the 15th day. Certainly tis but a money matter, and Badgcraft is rich. In the meane time, what [a] chancellor shall we have! God give them joy who were so eager.

11 November, 1626. (Fol. 157.)

Caius Colledg buisines is like to produce some strange president, to the utter overthrow of all elections of masters for ever. On Saturday came down doctor Maw with a com-

mission from the king to the heads to inquire and certifie him: 1. What publick proofe of his sufficiencie in learning by any publick exercise, and of his manners by his carriage, the new elect hath given as is fitt for a man to be in that place and ranke. 2. What he is in respect of his degrees taken in the schooles to his predecessors the former masters of that colledg. 3. Whether he were elected and qualifyed according to statute. The doctors have had 3 meetings, and are divided. The courtiers, doctors Maw, Wren, and Beale, over furious against him. Vice-chancellor indifferent. Collins, Mansell, Ward, Butts, eager for him.

He was chosen with unanimous consent of all the fellowes, one onely that was absent sent, notwithstanding, his consent under his hand. There is no exception will fasten against the proceeding of the election, so that now all exceptions are against the sufficiencie of the elected in regard of the credit and honour of the Universitie, for according to the colledg statute he is every way qualified. There is neere 200 of us have given our hands we think him fitt for the place at the instance of the fellows, etc.

18 November, 1626. (Fol. 159.)

The vice-chancellors funerall was on Thursday [doctor Ward preached]. The doctors have not yet, as I heare, returned their certificate concerning the new elect. The impediment hath bin their division among themselves; but some of the fellowes with the new master went up this day sennight with a testimoniall of 6 or 7 skore hands, which they had procured in the University, and a petition to the duke, (as I heare) very home and downright, remembring him of his oath, and of his promises to defend the priveledges of the University; but what successe they have I yet heare not.

25 November, 1626. (Fol. 163.)

Mr. Badgecroft was yesterday accomplished according to his wish, both by his grace and also by his majestie, whereupon to day he is gone to give thankes to them both; and all this (he telles me) hath not cost him a groat.

2 December, 1626. (Fol. 169.)

I am troubled with Mr. Highams backwardnes, who is 10$^{li.}$ in my debt, besides this quarter, which will make it neere 15$^{li.}$ Neither he nor Mr. Tracy are so good paymasters as I hoped for; but the latter I think is loth to forgoe his money, the other is not so well stored.

9 December, 1626. (Fol. 171.)

I send my lady the fish-book, bound in the same order it was taken out of the fishes belly; for our bookbinders use to putt the Preparation to the Crosse first, because the Treasure of Knowledg being almost wholly consumed, they mistook the place of it when the book was pulled asunder. The preface is Dr. Goads. I humbly desire my lady to accept it as a pledge of my service, and an acknowledgment of many undeserved favours, and to call it, if she please, a new yeers guift.

DECREES OF THE HEADS.

Maii 8, 1626. Interpretatio seu decretum de auferendis morionum ineptiis et scurrilibus jocis in publicis disputationibus.

Cum statutis academiæ cautum sit, ut modestiam ordini suo convenientem omnes omnibus in locis colant, eamque majores nostri præcipue in publicis comitiis ita observarunt, ut philosophi quæstiones suas tractarent serio, prævaricatores veritatem philosophicam qua poterant contradi-

cendi subtilitate eluderent, tripodes sua quæsita ingeniose et apposite defenderent, gestibus autem histrionicis, flagitiosis facetiis et ineptiis, pueriles risus captare nuperrimi sæculi malitiosum sit inventum; ad antiquam academiæ modestiam et gravitatem restaurandam et in posterum retinendam, dominus procancellarius et præpositi collegiorum quorum nomina subscribuntur sic prædictum statutum interpretantur, et interpretando decernunt, ut prævaricatores, tripodes, aliique omnes disputantes, veterem academiæ formam et consuetudinem in publicis disputationibus observent; ut ab hoc ridiculo morionum usu et impudentia prorsus abstineant; neque leges, statuta, vel ordinationes academiæ, neque facultatum, linguarum, aut artium professiones, neque magistratus, professores, aut graduatos cujuscunque tituli aut nominis, salutationibus mimicis, gesticulationibus ridiculis, jocis scurrilibus, dicteriis malitiosis, perstringere aut illudere præsumant. Quod si quis decretum hoc violaverit, ipso facto per dominum procancellarium ab omni gradu suscepto suspendatur, aut incarceretur. Et si indignitas facti majorem pœnam merito postulaverit, per dominum procancellarium una cum assensu majoris partis præpositorum collegiorum ab Universitate expellatur in æternum.

Johan. Gostlin, procan.	Rogerus Andrews.
Sam. Ward.	Leon. Mawe.
Sam. Collins.	Oen Gwin.
Jo. Mansell.	Hen. Smith.
Jo. Preston.	Tho. Bainbrigg.
Tho. Eden.	Mat. Wren.
Sam. Walsall.	

Sept. 18°, 1626. Decretum de exercitiis baccalaureorum in theologia præstandis ante festum sancti Barnabæ.

Cum gravi academiæ incommodo, et officiariorum molestia qui baccalaureatum in theologia quotannis suscipiunt, exercitia sua in extrema tempora comitiis proxima

deferre soleant: decretum est per dominum procancellarium et majorem partem præfectorum collegiorum, ut gremiales singuli qui gradum prædictum deinceps suscepturi sunt, omnia exercitia ad gradum hunc requisita omnino ante festum sancti Barnabæ præstare teneantur; alioquin ad gradum prædictum nequaquam eo anno admittantur, nisi aut eorum propriæ vel in templo concionandi vel in scholis disputandi vices inter festum prædictum et majora comitia inciderint, aut ex justa et necessaria causa impediti fuerint, quo minus prædicta exercitia suo tempore perficere poterant, eaque causa per dominum procancellarium et alterum ex professoribus in theologia et seniorem in theologia doctorem tum præsentem in academia unanimi consensu approbetur.

Jo. Gostlin, procan.	Leon Mawe.
Sam. Ward.	Hen. Smith.
Sam. Collins.	Hieron. Beale.
Th. Bainbrig.	Hen. Butts.
Mat. Wren.	Jo. Preston.
Th. Eden.	

EXTRACTS FROM MR. MEAD'S LETTERS.

17 February, 1626-7. (Fol. 203.)

I am not onely willing, but in some respect desirous, to accept sir John Ishams son under my tuition, if I can provide a fitt chamber for him; but whether I shall do or not, I know not. Our master here hath the absolute dispose of chambers and studies; and howsoever the statute limits his power by discretion to dispose according to qualitie, desert, and convenience, yet himselfe being the onely judge, that limitation is to no purpose. And, to tell tales forth of schoole, our present master is so addicted to his kindred,

that where they may have a benefitt, there is no perswasion, whosoever hath the injurie. I would desire no new chambers from him, but onely to hold what I have alredy, and no man can challenge particular interest in. If this favour were possible, I could never so well provide for this gentleman as now. Mr. Corbet keeps in the tower chamber, the onely chamber of but one study in the colledg, and expects ere long to be chosen probationer of Bennit Colledg. It is not yet voyd; but what if it be given in reversion, to stop the mouths of other suiters? and yet an injurie not to acquaint first him that hath the present interest. I doubt none but the colledg butler, a junior bacheler, and he wilbe hard enough for us all, though he have already one of the most convenient studies in the colledg. But the plott is, first to gett the chambers which are convenient out of the possession of others, and then to appropriate them to his kinsman fellows, so to allure gentlemen to chuse their tuition, as stored with roomes to place them. But all will scarce keep them from beggers, yea perhaps palpable begging for tenants to take their houses. I have not yet spoken to our master, because it is a little hell to me to go about it, but I shall take the fittest opportunity; though I know not how it will prove, and I am so proud that I cannot humble my selfe to sue for a toy as some would scarce perhaps do for a bishoprick. But if I am denyed, I must also deny.

3 March, 1626-7. (Fol. 342.)

The duke is coming to our towne, which putts us all into a commotion. The bells ring. The posts wind their hornes in every streat. Every man putts on his cappe and whood ready for the congregation, whither they suppose his grace will come. He dines, they say, at Trinity Colledg; shall have a bankett at Clare Hall. I am afrayd some body will scarce worship any other god as long as he is

in towne. For mine owne part, I am not like to stirre, but hope to heare all when they come home.

10 March, 1626-7. (Fol. 349.)

Our chancellor on Saturday sate in the regent house in a master of arts gowne, habitt, cap, and whood, spake 2 words of Latine, *placet* and *admittatur*. Bishop Lawd was incorporated. The earl of Denbigh, lord Imbrecourt, lord Rochfort (*miles de Malta*), Mr. Edw. Somersett, nephew to the earle of Worcester, Mr. Craven, and Mr. Walter Montagu, were made masters of art, though I think my lord Imbrecourt needed no more but to be incorporated. His grace dined at Trinity Colledg; had banquets at divers other colledges, Kings, St. Johns, Clare Hall, etc. He was on the top of Kings Colledg chappell, but refused to have his foot imprinted there, as too high for him. He was wonderfull courteous to all schollers of any condition, both in the regent house, where every one that came in had his graces congie, and in the towne as he walked, if a man did but stirre his hatt, he should not loose his labour. He professed him selfe our humble servant; that coming downe to do his dutie to his master, he could not but come to do his service to us; but he could not stay long, because the watch stood still till he returned to wind it up; and so he went back that night. Dr. Pask, out of his familiaritie, must needs carrie him to see a new librarie they are building in Clare Hall, notwithstanding it was not yet furnished with books; but by good chance, being an open roome, 2 women were gotten thither to see his grace out at the windowes, but when the duke came thither were unexpectedly surprised. Mr. doctor, quoth the duke (when he saw them), you have here a faire librarie, but here are 2 books not very well bound.

Mr. Higham was here on Saturday with his sons billes, when I found him to have purposely altered and falsified

them, to conceale from his father some expenses, which yet he was most impatient at any time to be denyed. He had left out some 17$^{s.}$ in the particulars [since Midsomer], and altered the generall summes according unto it; and to do this, took the paines not to send the billes he wrott in my chamber, or that I gave him with mine owne hand, but to write them over anew in his study. What a foolish knaverie was this! Must it not needs come out?

17 March, 1626-7. (Fol. 355.)

I have moved our master in behalfe of Mr. Justinian Isham; and having no hope otherwise to prevaile, I offered an unreasonable bargain, to yeeld up a chamber of 4 studies, and of the best, to be putt in actuall possession of a chamber having but 2, and those also mine *de jure* by former assignation and payment for them, but could not yet have the favour to enjoy them. Upon this offer being to be very beneficiall to one of his kinsman fellowes, he says he will do what he can; and I am sure he may do something if he will, which is but to remove a couple of lawlesse people, which most of the fellowes would give consent to be expelled, and unfitt they should keep in that manner.

If I may obtaine this, my purpose is, Mr. Justinian and your son shall sleep together, for it is his chamber I must make a surrender off. Two others, whereof Mr. J. Higham is one, I meane to casheire, and the fourth to provide for else where. Is not this a slaughtering bargaine? Yet my many relations to your selfe and my lady, and sir Johns eager desire in that respect to place his son with me, makes me willing to undergoe so hard condition, having bin once written to, and once moved to give answer, since your last to me, which I have promised to do by Easter, if I can light upon any carrier to send by, which I yet know not off. Our master was so kind as to say he would do

what he could for your sake, when I intimated your concurrence for good respects to place him here. I know not but if you shall think fitt to take notice thereof by a line or two next Saturday, and to commend your desire for the accomplishment of the sute, we shall be the more sure of performance by having such a witnesse in the buisines; but do what you think besemeth.

Mr. Pagitt was here this day sennight, very eager to have this disposition of his kinsman forwarded; would needs have made himselfe a sutor to the master, or procured others; but I told him I should be ashamed to make such a commotion about a trifle. He is gone to Lyncolne [about some *nisi prius*] with my cosen, Tho. Luther; is to meet a gentleman of some relation to Lamport, who hath sollicited my answere by letter to my pupill Pagitt; and I returned it upon this occasion by word of mouth, that I would do my uttermost, and the fault if I misse should not be mine. Mr. Pagitt returnes by Cambridg in Easter week.

24 March, 1626-7. (Fol. 363 v°.)

We talk here of a magnificent library, which our great chancellor will build, and bestow no lesse toward it then 7000$^{lib.}$ presently. All the houses betweene Caius Colledg and St. Marys must be pulled down to make roome. I wish he might never do worse deed; but I doubt, I doubt, etc.

17 January, 1627-8. (Fol. 313 v°.)

H. Sleg is dead and buried. I came home to chuse a new fellow the next day, Mr. Fennick Northumberland, upon a resignation of Mr. Simpson. He had no competitour, and so was elected with universall consent of as many as were at home.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Jan. 28, 1627.

Cum statutis cautum sit, ut medicinæ baccalaureus tres anatomias videat, medicinæ studiosus duas, regiusque in medicina lector unam quotannis faciat, modo auditores impensas persolvant, verum per aliquot jam retro lustra quo parcetur exiguo sumptui cessatum prorsus fuerit ab anatomiis faciendis, in præclarissimæ facultatis medicæ chirurgiæque ingens apud nos detrimentum, inque statutorum et studiosorum fraudem non ferendam:

Placeat vobis, ut communi hac vestra concessione (in libris procuratorum inserenda pro statuto ad quinquennium subsequens duraturo) provisum de cætero atque ordinatum sit ad impensas unius saltem anatomiæ quotannis suppeditandas, videlicet, ut procuratores a singulis qui gratiam hic aliquam in medicina aut chirurgia obtinent ejusce rei respectu exigant tredecim solidos et quatuor denarios, a singulis vero admittendis ad respondendum quæstioni vel ad incipiendum in artibus eodem intuitu exigant unicam tantum drachmam, atque istas summas pro receptorum ratione cistæ communi fideliter persolvant in crastino diei cinerum atque magnorum comitiorum. Procancellarius vero a singulis sociis collegiorum non doctoribus quos medicæ professionis privilegio gaudere constabit mense Junio quotannis exigat decem solidos solvendos per magistrum collegii aut bursarium ejusdem, sub virtute juramenti, ad petitionem procancellarii per bedellum, atque applicandos eidem communi cistæ in computo.

Idem denique procancellarius lectorem in medicina regium ineunte termino post Christi natales moneat ut se ad legendum paret, locumque ipsi cum postulaverit opportunum, et dies tres aut quatuor assignet anatomiæ faciendæ, et in crastino finitarum lectionum suarum anatomicarum persol-

vat ipsi e cista communi impensas omnes tam pro instrumentis quam pro mercede eorum quorum opera usus est in cadavere advehendo, dissecando, sepeliendove, cæteraque quæ par est in anatomia fieri peragendo. Proviso semper, quod si intra hoc quinquennium prælectiones istæ anatomicæ ex aliquo defectu omittantur, etiam et solutiones omnes supradictæ in eundem annum pariter omittentur.

NEW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7041, p. 117.]

The certificat made to the most illustrious the duke of Buckingham touching the houses and ground between Caius College and the Regent walk, whereon his grace intended to raise a publick library in Cambridge.

Shewed that it being the chiefest part of the town, and the inhabitants being commodiously fitted there, as well for their good advantage in their trades as for their convenience also and pleasure, who saw not how they should be so well fitted elsewhere, besides the loss of their tenures from a college, and the trouble and charge of removing; they would not therefore be induced to part with their severall interest but upon large terms, above the best rates of purchasing, viz.:

Henry Moody, bookseller, hath the fee simple of one house, for which he demandeth 400$^{lib.}$: we finding it not valuable above 20$^{lib.}$ per an., offered him for it 300$^{lib.}$; he refused to take that summe, demanding 50$^{lib.}$ more, or the materials of the house, shewing us that within less than two years then passt, the moity of the said house cost him 150$^{lib.}$, besides some costes since then bestowed upon it.

Alderman Wickstead, a lawyer, by a lease of 36 years

then held a fair house, valued about 27$^{lib.}$ per an., above the rent of 29$^{sh.}$ yearly, to Corp. Chr. Coll. For this he demanded above 400$^{lib.}$, upon many causes by him alledged, some of which seemed so reasonable, that we offered him 300$^{lib.}$; he refused, yet being loth to give stop to so good a work, he referred himself to Dr. Paske and Dr. Wrenn to pitch the summe which he should accept off; yet upon this condition, that he might have present money for it, and six months respit to remove in.

Mr. Williams, a bookseller, by two leases of 29 years from the same college, then held two several houses, both which together were held valuable at 24$^{lib.}$ per an. above the rents to the college. His first demands were 320$^{lib.}$, but he was induced at last to take 120$^{lib.}$ in money, and the materials of the houses, with 3 months respit of removal, for which he should satisfy Tho. Brown, an undertenant, by lease of 8 years, for his removing.

Henry Wray, a bookseller, by a lease of 29 years from the said college, held a lease which is valued at 15$^{lib.}$ per an. at the utmost, above the college lease rent. For this (most unreasonably) he demanded 300$^{lib.}$ An offer was made to him for it of 150$^{lib.}$, and an allowance to be made to John Hearne (an under tenant by lease of 15 years) of 14$^{lib.}$ for his loss in his trade and in removing, as also for that he had bestowed cost upon the tenement.

[This party is lately dead; and we presume that when the bargain is concluded with all the rest, there will honest meanes be found to bring his executors to a reasonable agreement.]

Now the fee simple of all these leases before mentioned belongs to Corp. Chr. Coll., for which they receive a yearly rent of 15$^{lib.}$ 5$^{s.}$, which they hold to be much better then any rent charge upon lands. Forasmuch, therefore, as they may not diminish the college rents,

they require a like certain rent to be conveyed upon them, or else (whereby to purchase the like) they demand 275$^{lib.}$

The reversion, also, of these tenements (after the leases expire) are worth, according to the present rates of the houses, about 60$^{lib.}$ per an. more than the present rent. This they are not so willing to value; but inasmuch as the fines hereof do from time to time accrue to them and their successors, in lieu thereof they desire (as a benefit to succession) the perpetual patronage of some ecclesiasticall livings.

Furthermore, it is supposed that the materials of the houses of Wickstead, Moody, and Wray, will yeild about 140$^{lib.}$; so the summe of the whole purchase of the soil will amount to 1100$^{lib.}$, or thereabout, besides the recompence to Corp. Chr. Coll. by some ecclesiasticall patronages.

This certificat was delivered to our late gracious chancellor at Wallingford house, Jan. 29, 1627, by Dr. Maw, Dr. Paske, and Dr. Wren, with subscription of their hands, and of Dr. Beale, Dr. Butts, and Dr. Eden; to all whome his graces letters were directed in that business. His grace replyd, that as soon as some present businesses were dispatcht, he would speedily see this effected.

Copied by me from the Paper Office.

CASE OF MR. EDWARDS.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7033, fol. 191.]

1627. 11 Febr. Mr. Edwards, late of Queens Colledge, committed to safe custody, till he entered bond to appear next Munday.

Et dominus monuit eum ad tunc exhibendum those parts and clauses of his sermon lately preached in St. Andrews

church, which now are questioned, in the very words [he spoke them], so far as he believeth or remembreth.

18 Febr. Mr. Duncome *allegavit*, that Mr. Edwards, in a sermon in St. Andrews church, about Midsummer last past, uttered these words, or the like in effect, viz.: When there arise any doubts about the way, and thou knowest not well which way to take, if thou beest a servant, thou must not go to thy carnal master to enquire of him; if thou beest a wife, thou must not go to thy carnal husband to aske; if thou beest a son, thou must not go to thy carnal father; if thou beest a pupil, thou must not go to thy carnal tutor to aske him: but thou must finde out a man in whome the spirit of God dwells, one that is renewed by grace, and he shall direct thee. A little after, he sayd, If all this be not true, then this book (clapping his hand upon the holy Bible) is full of falshoods, and God himself is a lyar, and Christ himself a deceiver.

Et Mr. Duncome produxit in testes super præmissis Johannem Surocold in artibus magistrum, qui deponit præterea, that if the day of judgment should be now at hand, if the seals opened, if the fire were now about my ears, which should burne those that follow not this doctrine, I would testify and teach this, and no other doctrine. *Et Johannem Atkinson deponentem ut supra.*

1628. March 31. Mr. Edwards appeared, and it was ordered that he shall, upon Sunday next, in St. Andrews church, in a sermon in the forenoone, more fully explain and deliver his meaning and opinion concerning the premisses, as he hath in courte sayd and affirmed he spake and meant then, and certify that he hath done the same, under the hand of the minister there.

The certificate of Mr. Edwards.

These are to certify, that whereas Mr. Edwards, master of arts, late of Queens College in Cambridge, was re-

quired to explain himself concerning words spoken by him in a sermon preacht in the parish church of St. Andrews in Cambridge, as if he had dehorted from consulting with carnal tutors, husbands, masters. To this purpose he did explain himself in the said church of St. Andrews, April 6, 1628, being the day appointed; to wit, he desired not to be mistaken as if he had preacht against obedience to superiors, though carnal and wicked, or harkning to their advice and counsell, for such might advise well, as the Pharisees siting in Moyses chair were to be obeyed in their sayings; alledging also those Scriptures to that purpose, 1 Tim. i. 6 and 1 Pet. ii. 18; and that they ought rather to be dutifull to such then others, that they may win them and stop their mouthes, 1 Pet. iii. 1. Only if they advise any thing contrary to the word, as to lye, etc., to remember the speech of the apostle: It is better to obey God then man. In witness whereof, I, Thomas Goodwin, then curate of the said church, being present, have subscribed my name; as also we whose names are underwritten, being also there present.

THOMAS GOODWIN.
THO. BALL.
THO. MARSHALL.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. MEAD'S LETTERS.

22 February, 1627-8. (Fol. 317 v°.)

SIR, I thank you for yours. Its true we have 2 or 3 comedies at Trinity this Shrovetide, and the stage there built to that purpose. But of the kings coming, it was not talked of when I wrote last; and if it be, it is but private and accidentall. Some say he will be heare on Monday; and my lord of Durham that was is now in towne, as is thought for some direction to that purpose; yet others

doubt whether he will come or not. But our doctors will be with you on Sunday at Newmarket, and so bring us home more certaine newes. They say the sword, etc. are not come downe; which is the reason his coming is doubted of, being supposed he would come the first time in some state.

1 March, 1627-8. (Fol. 336 v°.)

We have not yet chosen burgesses either for towne or Universitie. We of the University are indifferent for any the duke will signifie, and it may be as wise in this extreme as others be in the contrary.

We look for the king as you write, and the comedie will begin, we say, about 11 a clock on Monday.

15 March, 1627-8. (Fol. 351 v°.)

We had an anatomy lecture upon a boy of some 18 yeares old, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, twise a day the last 2 dayes. I was once there, but saw it so ill accommodated that I came no more; for it was in the regent house upon a table, where onlye halfe a skore doctors could come to see any thing, standing close by the table, and so hindring others seeing, which was the cheife; for I can read as good as they could heare, and with more ease. It will be next time I hope better, for our new doctor will have one every yeare. We talke heare that the body was begged before any was condemned, which if true was very absurd.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Maii 14°, 1628. Terminorum computus bac. ad Bapt. unde faciendus.

Cum aliqui ad respondendum quæstioni admissi, contra usitatas consuetudines hujus academiæ et ante tempus in statutis nostris præscriptum, in ordinem magistrorum in

artibus cooptati fuerint; placet vobis, ut omnes ii quibus post ultimum actum et ante decimum quartum Januarii vestra dignitas admissionem ad respondendum quæstioni in posterum concesserit, virtute juramenti academiæ præstiti obstringantur, se neque hic neque Oxonii, cum gradum magisterii ambiant, terminorum computum facturos ab ea admissione, sed a finali determinatione admissionem subsequenti: utque hoc decretum vestrum pro statuto habeatur, et in libris procuratorum infra novem dies inscribatur, et in eorum admissione perlegatur in hæc verba:

Statuimus etiam, quod unusquisque ad respondendum quæstioni post ultimum actum et ante 14^{m} Januarii admissus, virtute juramenti academiæ præstiti obstringatur, se neque hic neque Oxonii, cum gradum magisterii ambiat, terminorum computum facturum ab admissione, sed a finali determinatione in quadragesima admissionem suam subsequenti.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO THE KING.

[From MS. Baker. in the Univ. Lib. vol. x. xi. p. 104.]

The fatal blow given your loyall servant, whome your majesty made our patron and chancellor, hath so astonished your University, as, like body without a soul, she stirs not, till your majesties directions breath life again, in the choice of another. And although I am but one of many, and therefore, having to do with a multitude, cannot absolutely assure the effecting of your majesties pleasure, yet I dare undertake for myself and the rest of the heads, and many others, truly to labour your majesties desires, and now presume to lend fair and strong hopes to give them full satisfaction.

Humbly entreating the continuance of your majesties

love and care of your University, the only stay and comfort of your sad and mournful estate; cheering herself with that blessed expression it hath pleased your majesty to use upon her last election, that howsoever your majesty shadowed out another, yet yourself in substance would be our chancellor; this, as an indelible character in her memory, shall ever return as to your majesty all thankful observance.

So to God prayers full of all cordial zeal for your majesties long and happy reign.

[See this and other letters in the Cabala, or Scrinia Sacra, p. 388, 389, etc.]

THE KING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

CHARLES R.

TRUSTY and well beloved, we greet you well: as we took in gracious part your due respect in electing heretofore for your chancellor a man who, for his parts and faithful service, was most dear unto us; so now we are well pleased to understand that you are sensible of your own and the common loss by the bloody assassination of so eminent a person, and that you desire and expect for your comfort an intimation from us of a capable subject to succeed in his roome. This expression on your part hath begotten in us a royal affection towards you, and more care for your good, out of which we commend unto the free election of you, the vice-chancellor and heads, and of the masters, regents, and non-regents (according to your ancient custome), our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and counsellor, Henry earl of Holland, lately a member of your own body, and well known to you all, whose hearty affection to advance religion and learning generally in our kingdoms, and specially in the fountains, cannot be doubted of.

Not that we shall cease to be your chancellor in effect, according to our promise; but the rather for your advantage we advise you to this choice, that you may have a person acceptable to us, and daily attending on our person, to be our remembrancer and solicitor for you upon all occasions. And your generall concurrence herein shall be to us a pledge of your good affections, which we are willing to cherish.

Given at our court at Portsmouth, the 28th day of August, in the fourth year of our reigne.

[Ex Registro Lit. Coll. D. Jo. fol. 284.]

[The earl of Holland's letter on being chosen chancellor is in the Cabala, p. 254.]

PURITANISM.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

[From MS. Baker. in the Univ. Lib. vol. x. xi. p. 108.]

A letter from sir John Finch, speaker.

To the right worshipfull, my very loving friends, Mr. vice-chancellor, the heads of houses, the proctors, public professors of divinity, and the masters, regents, and non-regents of the University of Cambridge, these.

After my hearty commendations: I am commanded by the house of commons, assembled in parliament, to pray and require you to send forthwith unto them true information of the names of all such persons within your University of Cambridge as since the thirteenth year of queen Elizabeth have taught, written, or published, any points of doctrine contrary to the articles of religion established in that year, or contrary to the true and generally received sense of these articles, or the current doctrine of

the church of England. And withall to certify what acts, determinations, censures, recantations, submissions, or other proceedings, have been thereupon had or made, together with true copies of the same.

Wherein having observed the command of the house, and nothing doubting of your care and endeavour for the speedy and effectual satisfaction of the house therein, I rest

Your very assured loving friend,

Jo. FINCH, speaker.

From my house in Chancery Lane,
this 17th day of February, 1628.

GRACES OF THE SENATE.

CUM illud quod literæ modo lectæ postulant, singulorum opus esse non possit: placet vobis, ut ejusdem rei cura selectis aliquot viris auctoritate vestra committatur, qui una cum domino procancellario perscrutentur, atque hic ad vos in senatum referant quid in ea re respondendum fuerit; viz. e capite senatus doctori Beal, doctori Collins, et doctori Ward, publicis professoribus; e cæteris præfectis doctori Guin, doctori Baynbridge, et doctori Mansell, utrisque item procuratoribus et domino oratori; e domo autem non-regentium magistro Harrison et magistro Freeman; e domo denique regentium magistro Foster et magistro Bretton.

Lect. et concess. Feb. 24, 1628.

[V. Registr. Acad. ad an. 1628.]

[What was done upon it does not appear: I suppose nothing was concluded till the dissolution of the parliament, which happened soon after, viz. March 10th. A letter for the same purpose was sent to Oxford. Vid. Wood, Antiq. Oxon. an. 1628. p. 332. BAKER.]

March 13, 1628.

Quum illustrissimi domini comitis Hollandiæ nostrique cancellarii longe honoratissimi munificentia libri procuratorum, nimia vetustate obliterati, de novo jam sint exscribendi atque adornandi, in quibus nec omnia plane inter se reperiantur eadem, nec eodem digesta ordine, quin et nonnulla quæ inscribi oportebat in utrisque penitus omissa sint, alia vero non pauca (unde volumina excrescunt) istiusmodi sint ut iis exscribendis insudare vix sit pretium operæ:

Placet vobis, ut una cum domino procancellario et dominis procuratoribus, Dr. Ward, Dr. Beale, Dr. Butts, Dr. Eden, Mr. Laud, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Alsop, aut eorum aliquot quinque (e quibus dominus procancellarius et alter procuratorum semper sint duo), auctoritate vestra deputentur, qui libros prædictos summa cum fide et sinceritate, sub virtute juramenti academiæ præstiti, diligenter conferant, in ordinem quam fieri potest maxime concinnum redigant quid de jure adscribi, quid contrahi aut omitti, possit censeant. Ea tamen conditione, ut cum novi libri accedant, etiam et veteres isti in perpetuam rerum memoriam quotannis transmittantur in senatu ad succedentes procuratores, sub syngrapha centum librarum ab ipsis exigenda de eorundem librorum salva custodia.

INTERPRETATION OF A STATUTE.

Jun. 8vo, 1629. De disputationibus juriscon. et medicorum.

Repetitis hoc anno per dominum procancellarium jurisconsultorum et medicorum disputationibus, quæ per multos retro annos interciderant, dubia aliquot ad nos de 28^{o} et 29^{o} capite statutorum adferuntur, quæ explicationem determinationemque nostram postulant. Nos igitur colle-

giorum præfecti qui subscripsimus, pensitatis circumstantiarum omnium momentis, mentemque et verba statuti *De theologorum disputationibus* capite 26° quam maxime secuti, ad ambiguorum horum interpretationem et determinationem sic procedimus:

Primo ambigitur de die. Diem autem disputationibus istis in unoquoque termino assignatum per statuta, numerandum esse primo die decernimus a Jovis in initio cujusque termini; atque ita procedendum esse per singulos dies Jovis (sive festi dies sint sive non, sive vacatio interea propter exequias alicujus gremialis incidat) usque ad sextum, in quo jurisconsultorum disputatio, et dein ad nonum, in quo medicorum habenda est. Ita tamen ut si forte vel sextus vel nonus ille dies, vel in diem festum aut in vacationem propter exequias incidat, tum disputatio differetur in diem Jovis in proxima hebdomada subsequentem. Quod si in aliquo termino post disputationem sich abitam vel de jure habendam, alter sextus dies Jovis recurrat, tum (observata hujus interpretamenti ratione) habendam esse et alteram jurisconsultorum disputationem discernimus.

Secundo ambigitur de homine. Cæterum si quispiam ex iis qui vel juri civili vel medicinæ dant operam defecerit aliquando, et respondere neglexerit secundum ordinem senioritatis suæ, sed alterum interea qui pro forma locum petit surrogatum habuerit, ipsum illa vice mulctandum non esse judicamus; verum sive surrogatum aliquem habeat, sive non habeat, atque exinde mulctetur ea vice; disputationem tamen proxime subsequentem ad ipsum (toties quoties) pertinere decernimus, usquedum in propria persona eandem præstiterit.

Mat. Wren, procan.	Sam. Ward.
Oen Gwin.	Joh. Mansel.
Hen. Butts.	Tho. Pask.
Hieron. Beale.	Sam. Collins.
Tho. Bainbrigg.	Gul. Sancroft.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

June 10, 1629.

QUANQUAM nihil nobis sanctius esse aut majore cum reverentia et religione haberi oporteat quam juramentum, experientia tamen nos docet, tam in baccalaureorum atque magistrorum quam in aliis fere omnibus academiæ nostræ juramentis, partim ex immutatione statutorum, partim ex longa nonnullorum rituum desuetudine, factum esse ut non solum rebus non necessariis sed non intellectis etiam plane que abolitis jurantium conscientiæ onerentur. Pro cujus scandali amotione,

Placet vobis statuere, ut gravissimi iidem viri, quibus non ita pridem commisistis negotium de libris procuratorum conferendis, digerendis, exscribendisque, eadem vestra auctoritate et juramenta omnia academica examinent, et eorundem particulas illas segregent expungantque quas antiquatas et abolitas esse certo reperient.

Porro in majorem tum conscientiarum serenitatem tum memoriarum subsidium,

Placet etiam vobis decernere, ut eodem tempore quo baccalaurei aut magistri artium pro gradu suo aut quilibet alius communi de causa ad solenne aliquod juramentum academicum adiguntur (exceptis tantum incorporandis et academiæ officiariis), procancellarius unicuique tradi curet typis academiæ expressam juramenti sui materiam, ea lege ut quilibet solvat ei in matriculatione unum denarium tantum, in gradibus singulis cujusque facultatis usque ad doctoratum duos denarios, in doctoratu drachmam, pro cujusque juramenti typographia.

This grace probably gave rise to the two following tables, of which there are a few printed copies in the registry, Archiv. Acad. K. 129, etc.

TAB. I.

Statuta in admissione baccalaureorum in artibus legenda, ad quorum observationem singuli tenentur virtute juramenti.

1. Primus annus rhetoricam docebit, secundus et tertius dialecticam, quartus adjungat philosophiam; et artium istarum domi forisque pro ratione temporis quisque sit auditor. In hoc quadriennio bis quisque disputato in publicis scholis, bisque respondeto in suo grege: quæ si perfecerit, et post consuetum examen dignus videatur, baccalaureus esto; ita tamen quod prius respondeat quæstioni, et stet in quadragesima more consueto usque ad postremum actum, et super his cautionem realem exponat.

2. Singulos insuper, qui hic gradum aliquem subituri sunt, astrictos et devinctos esse volumus, ut hujus Universitatis statuta et probatas consuetudines pro viribus observent, utque ejusdem Universitatis pacem nullius rei prætextu perturbent, quin eos qui sic pacem perturbare noverint ad cancellarium seu ejus vices gerentem quamprimum deferant; quod denique Universitatis nostræ honorem pro virili augeant ornentque.

3. Quilibet graduatus, dum moram traxerit in nostro municipio, habitum habeat de proprio, gradui suo competentem.

4. Postremo, statutis academiæ cautum est, ne quis hic ad gradum aliquem admittatur, nisi se obedientem fore cancellario aut ejus vices gerenti juraverit, seque sua privilegia renunciaturum, in quantum privilegiis et statutis Universitatis contrariantur: salva tamen semper compositione inter Universitatem et Collegium Regale facta.

5. Quilibet ad respondendum quæstioni admittendus post ultimum actum et ante decimum quartum Januarii

juret, si contigerit gradum magisterii in hac vel in altera academia Anglicana ambire, terminorum computum facturum non a tempore admissionis, sed a finali determinatione admissionem suam subsequente.

6. Jurabis quod hæc omnia observasti et observabis, nisi aliter per gratiam ab academia concessam dispensatum tecum fuerit, sicut te Deus adjuvet et sancta Dei evangelia.

7. Jurabis etiam quod in conscientia tua agnoscis regem esse, et juxta verbum Dei esse debere, supremum gubernatorem ecclesiarum Magnæ Britanniæ et Hiberniæ in omnibus causis tam ecclesiasticis quam civilibus; nec ullum alium principem, pontificem, aut prælatum, ullam habere vel habere debere auctoritatem infra hæc regna Magnæ Britanniæ et Hiberniæ: sicut te Deus adjuvet et sancta Dei evangelia.

TAB. II.

Statuta legenda in admissione inceptorum in artibus.

1. Baccalaurei artium philosophicæ lectionis, astronomiæ, perspectivæ, sive mathematicalium (quæ in scholis lecta fuerint), et Græcæ linguæ, per triennium ad minus sint assidui auditores, idque quod inchoatum antea erat, sua industria perficiant. Intererunt cunctis magistrorum artium disputationibus aperto capite, nec abibunt inde nisi a procuratoribus petita venia. Baccalaureus quisque ter respondebit magistro objicienti, bis in sui gregis exercitatione respondebit, declamabitque semel. In his ubi justum trium annorum spatium versatus fuerit, et hæc illum perfecisse constiterit, postquam solemniter productus fuerit, cooptabitur in magistrorum ordinem.

2. Jurabis vel jurabitis quod lecturam in theologia per dominam Margaretam fundatam per annum continuabis vel continuabitis per majorem partem cujuslibet termini, si lector ad majorem partem legerit, et te vel vos a lectura non absentabis vel absentabitis nisi ex rationabili causa per

vice-cancellarium, lectorem ejusdem lecturæ, et procuratores et eorum singulos approbanda.

3. Decretum est, ut qui ad magisterii gradum ascensuri sunt sacramento juramenti teneantur se quinque integros annos regentiam retenturos.

4. Insuper statuimus, quod quilibet baccalaureus in quacunque facultate ad incipiendum coram Universitate licentiam petiturus, antequam eam obtineat juret simpliciter se hic infra annum incepturum, si ipsum incipere contingat, cautionemque super hanc rem sufficientem præstabit.

5. Inhibemus præterea virtute juramenti ne quis per se vel per interpositam personam pro voce danda aut non danda in electione procuratorum pecuniam ullam vel rem aliam aut dabit aut accipiet, nec promissionem seu pactum ut quis promoveatur aut officium vel beneficium aliquod pro hujusmodi voce danda vel non danda consequatur, faciet accipietve unquam. Quod si quispiam aliquem in his culpabilem noverit, cancellario seu procuratoribus aut eorum vices gerentibus quam potest celerrime revelabit.

6. Item statutum et ordinatum est, ne quisquam in quacunque facultate in aliqua procuratorum electione posthac vocem dare præsumat, nisi et suum et illius cui vocem dare voluerit prænomen et cognomen propria manu inscribat, nec ullo pacto suum votum compromittere attentet.

7. Singulos insuper. *Tab.* I. 2.

8. Quilibet graduatus. *Tab.* I. 3.

9. Postremo statutis. *Tab.* I. 4.

10. Jurabis etiam, etc. *Tab.* I. 7.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. MEAD'S LETTERS.

19 September, 1629. (Fol. 471.)

I HAVE bought you a small fairing, a terrible weapon to look upon. It is an inoculating or grafting knife, consisting of 2 blades and a saw. It may be you will delight in the use of it in your old dayes. The ring at the small end must be turned till the notch comes even with the knives before you offer to pull them up. All our faire would not afford my ladyes book, which else I should have sent before the faire ended. Now I must see if it can be had from London, or, if not, find some other good book in stead thereof.

The French ambassador comes hither on Wednesday next, and they say our chancellour with him. On Thursday we have an act for him at the schooles. Whether the comedy at Trinitie will be ready I know not; some say they cannot gett their lessons.

Sept. 26, 1629. (Fol. 469.)

The French ambassador came hither on Wednesday about 3 a clock, and our chancellor with him, was lodged at Trinity Colledg; that night came also my lord of Warwich, with very many horse, etc. On Thursday morning they had an act at the schooles well performed; went thence to our regent house to be incorporated, when the orator entertained him with a speach; then dined at Trinity Colledg, where were great provisions sent in before by our chancellor, and a gentleman of his also with them to order that part of the entertainment. At 3 a clock they went to the comedie, which was *Fraus honesta*, acted some 7 yeares since: the actors now were not all so perfect as might have bin wished, yet came off handsomely. The musick was not so well supplyed as heretofore, sayd those

who have skill that way. On Friday morning they visited many of the colledges, where they were entertained with speaches and banquetts, and, among the rest, at ours and Emmanuel. From thence they went to Peterhouse, the vice-chancellors colledge, where was also a banquett, and where the orator made the farewell speach. All this was so early done, that they went hence to London that night.

ROYAL INJUNCTIONS.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7053, fol. 144.]

Charles Rex.

His majestys injunctions, orders, and directions, to the vice-chancellor and heads of houses in the University of Cambridge, to be duly publyshed, for the better government of the same University. Given at our court at Newmarket, this 4th day of March, *anno Domini juxta comput. ecclesiæ Anglicanæ* 1629.

1. That all their directions and orders of our father of blessed memory, which at any time were sent to our said University, be duly observed and put in execution.

2. Whereas we have been informed, that of late years many students of that our University, not regarding their own birth, degree, and quality, have made diverse contracts of marriage with women of mean estate and of no good fame in that town, to their great disparagement, the discontentment of their friends and parents, and the dishonour of the government of that our University; we will and command you, that at all times hereafter, if any taverner, innholder, or victualler, or any other inhabitant of the town, or within the jurisdiction of the University, shall keep any daughter or other woman in his house,

to whom there shall resort any scholers of that University, of what condition soever, to mispend their time, or otherwise misbehave themselves, or to engage themselves in marriage without the consent of those that have the gardiancie and tuition of them; that upon notice thereof, you do presently convent the said scholer or scholers, and the said woman or women thus suspected before you, and upon due examination, if you find cause therefore, that you command the said woman or women (according to the form of the charters against women *de malo suspectas*) to remove out of the University and four miles of the same. And if any refuse presently to obey your commands, and be ordered by you herein, that then you bind them over with sureties to appear before the lords of our privy councell, to answer their contempt, and such matters as shall be objected against them. And if any refuse to enter such bonds, that you imprison them till they remove or put in such bonds with sureties.

3. That you be carefull that all the statutes of our University be duly executed, and especially those *de vestitu scholarium, et de modestia et morum urbanitate.* And whereas we are informed, that batchelors of law, physick, and masters of arts, and others of higher degrees, pretend they are not subject to your censure if they resort to such houses and places as are mentioned in that statute, to eat, or drink, or play, or take tobacco, to the mispending their time, and to the corrupting of others by their ill example, and to the scandalizing the government of our said University; our will and pleasure is, by these presents, that you also doe command them, and every of them, from coming to any such houses, otherwise or at other times then by the said statute they of inferior order and degree are allowed to doe, any statute or concession whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any refuse to obey you herein, that you proceed against them as contumaces;

and if there be cause, that you also signify the same to us, or the lords of our privy counsell.

4. That you severely punish all such of your body, of what degree or condition soever, as shall contemn their superiors, or misbehave themselves either in word or deed toward the vice-chancellor or the proctors, or any other officers of our University, especially in the executing of their office.

Lastly, we will and command that a copy of these our directions be delivered to the master of every college, and that he cause the same to be published to those of his college, and then to be regystred in the registers of their colleges, and duly observed and kept by all persons whom they concern.

Procan. Hen. Butts, S. T. P.

Procuratoribus { Magistris Goad, Roberts.

[Ex Registro Liter. Coll. Jo. fol. 302, 303. Col. Tho. B. vol. x. p. 364.]

DECREE OF THE HEADS.

Jan. 22, 1630. Fees to be taken by the examiners.

Memorandum, that it is and was ordered by Mr. Jo. Bell, doctor of divinity, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, with his assistants, viz. Dr. Pern, Goad, Howland, Norgate, Hound, Harvey, Bing, Legg, and Mr. Neville, the 21 Jan. an. reg. Eliz. 25°, that the examiners elected by the University for the questionists shall take no money or any reward for examining of any scholar sitting orderly in the schools at the usual days of examination; neither shall take any reward or any other thing of any that doth sit,

though they be for a better trial respited, or stayed at the first examination, and not allowed at the opposers oration. But if any scholar or questionist shall not sit in the usual place and time of examination, and after that time shall desire to proceed in that degree, then the cause of his absence from the usual and accustomed examinations being allowed by the master of the college, where any such scholar shall be, under his hand-writing, shall be commended to the vice-chancellor for the time being, who taking of the said scholar 20^{d} for the use of the University, shall also subscribe his name, and return the said grace or writing unto the examiners, who then taking for their pains and to their use another 20^{d}, shall examine the party, and upon their good liking and allowance subscribe their names to the aforesaid writing, which then shall be presented to the head, and so orderly to the whole University; and every person so examined shall be bound to pay the said 3^{s}. 4^{d}. before he be examined, which he shall forfeit and lose, whether he be allowed or rejected, because he did not observe the usual time and days of examination. And if any examiner shall do contrary to this decree, he is to be punished at the discretion of Mr. vice-chancellor for the time being. And it was likewise ordered that the proctors should take nothing for any absence of standing in Lent, upon the like pain of punishment, at the appointment of the vice-chancellor.

Dr. Butts, being vice-chancellor, caused this decree to be set up upon the school-gates, and subscribed the same in this manner: *I require that all persons, whom this order or decree doth concern, do observe the same in every particular at their peril.*

HEN. BUTTS, procan.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. MEAD'S LETTERS.

[From MS. Harl. no. 390, fol. 512.]

17 April, 1630.

THERE dyed this week of the plague at London 11, viz. Botolph Algate, 1; Clement Danes, 3; Gyles in the Fields, 2; Leonard Shoreditch, 1; Martin in the Fields, 1; Mary White-chappell, 3; six parishes infected.

I suppose you have heard of the like calamitie begun and threatened us here in Cambridge. We have had some 7 dyed; the first the last week (suspected, but not searched), a boy; on Monday and Tuesday 2, a boy and a woman, in the same house, and another. On Wednesday 2 women, one exceeding foule, in 2 houses, viz. the 2 former. On Thursday a man, one Homes, dwelling in the middest betweene the two former houses, for all three stand together att Magdalene Colledge end. It began at the further house, Forsters, a shoemaker; supposed by lodging a souldier who had a soare upon him, in whose bed and sheets the nastie woman layd 2 of hir sons, who are both dead, and a kinswoman. Some adde for a cause a dunghill on his backside, close by his house, in a little yard, in which the foole this lent-time suffered some butchers, who killed meat by stealth, to kill it there, and so bury the garbage in his dunghill, so to avoyd discovery, by which it became very noysome, even to Magdalene Colledge. The other 2 houses, the one is a smith, the hethermost and the midlemost Homes, a tap-house, all beyond the bridge. But the worst newes of all, told me this morning by one of the searchers, is, that this last night dyed a child of Pembroke Hall bakers, next the Cardinnalls Capp, with all the signes of the plague, both spotts and swelling; which discovers the towne to be in very great danger; for ther dyed some fortnight since, one Disher, a bookbinder, suddainly, and

another or two before, either his or his neighbours; one being a souldier, whom this Disher, keeping an ale-house, lodged, and was comrade to the souldier that was supposed to have infected the shoomakers house at St. Gyles. There was a very great number at Dishers funerall, but presently thereupon by death of some other grew a suspicion, which, since the plague broak out at St. Gyles, was examined, but nothing would be confessed, till now this is happened upon this child, whose mother is that Dishers wives sister, and was with her both at and since the death of hir husband. We heare the plague, by some relation to these houses, is broken out at Histon and Gurton. Besides that, it is begun in Northampton and other places. God have mercy upon us, and deliver us. Mr. Leuknor returned yesterday.

24 April, 1630. (Fol. 515.)

I received both yours; your first on Wednesday morning. In both I find how much I am indebted unto your courtesie for your invitation to Dalham in so suspicious a time; and I confesse, were not this week now coming my week of performance, both for to morrow and the next Sunday (for so our common places are distributed during the cessation of St. Maries assembly), I should without any further delay embrace your offer, not so much for any feare of mine owne, as least I might be the least occasion thereof to you, or any of yours. But I see no cause why I should desert my dutie; and as for putting you in feare, I assure you I will not so much as offer my selfe to your house, unlesse I perceive and have notice that you are secure in that respect, without any the least degree of doubt.

As for the present, the infection is not yet come neere our end of the towne, but remains still beyond the bridge, and in Trumpington street. Of which, since my last, have died five, viz. on Sunday morning Forster himselfe, the

goodman of the house where it first began beyond the bridge, out of whose house had dyed 3 or 4 before.

On Tuesday morning dyed a child by the Myter, of which more afterward.

On Wednesday morning, or in the night preceeding, dyed one in a house called the Holt, behind Peter-house, who dwelt till a week before at the Castle end, and, as it seemes, fearing himselfe, removed thither without either consent or knowledge of the parish.

On Thursday morning, at 4 a clock, dyed a boy of one Mitons, dwelling behind the Castle hill. He is a tyler, and belonged to St. Johns Colledge. He knew not how the infection should come at him, unlesse, as he sayd, by a dog his boy played with, which came from one of the infected houses.

The last night save this dyed a mayd in Dishers house, out of which house proceeded all this calamitie, and whence those 2 children which have dyed in that street (viz., last week by the Cardinalls Cap, and this week by the Myter) received their infection, the mother of the one being his wives sister, and the other his, or his kinswoman. He was (as I think I in part told you in my last) by trade a booksellour, but kept an ale-house, and by that occasion, about the beginning of the last month, lodged a souldier, one Thorneton, a Yorkshire man, who died in his house the next day. One Watson and his wife, of the Spittlehouse end, stript him and wound him; and a taylor there, one Pue, bought his clothes, all 3 of them dying suddainly within 4 or 5 dayes after, which occasioned some muttering and suspicion then; but the circumstances being not knowne, and the plague at London not then spoken of, it vanished, and was forgotten.

About the beginning of this month, some 3 weekes since, dyed Disher himself suddainly, being walking and drinking till some houre before, which drinking humour

made most conceive he dyed of distemper that way, though some who had a litle hint of the former circumstances suspected the worst. Howsoever the most were secure, in so much that, bicause he was a booksellour, all of that trade (saving Mr. Greene, who was not at home), made a contribution to his funerall, and were there with others to bring him forth, to the number of 60 persons or more. The wicked woman, his wife, concealed what had formerly happened; and though the buisines were examined after the plague broak out at the Castle end, yet still denying it, as also did the rest whom it concerned, untill that hir sisters child dying by the Cardinalls Capp, it was discovered, and now confirmed by the death of hir mayd. Hir selfe [who, they say, hath a soare or two upon her] was carried yesterday to the pest-houses upon the common toward Hinton, being till now onely shutt up and watched, as are still all those that are found to have had any familiar relation or converse with hir or hir husband in that danger, or with those who dyed thereupon at Spittlehouse end. The bookbinder which bound your Bible, by good hap brought it home the morning before Dishers funerall; but I dare not yet have any more to do with them, and therefore provided you no paper nor delt with the clasp-maker, being the most dangerous fellow of them all, as having no habitation but every ale-house. This is our perfect story from the mouthes of those who are appointed to take notice of and to order such as fall in danger, and to see those searched which dyed in this time of suspicion.

In the meane time our Universitie is in a manner wholly dissolved, all meetings and exercise ceasing; in many colledges almost none left. In ours, of 27 messe, we have not five. Our gates strictly kept; none but fellowes to go forth, or any to be lett in without the consent of the major part of our society, of which we have but 7 at home at this instant; onely a sizer may go with his tutors ticket upon

an errand. Our butcher, baker, and chandler bring their provisions to the colledg gates, where the steward and coke receive them. We have taken all our officers we need into the colledge, and none must stirre out; if he doth, he is to come in no more. Yea, we have taken 3 women into our colledge, and appointed them a chamber to lye in together: two are bedmakers, one a laundresse. I hope the next parlament will include us in the generall pardon. We have turnd out our porter, and appointed our barber both porter and barber, allowing him a chamber next the gates. Thus we live as close prisoners, and I hope without danger.

We all expect the event of the change of the moone to morrow sennight, when we suppose will appeare who is infected, who not. In the meane time we suppose our selves, by Gods blessing, out of danger. If I shall heare you dare receive me after that time, when also my buisines will be done, I shall not be unwilling to spend Whitsontide at Dalham. But if my ladyes heart any way misgives her, I will not come, though you durst admitt me. In the meane time, I think the longer I stay yet, the more safely you may admitt me, for all the danger we are in was taken before the plague was discovered to be in towne; ever since we stand upon our guard. Those who are suspected, you know, are wont to be shutt up a month, because a full and a change is wont to discover in what state they are. Thus much for us at Cambridge.

At London the bill was this week but 7; whereof in Botolphs Algate, 2; St. Gyles Criplegate, 2; St. Clements Danes, 3. And yet, which is strange, many places neare London (as my author writes) are infected, especially towards the water side, as Greenwich, Newington, Barnes, Ditton by Kingston, and on this side Thames, Twitnam by Isleworth, Hounsloe, some say Hampton Court, Brainford, etc. Thus my author. Others name Lambeth and

Croydon also. By which it should seeme to be dispersed by those disbanded souldiers; and if care be taken, by Gods blessing, may be stopped before it grow more dangerous.

I could wish that W. Perkins man would not desert us, if he can make his market; for we heare the justices of Cambridgeshire have made as strict an order as they can that we shall have no victualls, forbidding any body to come to Cambridge, or to receive any from thence. How true it is, I know not. They are uncharitable people, if it be so.

Thus, desiring your prayers, together with ours, that it would please God to stay this feared infection, I rest, etc.

May 1, 1630. (Fol. 513 v°.)

This week they write the plague in the cittie was brought downe to 3; and the whole number of burialls decreased 25.

For Cambridge, I send you a printed bill from the beginning to Saturday last, wherein those which I have marked with a stroke thus ——, died before the infection was publicly knowne, which was not till Aprill 10. Besides those in the note I sent you on Saturday last, there dyed that week 3 more, namely, the night before, and that morning wherein I writ, which, till I had sealed, I knew not of. The one of them was at the pest house. They are in the printed bill which begins *ab initio*, viz. Elizabeth Neil, Dorothy Michael, and Rob. Hamond, at the green, or pest house.

For this week, since Saturday, I look for a bill from the printing house. The number, as I think, within the towne, is some 5 or 6 at the most, and one of them broken out this night in a new house in St. Clements parish; all the rest beyond the bridge [unlesse a child that dyed last night in Trinity parish, a clean course; but the mother

dyed the week before of the plague]. At the pest houses died 6.

When I had written thus farre, with intent to have sent by Balsham, as despairing of the cheesmans coming, behold he knocks at gate, and I took the letter of him through a cranie. I open and perceive tis the last time of asking. If, therefore, you be pleased to send an horse on Wednesday morning, I purpose, God willing, to see Dalham. I desire those 2 dayes, Monday and Tuesday, partly to accomodate my selfe, and partly and cheifly to answere a letter I received from my lord primate of Armagh this week, which I cannot answere when I am from my bookes.

I will make my selfe ready on Wednesday betimes. Let H. L., or whosoever comes, bring the horse by Emmanuel Colledge, and not through Jesus lane, as he is wont, for there is a house or 2 shut up thereabouts. All our parish, all the Petticurie, all the markett-hill, and round about it, are yet (God be thanked) absolutely cleare and unsuspected. What the new moone will discover after to morrow God knowes.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

July 6, 1630.

Placet vobis, ut verba illa chartæ a serenissima domina Elizabetha nobis indultæ, viz. *Licentia ordinariorum locorum super hoc prius minime requisita,* literis testimonialibus prædicatorum hoc anno a vobis licentiatorum et in posterum licentiandorum inserantur.

Statuta Universitatis, p. 380. Book of Graces, Z. p. 199.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. MEAD'S LETTERS.

20 October, 1630. (Fol. 519.)

Coming to the colledge, I found neither scholler nor fellow returned, but Mr. Tovey only, and he forced to dine and sup in chamber with Mr. Power and Mr. Siddal, unlesse he would be alone, and have one of the 3 women to be his sizer, for there is but one scholler to attend upon them. I being not willing to live in solitude, nor to be joyned with such company, after some few howres stay in the colledg, turned aside to Balsham, hoping to have chatted this night with the doctor; but, alas, I find him gone to Dalham; but hope he will returne soone, and therefore stay here to expect him. I left order to have word sent me as soone as Mr. Chappell or Mr. Gell come home; and then I am for the colledge.

There dyed this last week but 3, all in the pest houses; but a suspicion is of a house in Jesus lane, where some are sayd to have dyed of the pimples. This morning one dyed at a house by the Tolboth, who had returned from the greene, and was thought to have bin cleere, but now thought to die of the plague. All acts and assemblies of the Universitie are adjourned untill the 20th of the next month, by which time the sophisters must returne to keep their acts, though but privately in their colledges.

Though I sought not the bottome of the coal heap, yet in another corner I found 4$^{l.}$ 11$^{s.}$ in gold, which I now send you, with much thanks. I would have sent you bigger peeces if I could, and kept these small for other conveniences, but there was no remedie. The tobacco I will reckon in the accompts for your Bible.

Dr. Chadderton and his wife desired me earnestly to remember them to your selfe and good lady. The doctor wrote to him this last week that Spinola was for certaine

dead, and the marq. de la Crue generall in his roome. Litle else worth writing.

I humbly thank your selfe and my lady for bearing so long with me. I do heartily acknowledge my great obligement, though I am yet unable to requite it. Good sir, let not the doctor (to whom I remember my respect) stay at Dalham too long. So I rest, and am

Yours most ready to be commanded,

JOSEPH MEAD.

Balsham, Octob. 20, at night.

I could get no other paper. The doctor will excuse me.

27 October 1630. (Fol. 521.)

Though I am not in the place I would be, yet I can not, being absent, but performe the long continued dutie of my accustomed service. I have bin this day at Cambridge, partly to furnish my selfe with warmer clothing, partly to see whether any of my friends, whose companie I desired, were yet returned; but I found no more then at my last being there, and besides found letters that Mr. Chappell, etc. ment not to returne till the middle of the next month. Of the 4 that died of the plague this last week (all in the towne), three of them dyed in Walles lane, the other in Jesus lane; 18 of other diseases, most of feavors, which are there extraordinary rife, and amongst others took away last Saturday my old friend Mr. Greene the bookseller. Geffery Finch is downe, and three of his children, etc. The doctor here is crasie, and fears one likewise.

There died of the plague the last week at London 62 in 22 parishes, 15 within the walles; in Westminster, 3. The whole number of burialls 248.

27 October, 1630. (Fol. 522.)

I desire to be nere Cambridge to see the event, yet

my heart is at Dalham, and had I bin there still should have troubled you longere. Now I am uncertain what to do, unlesse the doctor chance to make a journey to you, then I may perhaps come with him to do my service before my full returne to Cambridge. I viewed the coleheap, and could not perceive there had bin more hatts boys.

Balsham, Oct. 27: late at night, when every body was a bed and a sleep.

27 November, 1630. (Fol. 523.)

I have bin at the colledge ever since Monday before dinner, and yet could I never so well fancie my selfe to be at my old and wonted home as now, when I took my pen on Saturday morning to write, according to my custome, unto Dalham. Such is the force of so long a continued course, which is almost become another nature in me. It is somewhat tedious me thinkes when others importune me to this kind of courtesie, but to your selfe it is a recreation, and at this time a disburdening of a tang of melancholy.

* * * * *

I will adde a list of our colledge officers and retainers who either have died or bin endangered by the plague, which I understood not so well till now.

1. Our second cook and some 3 of his house.
2. Our gardiner and all his house.
3. Our porters child: and himselfe was at the green.
4. Our butcher and 3 of his children.
5. Our baker who made our bread in Mr. Akinsons bakehouse had 2 of his children dyed, but then at his owne house, as having no imployment at the bakehouse.
6. Our manciples daughter had 3 soares in hir fathers house, but hir father was then, and is still, in the colledge.

7. Our laundresse (who is yet in the colledge) hir mayd died of the infection in hir dames house.

8. Adde one of our bedmakers in the colledge, whose son was a prentise in an house in the parish, whither the infection came also.

We keep all shutt in the colledge still, and the same persons formerly entertained are still with us. We have not had this week company enough to be in commons in the hall, but on Sunday we hope we shall. It is not to be beleeved how slowly the Universitie returneth, none almost but a few sophisters to keep their acts. We are now 8 fellowes; Bennet Colledg but 4; schollers not so many, the most in Trinity and St. Johns, etc. The reassembling of the Universitie for acts and sermons is therefore againe deferred to the 16 of December.

Dr. Chadderton tells me there hath dyed of the whole number about 108 in our parish. I have not told them, as having not the billes. You may examine it.

The doctor of Balsham was here on Thursday upon a false alarme to fetch back his son, who came with me on Monday. What he hath done I know not, for he promised to come to me againe, but did not.

I heare not yet of any that hath dyed of the sicknes this week.

Oliver dyed yesterday of a consumption contracted by the terrour of his late affliction, and a fevour thereupon, having bin well never since.

Shall I furnish you with almanacks for the new year? We have a new and complete sheet almanack printed here this yeare, but too big for your table.

16 April, 1631. (Fol. 509 v°.)

Of the duke of Bavaria's death I never heard till yours, though I saw a letter from the doctor yesterday, which if

he had had that to write, he would not have complained for want of newes. I suppose it is as true as that the infection is againe broken out at Cambridge, which, though we know nothing of here, yet the Northamptonshire carrier this week desired a certificate from our magistracie that we were cleere, otherwise forsooth the burgomasters of Northampton would not suffer him to come any more. I know not what they ayle, unlesse somebody had a fancy that it should begin againe that time twelve month [according to the dayes of the week, otherwise tomorrow], and now will needs beleeve it is so. This is the day twelvemonth when I sent you word of it last yeare. And now I informe you that we neither yet know nor feare any such matter, and we pray and hope we shall so continue.

At London this week dyed of the plague but 8, whereof one without the walles.

Going on Wednesday from Jesus Colledge pensionary with Dr. Ward to his colledge through the closes and gardens, and espying a garden dore open, I entred, and saw there a hideous sight of the skull and all other bones of a man [with ligaments and tendons] hanging and drying in the sun by stringes upon trees, etc. I asked what it meant. They told me it was the pedler they anatomised this Lent, and that when his bones were dry, they were to be sett together againe as they were naturally, and so reserved in a chest or coffin for their use who desired such an inspection. It was the garden of one Seale, a surgeon and a cheife in the dissection. There I learned my former error, and the cause thereof, viz. that the dissection was at Jesus Colledg; but it was in a garden at the castle, and the ground of its being at Jesus Colledge was this hanging of the bones in a garden so neere their pensionary.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Jan. 21°, 1631. De feodis examinatorum.

Cum in approbandis iis qui gradum baccalaureatus in artibus suscepturi sint, statutis cautum sit ut una cum procuratoribus duo in artibus magistri a majori parte regentium deputentur, qui omnes dictum gradum ambientes examinare et probare teneantur, nihilque certi stipendii huic negotio operam navantibus a prædictis statutis assignetur, unde eorum aliqui suo arbitrio rem permissam arbitrati plus æquo a nonnullis exegerint: placet vobis, ut nec examinatores a vobis hoc anno electi, nec in posterum eligendi, ab aliquo eorum qui in publicis scholis se examinandos steterint ultra 20 denarios, eorum vero qui inibi publicum examen non subierint ultra 40 accipiant. Et si qui contra fecerint, ipso facto totum istius muneris emolumentum communi cistæ persolvant, et suffragiis suis in senatu per biennium priventur. Atque ut hoc vestrum decretum pro statuto habeatur, et in libros procuratorum intra decem dies referatur.

PERSECUTION FOR PURITANISM.

CASE OF MR. BARNARD.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7033, fol. 192.]

1632. 18 *Junii, die lunæ, in consistorio:* present, Dr. Comber, procan., and Drs. Ward, Collins, Bainbrig, Wrenn, Batchcrofts, Sandcroft, Lany, and Martin.

Officium domini merum contra magistrum Nathanielem Barnard, in artibus magistrum, quibus, etc. comparuit Mr. Barnard, et comparuerunt Mr. Dunken et Turnay, Aulæ

Pembr. in Universitate Cantabr., et exhibuerunt quandam papiri schedulam continentem in se quosdam articulos sive propositiones, per dictum magistrum Barnard prolat. in sermone quodam habito et facto per eundem magistrum Barnard 6^to^ *die Maii ultimo elapsi; et tunc dominus monuit dict. Barnard,* that he exhibite upon Wednesday next, at one of the clock, a true answere to the foresaid articles, and also such a true copy of his foresaid sermon as he will then take his oath of doth contain all that he then delivered.

The tenor of the articles exhibited against Mr. Barnard, 18 Junii, 1632.

Maii 6^to^· 1632. After dinner, Mr. Barnard, of Emanuel Colledge, preached in St. Marys Church in Cambridge. His text was 1 Sam. iv. 21: *The glory is departed from Israel, because the arke of God was taken.*

He propounded, as he sayd his usuall manner was, three things to be handled: the explication of the words, the confirmation of them, and the application of them. In the last of which he applyed most of his former discourse to our church, saying, that as the arke of God was the glory of Israel, so the preaching of the word, which is Gods ordinance, is the glory of our church (and nation).

1. In seting forth the great power of the word preached, he sayd these words, or to the same effect: *The word of God doth worke by an irresistible power in all them whome God calls to salvation by his absolute decree of election.*

2. At one time he named as Gods ordinance also the word read; but his whole discourse was of the word preached, in praising whereof he sayd these words, or to the same effect: *Some now a dayes are so profane as to account reading preaching, and they go about to justle out preaching by reading.*

3. In speaking of the worship of God in his ordinance of preaching, he sayd these words, or to the same effect, which he repeated over three or four times: *We must not regard the substance of religion so much as the purity and simplicity of it; yea, it is no matter for the substance of it, unless the purity of it be joyned with it.*

4. In declaring the judgments of God against a nation that departs from the purity of Gods worship in his ordinance, he had these words, or to the same effect: *If you looke over the histories of all times, you shall never finde that God did bring any generall evill upon a nation, as plague or famine, unless that nation had first departed from the purity of Gods worship in his ordinance.* This he sayd once and again with great asseveration, bringing thereby (as generally was conceived) a scandal upon our church, by reason of the late years of pestilence and famine among us.

5. He spake very bitterly against those that labour to corrupt the purity of Gods ordinance, and do what they can to make the glory depart from us. Among such he named those among us that account reading preaching, and that would justle out preaching by reading; and those that dare not preach twice in a sabbath for fear they should be counted puritanes; and those Cassanders among us (which, sayd he, you know better than I) that hold a possibility of salvation in the church of Rome, and so dishearten many weak ones among us; and those that set up crucifixes and altars now a dayes, contrary to the law establisht and in force; and those that bow down toward the altar, which, to speak plain English (sayd he), do worship the altar, and are flat idolaters. Then he added these words, or to the same effect: *All these are enemies to our church and state, yea, they are all traytors, and greater traytors then those which are traytors to the king, because treason against the state is greater and worse then treason against the king.*

The reason is, because the whole is better and of more consequence then any one member of it, and the end is better then the meanes. Therefore those traytors against the state are worse then any traytors against the king. Against all such traytors, then, let us take up armes (there he made a good long pause)—*I mean, the armes of the church, our prayers, desiring God to convert them all.* And so he ended.

Dr. Lany moved that Mr. Barnard should likewise answere to these two passages: 1st, pag. 1, where he placeth the integrity and purity of religion to be in that state which Christ left it. 2dly, that we are to be saved by faith in Christ alone. 3dly, and why, in his prayer before his sermon, *in conceptis verbis*, he prayed to God to honour the gospell with the queens conversion. And why, in the enumeration of the ordinances of God, he wholly omitted the power of the keys, and the sequell thereof, *ut patet* in his sermon, pag. 5, *ad hanc notam.*

[These were after put in, Jun. 18.]

25 *Junii*, 1632. *Mr. Barnard comparuit et juratus, tactis, etc. prout sequitur, viz.* You shall swear that the 9 leaves of paper by you delivered to Mr. Vice-chan. conteins in it the true copy of the whole sermon delivered 6 *Maii ultimi, verbatim*, so far as you remember, know, or believe. And did deliver it accordingly.

4° *Julii*, 1632. This day Mr. Barnard delivered a true answere, *virtute juramenti*, to the articles objected against him, and also those articles added: 1, that we are to be saved by faith alone. 2dly, why, in his prayer before his sermon, *in conceptis verbis*, he prayed to God to honour the gospell with the queens conversion. 3rdly, why, in the enumeration of the ordinances of God, he wholy omitted the power of the keys, and the sequel thereof, *ut patet* in his sermon, page 5.

The answers follow [but he having afterwards submitted himself, are here omitted].

July 23, 1632. At the consistory, Mr. Barnard submitting himself to the heads of the University, it was agreed among the heades of the University that Dr. Bainbridg and Dr. Eden should draw up the forme of such a recantation as Mr. Barnard should make; which they did, after this manner following.

Mr. Barnards recantation enjoyned him.

Whereas in a sermon made by me in this place the sixth of May last past upon this text, *The glory is departed from Israel, because the arke of God was taken*, 1 Sam. iv. 21, I had this passage: *And the apostle*, Rom. i. 16, *affirmeth of the preaching of the gospell, that it is the power of God to salvation;* id est, *it is the meanes by which God manifesteth his omnipotent and irresistible power in the conversion and salvation of all those who from eternity were ordained thereunto by Gods absolute and immutable decree.*

I do here publicly acknowledge, that thereby (contrary to his majesties command in his declaration lately publisht and printed with the articles of religion) I did go beyond the generall meaning of that place of scripture and of the said articles, and did draw the same to maintain the one side of some of those ill raised differences which his majesties said declaration mentioneth. And this I did rather out of a desire to thrust in somewhat into my said sermon in affirmation of one side of the said differences then any wayes occasioned by the text I then preached of.

For which I here publickly profess my hearty sorrow, and do humbly crave pardon of God Almighty, of his majesty, and of this congregation.

2. And whereas, in the same sermon, I had this passage: *If Gods ordinances for his publick worship in their*

purity are the glory of a nation, then it followes that they who go about to deprive a nation of any of Gods ordinances for his publick worship, either in whole or in the best part of them, id est, *in their purity and integrity, they go about to make that nation base and inglorious; and if so, then are they enemies to that nation, and traytors to it if it be their own nation; for treason is not limited to the royall blood, as if he onely could be a traytor who plotteth or attempteth the dishonour or shedding thereof, but may be and is too oft committed against the whole church and nation, which last is by so much the worst of them two, by how much the end is better then the meanes, and the whole of greater consequence then any part alone.*

Whereby we may learn what to account of those among ourselves (if any such be, which is better known to you then to me), who endeavor to quench the light and abase the glory of our Israel, by bringing in their Pelagian errors into the doctrine of our church established by law, and superstitions of the church of Rome into our worship of God, as high altars, crucifixes, and bowing to them, id est *(in plain English), worship them, whereby they symbolize with the church of Rome very shamefully, to the irreparable shipwrack of many soules who split upon this rock.*

I do hereby acknowledge that many erroneous and dangerous assertions may be collected and inferred out of the said passage; as,

First, that there may be a greater treason then the attempting the dishonour or shedding of the blood royall.

Secondly, that attempts for the dishonor or shedding of the blood royall are not attempts against the whole church, nation, or state.

Thirdly, that the king is subordinate to the nation or people, he being but the meanes, they the end.

Fourthly, that such as shall affirm the contrary to that

assertion which I formerly delivered in my said sermon (and even now repeated), in those aforesaid ill raised differences, and such also as bow to alters, are worse traytors then they that shall attempt the dishonor or shedding of the blood royall.

I do therefore here publicly recant all these words, as rashly and inconsiderately spoken, and I do utterly disclaim all those assertions and opinions, as false and erroneous; and I am heartily sorry, and do humbly crave pardon, that applications so scandalous to the present state of the church of England, and so dangerous, proceeded from me.

3. Thirdly, whereas in the same sermon I had this passage: *By Gods ordinances here I understand chiefly the word, sacraments, and prayer, in that purity and integrity wherein the Lord Christ left them, not blended and adulterated with any superstitious inventions of man, for then they cease to be Gods ordinances, and he ownes them no longer.*

I desire that passage to be taken and understood as I spake and meant it, and not otherwise; that is, not that I hold all humane inventions added to Gods ordinances to be superstitious, for I account that tenet not only false, but palpably absurd and foolish, but to exclude all those humane inventions which may hinder the preservation of the doctrine and discipline of the church of England in that purity and integrity wherein (through Gods gracious goodness, by his majesties lawes ecclesiasticall) we do enjoy them.

4. Lastly, whereas by some other passages in my said sermon I was (as I understand) conceived by some not only to cast aspersions upon the present state of our church, and some principall members and parts thereof, thereby to bring them and it into scandal and dislike, but even (under some ambiguous words) to move to take up

armes for redress, although with recalling or restraining the same in termes afterwards, and in saying thus: *Let us pray those men either to conversation (if it be Gods blessed will) or to their destruction; fiat justitia, pereant illi:* and calling them crafty Achitophels, etc.

I do hereby acknowledge and profess I had no such intentions; neither do I know any cause why myself or any other should so bitterly inveigh against any in our church. I am therefore heartily sorry that I gave cause to any of the hearers to conceive so, and I humbly crave pardon for it.

To the right worshipfull and rev. Mr. Dr. Comber, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and other the heads of colleges assembled in the consistory, the humble petition of Nath. Barnard, M.A.

Sheweth, that whereas your poore petitioner hath now attended upon this court these ten weeks or thereabouts, hopeing some charitable construction and final end would have been made of those matters which have been objected against me for my sermon preached in St. Marys upon the 6th of May last, since which attendance my lecture in London, being the onely stay and meanes of my maintenance, is taken away, and thereby your petitioner is disabled to undergo the charges to which he is put by staying here; and forasmuch as in this time of vacation he conceiveth there will not be such a number of the heads at home together as the University statutes require to sett down and agree upon such a sentence herein as may either secure your petitioner in obeying the same, or your worships wanting the number of assistants required in the statutes:

May it therefore please your worships to give me leave to go to my friends untill fourteen days after Michaelmas next, and to grant me a copy of the forme of a recantation

which hath been shewed me, that in the mean time I may seriously consider of it, and resolve whether I may submit to it or no. And at such time as your worships shall appoint, I will attend your full and legall determination of this cause. And your petitioner shall humbly pray, etc

This petition I am bold to make for these causes.

1. First, I trust I shall not be compelled to make any such recantation as hath been shewed me, because it is not made and enjoyned by such a number of the heads as the statute requireth; therefore if I should yield to perform it, I can no way satisfy mine owne conscience, because I am not commanded to do it by a competent judge, especially there being many dangerous and erroneous assertions therein written as gathered out of my sermon, which I protest before God I never intended nor believed, neither do now believe, but detest.

2. Secondly, I humbly desire that your worships, with that full number of heads which the University statute requireth, will be pleased in your wisdome to consider whether it will not be far more safe for your selves and me that such dangerous and erroneous assertions as are set down in the recantation should rather be utterly suppressed, then by your command enjoyned me to recant openly in the hearing of those who may make a worse construction and use of the words of that recantation then either your worships intended, or my self in my sermon ever meant.

3. Lastly, I desire that it may be seriously considered whether the publishing of those assertions in the congregation (though condemned, and never intended by me) in probability be not like to be of more dangerous and foule consequence then the words of my sermon; and so the remedy prove worse then the disease. And whereas your worships intend to make amends to his majesty and the

state for my offence, by this meanes the latter end be worse then the beginning, and both I add to my offence (which I much fear), and your selves become obnoxious for commanding me that which will be very distastfull to the state.

Per NATHANIELEM BARNARD.

Exhib. 10 Aug. 1632.

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15 OCTOB. 1632. At consistory, it was ordered by Dr. Comber, procan., and 10 other heads, that a copy of the whole process against Mr. Barnard, together with his sermon, and the articles objected against him, and his answere to the same, and his petition, shall be sent up to the lords grace of Canterbury, and the lords and others of his majesties high commissioners in causes ecclesiasticall.

After this Mr. Barnard appeared, and Fr. Greene, his surety, is discharged of his recognisance; and it is ordered that Mr. Barnard shall be kept in safe custody untill he enter bond with 2 sufficient sureties, himself in 200$^{lib.}$, and the sureties in 100$^{lib.}$ a piece, that he shall personally appear before his majesties high commissioners in causes ecclesiasticall at Lambeth, 8° Novembr. next, and then and there abide the order of the court, etc. And till this be performed he is committed to the safe custody of Mr. Tho. Buck, one of the esquire bedells.

This day, in open court, upon motion of some of the heads present, these words, *why, in his prayer, in conceptis verbis*, were inserted in the original immediately before these words, *he prayed God to honour the gospell with the queens conversion;* and this word *why* was inserted before these words, *in the enumeration of the ordinances of God, he wholy omitted the power of the keys, and the sequell thereof.*

THESE are, in his majesties name, to will and require you, by virtue of his highness commission for causes ecclesiastical under the great seal of England, to us and others directed, that forthwith upon receit hereof you repair unto the keeper of the Tolbooth in Cambridge, or other place or prison where Nathaniel Barnard, clerke, is remaining; and the keeper whereof we hereby require to deliver him over to you, and that you forthwith take his body into your charge, and bring him under sure and safe custody before us, or others our colleagues, his majesties commissioners in that behalf appointed, to answere unto such matters as in his majesties behalf shall be objected against him, and to receive such further direction therein as to justice shall appertain. And for the better furtherance of the better execution hereof, we will and require, in his majesties name, by authority aforesaid, all justices of the peace, sherifs, baylifs, constables, and others his majesties officers and loving subjects, to be aiding and assisting in and about the execution hereof, as they tender his majesties service, and will answere the contrary at their perill. Given at London, this 8th of Novemb. 1632.

G. CANT.
GUIL. LONDON.
ROBT. AYLETT.

Decreed in court, Thomas Masterhed deputat., Georgii Paul militis registrarii regis. } To John Wragge, one of the sworn messengers of his majesties chamber.

JUSTIN PAGITT TO DR. TWYSDEN.

[From MS. Harl. no. 1026, fol. 45.]

To the worshipfull my worthily honoured uncle Dr. Charles Twysden, doctor of the lawes and chauncellour of Coventry and Lytchfield. Feb. 2.

WORTHY sir, I intreate you to conceive my not writing unto you of late to be not for want of a respectfull memory

of you, but by reason of my slender intelligence in occurrents worthy your reading. *Hoc tibi etiam atque etiam persuadeas velim, neminem tibi obsequentiorem, tui amantiorem aut æque memorem, sive non scripsero.*

That which commaunds my penns service at this time is a notorious cause, which I heard on Thursday last at the high commission at Lambeth, which, according as my weak memory will help me, I relate you. Mr. Barnard, late lecturer at Sepulchers church, was informed against by the University of Cambridg in severall articles as follow, viz.

1. That he having obteined the favour to preach at Saint Marys the last summer, he used these scandalous words concerning the queene, viz. *Lord, oppen her eyes, that she may see her Saviour, whom she hath peirced with her superstition and idolatry.*

2. That in his sermon he said, there is a broade difference betweene the substance of religion and the purity thereof.

3. That in the sayd sermon he taxt the University of idolatry, saying, *He that bowes to the high altar is an idolator; and whether there be any such heere you know best your selves.*

4. That he sayd these treasonable words, viz. *You thinke treason to be only against the king; but I can tell of a farre worse treason then that, to witt, the treason against the commonwealth, which is so much the worse by how much the body is better then a member, and the whole is better then a parte.*

CEREMONY OF CREATING DOCTORS IN 1633.

[From MS. Harl. no. 1026, fol. 37 v°. Justin Pagitt's Memorandum Book.]

The ceremony used at the creation of doctors at the commencement in Cambridge.

At the creation of a doctor of law, first the ffather sets him on his left hand, then on his right hand, then puts on his capp, then a ring on the mariage right finger, then gives him Justinian, then kisses him, then, after he has replied to the act, he takes his oath, *ponit manum in manum doctoris, ponit manum in librum, deinde determinat quæstionem in aure doctoris sedentis.* And thus also are doctors of physick and doctors of divinity created; only that whereas the doctores of physick whisper in ffathers eare, their ffathers whisper in theire eares. *Vide Sihiblerum.*

MASTERSHIP OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

[From MS. Harl. no. 1026, fol. 53.]

There is a great controversy in Saint Johns Colledg in Cambridg for the mastership of the colledg betwixt Mr. Oldsworth and Dr. Lane.

Dr. Lane spake to one of his pott companions, and did challenge his voyce by reason of their former familiarity. *Ile tell thee, Robin* (answered the fellow), *if I were to chewse a companion, I would chuse thee before any man; but thou shalt never be my master by my consent.*

How Dr. Lane, being president of the colledg, concealed the masters death one day, caused the bell to be rung all Friday, being the next day; and his plott in delaying the eleccion till it hath at length fallen (as he would make it) into the kings hands by lapse.

How the bishop of Lincoln sent a letter to the colledg, how Dr. Lane received it, and how he sent it to the king in Scotland.

They sent for one sixescore miles to give his voyce for Dr. Lane, who, when he came, upon good consideration gave his voyce for Mr. Oldsworth, and now they refuse his voyce.

It is supposed that the end of this faccion for Dr. Lane against Mr. Oldsworth is chiefly to bring a third man in, and by this way keepe out Mr. Oldsworth.

COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

CHARLES I.

To our trusty and well beloved the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges and houses within our University of Cambridge.

Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well: whereas we understand that, for the prevention of undue and clandestine elections to masterships and headships of colleges and halls in that our University, it is provided by the local statutes of sundry houses there, that upon the vacancy of any such place, the intimation of the vacancy, and citation for a new election, shall be forthwith affixed to the chapel door, or other publick place of that house, and shall so continue publickly affixed during such time as is appointed by the said statutes respectively; and whereas we likewise understand that (notwithstanding this provident care of the founders of the said houses to have all things orderly performed) the said statutes have not of late been so well observed as they ought to be:

We, of our princely affection to learning and care of the good government of that our University, willing to reform

whatsoever we find amiss, and reduce all exorbitances to their right course, do hereby signify our express will and pleasure, that from henceforth no master or head of any college or hall within that our University shall resign his place but in a fair and open way before a publick notary, and according to the local statutes of the hall or college respectively, but shall tender the said resignation by himself or his proctor to his next superior, that hath power to admit the same and pronounce the place void. And we do likewise hereby straitly charge and command that the citation for a new election to the said headship, so become void, shall be affixed to the chapel door, or other publick place appointed by the local statute of the said house, in the day time, and so continue affixed there so many days as the statute requireth, without taking the same down: that so the whole society, and all others whom it may concern, may take notice of it, and proceed to the election fairly, without undue practice, according to the true intent and meaning of the said founders and local statutes respectively. Herein we require your and every of your care and diligence, and that you give us from time to time a good account of your observing this our royal commandment.

Given under our signet, at our palace of Westminster, the seven and twentieth day of September, in the ninth year of our reign.

[Royal Letters. Univ. Stat. p. 290. See original MS. in the University Archives.]

CLAIM OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD TO THE RIGHT OF VISITATION.

[From MS. Baker. vol. xxxiii. Univ. Lib. Camb.]

Copy of the lord archbishop of Canterburys letter to Dr. Beale, vice-chancellor of Cambridge.

Salutem in Christo. After my harty commendations: I know you are, as beseems you, very carefull to maintaine all the rights and priviledges which belong to that University; and yet you must give me leave to tell you, you shall not be more carefull thereof then I myself am. The better to manifest this, I have thought fitt by these my letters to let you know that my vicar generall is now in my metropoliticall visitation, and hath lately been in the diocess of Norwich; and that I was once minded to visit the diocess of Ely this yeare, being neighbour to it; but after some consideration had of it, I was resolved to leave it for another yeare. One reason of this my delay was, by cause I thought it fit, yea necessary, to visit the University of Cambridge whensoever I visited Ely; and yet I would not send out any summons to that place till I had given you notice of it. First, that yourselfe and the heads might take it into consideration, whether you have any charter, statute, or priviledge, to exempt you from my metropoliticall power, having no purpose to offer any violence to them. And secondly, to let you know that I intend not in my visitation to meddle with any power belonging to my lord your honourable chancellor, or of any other particular visitor of any colledge or hall respectively, but only with that which is ecclesiasticall, and properly belonging to my metropoliticall jurisdiction. I conceive that Oxford and you are in the same state for this business; and for Oxford I am sure the case is very cleare for my visitation

there, and soe I doe thinke it will be found with you. And this I shall freely declare to you, that as I shall ever bee carefull to maintaine your priviledges, soe shall I also bee very tender not to loose any right that belongs to my sea. Thus, not doubting but that you will take care to propose this businesse to the heads, that I may have such answere from you and them that will beseeme you to give, and in convenient time, I leave you to the grace of God, and rest

Your very loving friend,

W. CANT.

London, May 12, 1635.

In consequence of this letter, the vice-chancellor and heads of houses wrote in the following terms to the earl of Holland, then chancellor of the University:

RIGHT honourable and our noble lord and chancellor: wee received letters from the lord archbishop of Canterbury his grace, concerning his visitation of this University of Cambridge together with the diocese of Ely, by his metropoliticall right, his grace desiring, before any summons sent out to that purpose, to know from us whether we have any charters or priviledges to exempt us from his power and jurisdiction ecclesiasticall. It coming to us when we were all in preparation for our commencement, wee did, with his graces leave and favour, forbeare to meete any more about it till these businesses were fully passed over. After which time, at our first meetinge concerning it, wee all thought it necessary, in a matter that concernes the University so much, to acquaint your lordship with it, and humbly to crave your honourable direction therein. Wee have caused our register to prepare a collection of all our charters and priviledges that may concerne this business, which wee will have in readinesse to be presented to

your lordship, or otherwise imployed, as it shall please your lordship to direct.

Your lordships humble servants,

WILL. BEALE, procanc. THO. COMBER.
THO. BACHCROFT. BEN. LANY.
RIC. LOVE. EDW. MARTIN.
THO. EDEN.

28 July, 1635.

The reply of Lord Holland, dated Kensington, Aug. 2nd, 1635, states that he had himself received an intimation of the metropolitan claim from the archbishop, and praises the fairness of that prelate in granting them such ample time for deliberation on the case. He recommends them to make a collection of the various documents bearing on the case, and to take the advice of counsel upon it, promising to join with them in every exertion to maintain the privileges of the University.

In the same month the vice-chancellor and heads wrote to the archbishop to apologise for their delay "in presenting your grace with that accompte wee owe;" and stating that they were at this time actually engaged in the inquiry as to their immunities. They also wrote to Lord Holland, requesting him to second this letter by writing himself to the archbishop; at the same time they describe the progress of the work, and state that they were now ready to communicate with counsel. Lord Holland wrote accordingly, expressing his confidence in the archbishop's "good affection to their priviledges," and engaging that the statement of their case should be laid before his grace as soon as the nature of the work would allow. He wrote also to the vice-chancellor and the heads, to encourage them in thoroughly sifting the whole matter, in order to set the question finally at rest. This letter is dated "Somerset House, the 21 of Aug. 1635."

Then follows a letter from the Earl of Manchester, lord privy seal, to whom the University had sent the documents they had prepared. "I finde," he says, "the charters to be such, soe many, soe antient, and soe full in the point, as I doubt not but my lords grace will take satisfaction when they shall bee made knowne to him." Similar copies were also sent to Lord Holland and the high steward of the University. But in the midst of these proceedings

arrived a very peremptory letter from the archbishop, dated Lambeth, Dec. 18th, 1635, in which he complained of their tardiness, and declared that if they imagined they could, by protracting the business, induce him to forego his claims, they would find themselves deceived. The letter of the vice-chancellor and heads, laying the statement of their case before him, is dated the 19th of December; so it was probably dispatched before the arrival of this letter.

THE UNIVERSITY TO THE ARCHBISHOP.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7033, fol. 161.]

To the right honourable and most reverend father in God, William lord archbishop of Canterbury his grace, primate of all England, these be presented.

RIGHT honourable and most reverend father in God: your graces favour in giving us notice of your intention in desiring to be by us informed of our priviledges, and in granting us convenient time for our returne, have both much obliged us to your grace, and persuaded us of your gracious acceptance.

We have therefore, at the length, collected and, according to the advice of our counsell, disposed the severall reasons whereupon we conceive the University of Cambridge exempt from the metropolitan jurisdiction and visitation of the see of Canterbury, which we humbly present unto your grace, in the perusall of which we hope your grace will receive satisfaction. If we have been longer in the dispatch than happily your grace might expect, the weight of the business, and the obligation of our oathes to use all diligence in that which so nearly concerneth the common interest of the whole body, we trust will be a just excuse before so professed a patron of the church and learning. We are the more presuming on your gracious favour, because our priviledges had once the honour of your graces ingagement for their defence, when your grace

was pleased to be incorporated amongst us. Ever since they have thought themselves the more secure; and therefore now present themselves unto your grace as to their patron, to whose gracious acceptation we now commit them, and humbly recommend your grace to God, as

Your graces most humble servants in all duty,

Hen. Smyth, procan.	Samuel Ward.
S. Collins.	Tho. Paske.
Tho. Bainbrigg.	Thomas Comber.
B. Lany.	Ralphe Brownrigge.
Tho. Bachcroft.	Willm. Sandcroft.
John Cosin.	Rich. Love.
Tho. Eden.	

Decemb. 19, 1635.

Endorsed thus: Recep. Decemb. 24, 1635, from Dr. Smyth, vice-chan. of the University of Cambridge, and the rest of the heads, about the right of my metropoliticall visitation there.

The University seal affixt to the letter, and yet intire.

THE ARGUMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR EXEMPTION.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7037, p. 312, and no. 7033, fol. 157.]

A summary, breife, or extract of the reasons wherefore the University of Cambridge is exempt from archiepiscopal and episcopal jurisdiction and visitation.

It being layd for a ground that the chancellour of the University, as ordinary, hath, and of ancient time had, ordinary jurisdiction within the University, as may appear as well by the letters patent of king Richard the Second, under the great seal of England, of a grant to the chancellour to make a *significavit* into the chancery of his excommunications, as bishops used to doe, whereupon the writ *de excommunicato capiendo* was to issue, as also by a multitude of precedents of the exercyse of spiritual censure

and jurisdiction: amongst which it doth appear that, in the time of king Edward the First, the chancellour of the University did excommunicate the bayliffs of Cambridge for infringing the priveleges of the University. And in the time of king Henry the Eighth, John Edmonds, then master of Peterhouse and vice-chancellour of the University, did excommunicate Dr. Cliff, chancellour to the bishop of Ely, for excommunicating a priviledged man; and the matter coming before cardinall Wolsey, the popes legate, it was ordered for the University, and Dr. Cliff submitted to the said vice-chancellour, and was absolved by him publickly in the University.

1. In the first place, the University of Cambridge is *studium generale et communitas clericorum.* It is one of the royal prerogatives of the kings of England, that whereas they are founders of monasterys, colleges, or other religious places, such religious places so founded are *eo ipso* exempt from episcopal and archiepiscopal jurisdiction, and are only to be visited by persons delegated by the kings majesty by commission under the great seal of England. That the University is of royal foundation of the kings progenitors or predecessors, it appears not only by authentick historians, but also by a petition exhibited by the chancellour and schollars of the University *anno quinto* Richardi Secundi to the king in parliament, concerning the townsmen of Cambridge burning their royall charters and other writings and moniments. And the reason of the petition is given: *Cum dicta Universitas Cantabrigiæ sit ex ordinatione illustrium progenitorum vestrorum propter honorem Dei et sanctæ ecclesiæ.* Upon which petition a decree was made in parliament against the townsmen.

2. Secondly, the popes of Rome, untill the 26th year of the reign of k. Henry the 8th, did usurp upon the imperial crown of the realm, and did assume unto themselves a superiority and supremacy in all matters of ecclesiasti-

call government; and in very antient times there were grants, rescripts, and bulls, to free the University from the jurisdiction of the diocesan and of the archbishop. Pope John the 22d, in the 9th year of the reign of king Edward the Second, and at his request, doth confirm to the University (which he calls *studium generale*) all manner of priviledges and indulgencies before that time granted to it by any of his predecessors or by any kings of the realm. The prior of Barnwell also, A.D. 1430, as delegate to pope Martin the 5th, by virtue of that power communicated to him, confirmeth the jurisdiction and exemption of the University by an authentic instrument, under the seal of the said prior and convent, called *processus Barnwellensis*, the original whereof is *in archivis academiæ*. Pope Eugenius, in *anno Dni.* 1433, being 12° Hen. 6th, reciting the bulls of Honorius and Sergius Primus (which were 700 years before that time) for the freeing the University from the jurisdiction of the bishop and archbishop, and reciting the process of Barnwell, doth confirm the same, and supplys all defects, as doth appear by the original instrument in parchment *in archivis academiæ*.

3. Thirdly, there is a constant custome and prescription for the freeing of the University from the jurisdiction of the bishop and archbishop; and a prescription and custome will prevail in this case, as well upon the canon law as it will upon the municipall and fundamentall laws of the kingdom, and the rather because the canon law had its force in this realm by usage and custome; and to prove that this custome and prescription was ancient in the time of Hen. 6th, it appears by the aforesaid instrument, under the seal of the prior of Barnwell, termed *processus Barnwellensis*, that the master, doctors, and scholars of the University, for the preserving their immunities and exemptions from the bishop and archbishop (their charters and bulls from the pope being lost or burnt), did address them-

selves by petition to pope Martin the 5th, who did make a commission delegate to the prior of Barnwell and John Deeping, and to either of them, to enquire, etc. The prior takes upon him the execution of the commission; the University in the regent house make a proctor under their common seale; there are seven witnesses examined, who speak for the time of their memory, some of them for sixty years, that by all that time the chancellour of the University had exercised ecclesiasticall jurisdiction within the University; and names Richard Scroop and eleven others chancellours of the University; and that no archbishop or bishop did interpose; and doth instance in Dr. Fordham, bishop of Ely, coming to Cambridge with an intention to visit the University, when he understood of the privilege of the University, he did supersede; sith thence that prosecution there have been fourteen archbishops of Canterbury and sixteen bishops of Ely, and none of them have visited the University, notwithstanding they have visited the diocess and province.

4. Fourthly, not insisting upon sundry ancient charters of former kings, king Edward the Second, *anno* the 11° of his reign, writes to pope John the 22d, for confirming the ancient priveledges which the University then used, with augmentation of new priveledges, the which is in the Tower of London, and was under the great seal of England. And 22° Maii, 16 Edwardi 3tii, that king directs his letters patent to the archbishops, bishops, and all other ecclesiasticall persons by way of prohibition, that scholars should not be cited into ecclesiasticall courts out of the University; and *anno* 6to Henrici Quinti, when a commission was granted for the enquiring and correcting of hereticks, according to the statute of 2 Henrici Quinti, there is this clause, *Nolumus tamen quod aliquis vestrum de aliquo præmissorum, quæ per privilegia et libertates Universitatis per cancellarium ejusdem Universitatis solummodo corrigi et*

terminari debent, colore præsentis commissionis nostræ in aliquo intromittatis.

In the letters patent of king James of blessed memory, in March 2^do^ of his reign, he first declares his intention to confirm the priviledges and customs used in the University; 2dly, he doth in express terms confirm the jurisdiction, as well spirituall as temporall, the priveleges, quittances, and exemptions, not only by the grants of his progenitors, *vel aliarum personarum quarumcunque*, but also *prætextu aliquarum chartarum, donationum, consuetudinis, præscriptionis;* and 3dly, grants that the chancellour, and in his absence the vice-chancellor, shall visit colleges which have no special visitor: which charter is also *ex mero motu et certa scientia.*

5. It appears by the statute of 25^o^ Hen. 8^vi^, caps. 19 and 21, that albeit the supremacy in causes ecclesiasticall be resumed to the crown from the pope, yet no part of that power (which the pope, or the archbishop of Canterbury as his legate, in any wise ever had) is invested in the succeeding archbishops. But it is especially provided in the case of monasteries, colleges, etc. exempt from episcopall power, and immediately subjected to the pope, the visitation shall not be by the archbishop, but by commissioners to be nominated by the king, by his commission under the great seal. It is true, that by the statutes of the 31st Hen. 8^vi^, in a proviso therein contained, the bishop and archbishop have a power given unto them over monasteries, colleges, etc., which before were immediately subjected to the pope; but that enlarging the power of the archbishop doth extend only to religious houses dissolved, it doth not extend to the University. And the statute of 1^mo^ *et* 2^do^ Phil. and Mar. cap. 8^vo^, repealing the statute made against the popes supremacy, and giving power to the archbishops, etc. to visit in places exempt, hath a speciall proviso thereby not to diminish the privi-

leges of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, nor the privileges granted to the church of Westminster, Windsor, and the Tower.

There is no new power given to the archbishop by the statute of 1^mo^ Eliz. cap. 2; and this appears evidently in the last proviso (within two) therein, touching his visitations. For if he will visit, he must by having jurisdiction, and he must visit only within his jurisdiction; and the power is also given to ordinaries within their jurisdictions.

6. Sixthly, precedents and examples in the very point wherein, not to insist upon the precedent of any archbishop before the time 26° Henrici Octavi, inasmuch as, the pope being then reputed the supreme head of the church, and the archbishop of Canterbury having a legatine power, his acts are not to be examples to the succeeding archbishops, who have not any power in the point in question touching visitation from the pope; but what has been done sith thence is most materiall, and that time hath taken up above 100 years, which, by the canon law, is accounted not only *tempus antiquum*, but *tempus antiquissimum*. (1.) The first visitation of the University sithence that time was 27° Hen. 8^vi^, when the lord Cromwell was chancellor of this University, and the same was by commission under the great seal of England to the lord Cromwell, the chancellour, and others, according to the aforesaid statute of 25° Hen. 8^vi^. (2.) The second visitation was 3° Edw. 6^ti^; and, as it doth appear by the letter of the duke of Somerset (the then chancellour of the University) unto the University, that *visitatio regia* was by reason that he was moved by the letters of the University to send visitors. (3.) In the 3d and 4th years of the reign of king Phillip and queen Mary (the pope being restored to his usurped power), cardinal Pool did visit the University; but it appears in the process that it was a legation by commission from the pope; *cui papa commisit visitati-*

onem et reformationem studiorum generalium; which clause, together with the proviso in the said statute of 1^mo^ and 2^do^ Phillip and Mary, proveth that this visitation was not *auctoritate metropolitica.* (4.) And lastly, there was a royal visitation, *anno* 1^mo^ Eliz., by commission under the great seal to sir William Cecyl, then the chancellour of the University, and to others. The queens letter before the said visitation to sir William Cecyl is: *Because the chief order and governance of our University of Cambridge appertaineth to you, being the chancellor of the same, etc. we have thought meet to will you in our name to give signification that we mean very shortly, with your advice, to have the same visited by some discreet and meet persons.*

[See the privileges of the University of Oxford in point of visitation, class 14, 5, 12, Biblioth. publ. See Rushworth's Collect. par. 2. p. 324, 325, etc. v. app. See the king's visitational power asserted by Dr. N. Johnston, p. 252, 253, 257, 258. See Frankland's Annals, p. 472, etc. See a book in the register's office, entitled the Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction of the University.—BAKER.]

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR TO THE ARCHBISHOP.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7033, fol. 162.]

To the right reverend and most honourable father in God, the lord archbishop of Canterbury his grace, primate of all England and metropolitan.

RIGHT reverend and most honorable father in God: my most humble duty and service first premised, last night I received your graces letters, which I opened this day in the presence of the heads, wherein we finde that your grace conceyved some delay on oure partes, in that no answere had been made by us touching your metropoliticall visitation. I am confident that your graces goodness will clearly acquite me herein of the least neglect of my due observance, when your grace shall be pleased to be in-

formed that I came to my place after the middle of the last terme; that the answere we were to make did depend upon a multitude of recordes, charters, and ancient instruments, in perusall whereof counsell at lawe had been employed little more then one day in the time of my predecessor, and nothing then prepared in the order which was fitting to be presented to your grace.

Besides, at my entrance I found only a collection made by our register, without assistance of learned counsell; and it was generally conceyved necessary that our records should be viewed and perused by our selves, and our counsell be advised withall on each particular. Our counsell being then at London in terme business, neither the place was convenient for us in regard of the sending up of our records, nor the time fitting for them by reason of their occasions. After the end of the terme, I forthwith procured our former counsell to proceed in what they had begunne; and before the receit of your graces letters, I and the rest of the heads of the houses joyntly had agreed upon our answere. Our humble suite is, that your grace will be pleased to believe that none of us in our particulars did ever decline your graces service (whose commands we shall be ever ready to obaye); but the obligation of our oathes, and the honorable directions of our noble chancellor, with your graces allowance, made us depend upon the judgment of such learned counsell as my predecessor had formerly imployed. Thus, relying on your gracious favour, and assuring your grace of my willingness to be obedient to your graces commandes in this or any other service, I rest in all duty your graces most humbly devoted,

HEN. SMYTH, procan.

Cambridge, 20 December, 1635.

Endorsed thus: Recep. Decemb. 24, 1635, from Dr. Smith, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

The seal of the University affixed, and yet entire.

THE ARCHBISHOP TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7033, fol. 163.]

Decemb. ultimo, 1635. A copy of my letter to Dr. Smith, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in answere to the reasons objected by him and the rest of the heads against my metropoliticall visitation.

Salutem in Christo. Sir, I have received twoe letters from you, the one subscribed by the heads and your selfe, the other by your selfe only; for the former, as I thanke you, so I pray do you in my name thanke the heades. For I have now received by the handes of your bedle a fair letter from you and them, and with it a paper of such reasons as you and they have thought fit, with advise of your learned counsell, to represent unto me concerning your priviledges in the particular of my metropoliticall visitation. And though I had reason (as you may see by my late letters) to thinke the delay of your answere long, yet upon the reasons presented in your letters I rest well satisfyd for the deferring of your answere so long. But for the thing it self, that is, the right of my metropoliticall visitation, I confesse therein I am yet of the same judgment I was, that is, that you have no priviledge of force enough to exclude my right and power of visitation; yet because I may not, in wisdome, in a cause of this moment, either relye upon my owne judgment only, or proceed suddenly without advice, you must give me the same leave which you yourselves have taken, that is, to advise with my learned counsell alsoe, which, when I have done, you shall then receive such further answere as [I shall then thinke*] shall be fit.

And whereas you are pleased to put me in minde of the favour I once received to be incorporated into your body (for which I thanke you), and by which you say your priviledges had once my engagement for their main-

* Dashed and interlined in the archbishop's hand.

tenance, I must desire you to remember these twoe things: the one, that I am equally (at least) engaged to Oxford for the maintenance of theirs, and yet I challenge the same right against them that I doe against you, and the reasons which they have sent me up to defend their priviledges doe yet appear to me as strong as any of yours. The other is, that when I was incorporated, I did swear to maintain your priviledges, which God willing I shall faithfully doe, and let me tell you, I have so done in causes of great moment, when some of your owne forsooke your priviledges and used [no small*] motives to me to doe the like. But I did never swear in the one University or the other that I would maintain every thing which either of them should call a priviledge, but is none. And therefore that argument of yours is nothing till you shall have made it appear that it is your just and due priviledge to be exempted from my metropoliticall visitation (which is the thing in question). For if you cannot make that appear, then tis no priviledge; and if you can make it appear, I will be as far from impeaching it as your selves.

Now for the second, which was your owne private letter in answere to my last, I thanke you heartily for it, being full of a great deale of expression of your faire respects to me. And whereas you labour much in it to let me understand that the stay which was made of your answere to my first letters was not caused by you, I shall desire you to thinke that I had no purpose in my last letters to charge your self or any man else in particular with that. Not your self, because I know how lately you came into your office; nor any other particular man, partly because I knowe how slowly such bodies move, where many are interessed, and noe one governour may be omitted, and partly because if any particular man did occasion any delay, tis more then is knowne to me, and I do not use to blame

* Added in the archbishop's hand.

any man till I can putt his person and his fault together. Soe, wishing you a happy new yeare and all faire passage in your government, I leave you to the grace of God, and rest

Your very loveinge friende.

This is only a copy, but corrected by the archbishop's own hand, as far as I can judge.

The question does not seem to have excited so much interest as might have been expected among the University authorities. In May, 1636, Dr. Smith, the vice-chancellor, writes to lord Holland (as it seems) complaining that out of the sixteen heads, only six were in Cambridge; and on his writing to urge the attendance of the others, he had received from one of them only assurances of his timely return. He wrote also to the same effect to the archbishop, pleading on this ground for a still further prorogation of the proceedings. But that prelate replied, that he plainly saw they had no purpose to submit to his visitation as metropolitan, and proposed to lay the matter before the king. "These are, therefore," he continues, "only to let you know that I purpose presently to petition the king for a day, in which hee would graciously bee pleased to give a hearing both to Oxford and yourselves." This proposal the University accepted, declaring that in their opinion it was the only way of accommodation, as the question was not respecting "visitation, which they never declined, but only of the manner, whether by metropoliticall or royall power." On the 23d of May the archbishop sent them a copy of his petition to the king, together with his majesty's answer.

To the kings most excellent majesty.

The humble petition of William archbishop of Canterbury, your majesties chaplain,

Most humbly sheweth, that since his coming to that sea by your sacred majesties speciall grace and favour, he hath with all faithfullnes to his power discharged the dutyes of his place; and therefore, according to the antiente custome

of his predecessors and the canonicall constitutions of the church, he thought fitt to begin with his metropoliticall visitation, first at his owne church, and then throughout his whole province. In pursuance of which, when he purposed to have visited the diocese of Ely and Oxford, he found both the Universities unwilling to yield to the same. That hereupon your petitioner writt severall letters to them; but they have hitherto still refused to submitt, though your petitioner doubteth not but that he hath right metropolitically to visitt them as aforesaid, and that he shall be able to make the same evidently to appeare to your majesty.

Humbly praieth (in regard the two Universities are the great nurseryes from whence the church in all places of your majesties kingdoms is to be supplied, and that if they which are there to be trained up shall be irregularly bred, it will not be possible to uphold good order or discipline in the church) that your majesty will therefore graciously be pleased to appoint some time for the decideing of the difference, and that upon full hearing of all parties there may be such finall order settled for the present and hereafter as in your princely wisdome shall be found just and fitting.

And your majestys orator, according to his bounden duty, shall heartily pray, etc.

Hampton Court, 22 May, 1636.

His majesty is gratiously pleased to graunt this petition, and to heare all parties upon Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, being the 21st of June, when all partyes are to attend with their counsell, or otherwise, as they please, wherein they must not faile.

John Coke.

The following was the counter petition sent by the University:

To the kings most excellent majesty.

The humble petition of the chancellor, masters, and schollers of your majesties University of Cambridge,

Most humbly sheweth, that your majesties petitioners (amongst other the rights and priviledges vouchsafed to them by your royall progenitors) have bene exempt from ordinary and metropoliticall visitation, and subject onely and immediately to your majesties sovereigne authority.

And that whereas the most reverend father in God the lord archbishop of Canterbury his grace hath lately signified his intendment to visitt it by his metropoliticall power.

Your majestys petitioners (though otherwise ready to submitt themselves to his grace) conceive that they cannot condescend in this particular, as well by reason of their oaths to the University, as by cause of their allegiance to your sacred majesty and royall prerogative, to which they have beene accompted by your majestys royall father of ever-blessed memory to be peculiarly reserved in matters ecclesiastical, and by which they have beene, and still are, ready to bee reformed in any irregularity that shall be found amongst them.

May it please your most sacred majesty to continue your most gratious protection to the priviledges of that your University, which hath received that invaluable honour of your owne princely incorporation, and those pretious assurances, that your majesty will bee ever unto itt a most gratious chancellor.

And your majestys most humble orators, as in all duty ever bound, shall continue their prayers, etc.

Applications for delay were again made by the University to the archbishop, and by lord Holland, in their behalf, to the king. The king, however, at the instance of the archbishop, determined to stand to the day he had fixed; and the case was accordingly heard at Hampton Court, June 21st, 1636.

THE KING'S FINAL DECREE.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7033, fol. 172.]

The kings charter, determination, or decree, in the case depending betwixt the archbishop and the two Universities, concerning the archbishops power of visiting. Anno duodecimo Caroli, pars sexta Novemb. 2. Commis. visitat. archiepiscopo Cant.

Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. Suborta nuper lite et controversia inter reverendissimum in Christo patrem archiepiscopum Cantuariensem et Universitates nostras Oxonii et Cantabrigiæ, super jure et titulo visitationis metropoliticæ Universitatum prædictarum, præfato archiepiscopo jus visitandi prædictas Universitates sibi et ecclesiæ suæ metropoliticæ Christi Cantuariensi vendicante, præfatisque Universitatibus se a visitatione prædicta exemptas esse prætendentibus, liteque et controversia prædictis ad nos et judicium et sententiam nostram regiam delatis; nos ad stabiliendam pacem inter partes prædictas, et ad tollendam in perpetuum hujusmodi controversiæ materiam, reverendissimum in Christo patrem prædictum et perquam fidelem consiliarium nostrum, Willielmum, providentia divina archiepiscopum Cantuariensem, totius Angliæ primatum et metropolitanum, et Universitatis Oxonii cancellarium, nec non perdilectum et perquam fidelem consanguineum et consiliarium nostrum, Henricum comitem Hollandiæ, Universitatis Cantabrigiæ cancellarium, aliosque nonnullos a prædictis Universitatibus mandata sufficientia habentes, venire fecimus coram nobis et consiliariis nostris in aula nostra apud honorem nostrum de Hampton Court, vicesimo primo die mensis Junii, anno regni nostri duodecimo; ibidemque auditis et intellectis quæ per partes prædictas hinc inde dici et allegari potuerunt, habitaque cum præfatis consiliariis nostris deliberatione matura, ad definendam et dijudicandam litem et controversiam prædictam, processimus in modum sequentem.

Primo et ante omnia, per probationes legitimas et per confessionem utriusque partis, nobis constabat, nos jure coronæ nostræ regni Angliæ habuisse et habere potestatem visitandi Universitates prædictas quoties et quandocunque nobis et successoribus nostris visum fuerit; præfatumque archiepiscopum jure ecclesiæ suæ metropoliticæ Christi Cantuariensis habuisse et habere potestatem visitandi totam provinciam suam Cantabrigiæ, in qua Universitates prædictæ positæ sunt. Cum vero ex parte Universitatum propositum esset, Universitates prædictas per quasdam chartas nostras et prædecessorum nostrorum et bullas papales fuisse exemptas et immunes ab omni visitatione et jurisdictione archiepiscopi prædicti, eandemque immunitatem legitimo temporis usu fuisse præscriptam; ex parte præfati archiepiscopi coram nobis ostensum et probatum fuit, tres prædecessores suos archiepiscopos Cantuarienses actualiter visitasse Universitates prædictas jure ecclesiæ metropoliticæ Christi Cantuariensis, et non per potestatem legitimam [legatinam]; ortaque olim lite inter archiepiscopum Cantuariensem et Universitatem Oxonii super jure visitationis prædictæ tempore Richardi Secundi prædecessoris nostri, regis Angliæ, eundem prædecessorem nostrum plene auditis quæ per partes utrinque proponi potuerint, pro archiepiscopo et jure visitationis suæ judicasse; eademque controversia iterum emergente inter archiepiscopum Cantuariensem et Universitatem Oxonii tempore Henrici Quarti prædecessoris nostri, regis Angliæ, eundem prædecessorem nostrum similiter pro archiepiscopo prædicto et jure visitationis suæ prædictæ pronuntiasse et determinasse; easdemque sententias et determinationes per actum parliamenti anno tertio decimo Henrici Quarti fuisse ratificatas et confirmatas.

Quinetiam nobis constabat, prædictas exemptiones et immunitates a visitatione metropolitica archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, vel earum aliquam, per aliquam chartam nostram

vel prædecessorum nostrorum non fuisse concessas, easdemque per bullas papales concedi non potuisse, nec per cursum temporis citra actuales visitationes archiepiscopi prædicti fuisse legitime præscriptas, nec de jure nostro ecclesiastico potuisse præscribi: præfatusque archiepiscopus coram nobis protulit schedulam subscriptam manibus magistrorum collegiorum Universitatis Cantabrigiensis, in qua magistri pro se et Universitate sua privilegiis et immunitatibus papalibus Universitati prædictæ concessis renunciabant.

Quibus omnibus per nos consideratis, habitaque deliberatione cum præfatis consiliariis nostris, judicavimus et determinavimus jus visitandi cancellarios, magistros, et scholares Universitatum prædictarum, successorum suorum, eorumque servientium, aliarumque personarum pro tempore existentium libertate et privilegiis Universitatum præfatarum utentium, nec non Universitatum prædictarum ut Universitates, spectare et pertinere ad præfatum archiepiscopum et successores suos et ecclesiam metropoliticam prædictam, per se, commissarium, seu commissarios suos exercendum; et quod præfati cancellarii, magistri, scholares, et reliquæ personæ privilegiis Universitatum utentes, eorumque successores perpetuis futuris temporibus, eidem archiepiscopo et successoribus suis eorumve commissariis, in visitatione et jurisdictione Universitatum prædictarum, in omnibus pareant et obediant.

Cum vero coram nobis præterea proponeretur, non satis constare quoties visitatio prædictarum Universitatum exerceri debeat, ad amputandas similes controversias in futuro, ordinavimus quod licebit præfato archiepiscopo et successoribus suis visitare Universitates prædictas, non tantum semel in vita, sicut in reliquis partibus provinciæ Cantuariensis nuper usitatum fuit, verum etiam quod licebit iis eorumque singulis, post primam visitationem metropoliticam finitam, prædictas Universitates per se vel commissarios suos visitare, quotiescunque illud necessarium præfatis

archiepiscopis visum fuerit, ex causa rationabili et legitima, per nos et successores nostros primitus approbanda.

Cumque præterea coram nobis proponeretur ex parte cancellarii prædicti, futurum valde incommodum sibi et successoribus suis, pro dignitate personarum suarum, si in visitationibus prædictis personaliter debeant comparere, declaravimus, jure satis consultum esse eorum incommodis in hac parte, cum possint in visitationibus prædictis per procuratores suos comparere.

Denique, per præfatum archiepiscopum a nobis humiliter petitum fuit [quod] hoc nostrum judicium et declaratio potestatis visitandi Universitates prædictas sibi et successoribus suis jure ecclesiæ metropoliticæ Christi Cantuariensis competentis, non possint in futuro extendi ad episcopos et archidiaconos locorum in quibus Universitates prædictas positæ sunt, et ut præfatæ Universitates per præfatos episcopos et archidiaconos in posterum non possint visitari; et ut nostrum judicium, ordinationem, et determinationem sub magno sigillo Angliæ concedere confirmari dignaremur; cujus petitioni annuentes, declaravimus quod Universitates prædictæ, per episcopos et archidiaconos prædictos in posterum non visitentur. Et hoc nostrum judicium, ordinationem, et declarationem sub magno sigillo Angliæ communiri et confirmari jussimus; mandantes præfatis cancellariis, magistris, et scholaribus Universitatum prædictarum, ut visitationi præfati archiepiscopi et successorum suorum se submittant, et ut nullam exemptionem seu immunitatem adversus visitationem prædictam sibi vendicare præsumant.

In cujus rei, etc. T. R. apud Westmonasterium, tricesimo die Januarii, anno regni Caroli regis Angliæ, etc. duodecimo.

Per breve de privato sigillo.

ANGLO-SAXON PROFESSORSHIP.

LETTER FROM SIR HENRY SPELMAN.

Worthie sir: I received your letters by Mr. Wheelock very gladly, and acknowledge that it is my great desire to give what furtherance I am able to the study of our British and Saxon antiquities, especially in matters concerning the church. To that ende I have proposed to myself in my thoughts the erecting of a publicque lecture in your noble Universitie, by the uttermoste of such means as my small estate may permit, and therewith also to revive our ancient Saxon language, now dead and lost. I have been formerly much encouraged hereto by my honoured lord of Elyes approbation, and now by understandinge from you that yourself and the rest of the heads of your Universitie are so well pleased both with the thing intended, and with the partie also designed for discharge thereof, Mr. Wheelock, this bearer, I shall (God willinge), with what convenient speed I may, proceed to the accomplishinge of my desire, and shall take all favours done to Mr. Wheelock, for the better preparinge and furthering of him in this course, with all thankfulnesse. In meane tyme I thus present myself and service to your and the rest of the heads good acceptation,

As your devoted

Henry Spelman.

Barbacan, 22 Feb. 1638.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Feb. 11°, 1639. Statutum academiæ.

Cum frequens et repetita beneficiorum acceptorum commemoratio pietatem academicam maxime commendet, pro-

rogandæ benevolorum hominum famæ plurimum inserviat, et aliorum beneficentiæ in posterum exercendæ clarissimum exemplum præbeat, tanquam virtutis et præteritæ præmium et futuræ incitamentum: placet vobis, ut, ad supremi numinis majestatem venerandam, ad beneficorum et liberalium hominum memoriam ab interitu asserendam, et academiæ gratitudinem in perpetuum testificandam, in die dominico qui ante tertium Novembris proximus est, sollennis et anniversarius omnium ordinum academicorum conventus in ecclesia B. Mariæ ad horam nonam indicatur; et inter divinorum officiorum sollennitates, eodem ordine quo in privatorum collegiorum commemorationibus per statuta academiæ præscribuntur observatas, extraordinarius aliquis concionator (ex delectu et arbitrio procancellarii ad hoc munus pro tempore assignatus) concionem habeat: ut, post finitam hujusmodi concionem, fundatorum ac benefactorum nomina aperte atque singulatim ab eodem recitentur, nec non et beneficiorum multitudo simul atque amplitudo quibus academiam hanc nostram vel adauxerint vel exornaverint in publicum proferantur: ut, quicunque in futurum eodem studio, eadem animi benignitate academiæ Cantab. utilitatem ac dignitatem promovebunt, eundem apud nos honorem, eandem nominis celebritatem exinde consequantur: ut, nullo ad matutinum concionandi officium, ordinario cursu, illo die nominato, conscripta atque usitata concionatorum series inoffenso ordine progrediatur: ut venerabiles viri D^s^. procan., D^r^. Ward, D^r^. Cumber, D^r^. Lany, et D^r^. Stern, una cum M^ro^. Molle oratore, M^ro^. Hutton et M^ro^. Greenhagh procuratoribus, et M^ro^. Honywood, sive hi omnes, sive horum quinque vel quatuor, huic negotio exequendo proficiantur; qui, auctoritate vestra communiti, acta publica revolvant, archiva consulant, prædicta nomina beneficiaque exscribant, colligant, et in ordinem disponant, eorumque numerum ac recensionem manibus suis subsignatam ante festum sancti

Lucæ proxime secuturum hic in plena congregatione vobis repræsentent: ut, hæc ipsa personarum ac beneficiorum enumeratio quotannis in die dominico, ante magna comitia proximo, ab antemeridiano concionatore post absolutam sermonem pronuntietur, omissa tamen illo tempore sacrorum prædictorum celebratione: ut nulli itidem eodem die ad vices concionandi consueto modo designentur; sed penes solum procancellarium potestas semper sit duos ex inceptoribus aut baccalaureis in theologia ejusdem anni vel alios quosvis pro arbitratu suo prospiciendi, qui illo die concionandi officio tam ante quam post meridiem defungantur. Placet etiam vobis, ut hoc decretum vestrum post prædicta benefactorum nomina collecta et vobis repræsentata statuti vim ac locum obtineat, et intra decem dies procancellarii atque procuratorum libris inseratur.

Recensio autem benefactorum a procancellario et cæteris supra nominatis collecta atque in ordinem digesta, manibusque suis subsignata, in plena congregatione per eundem procancellarium recitata fuit 10° Oct. 1640; et repetita (sermone vulgari) 17° ejusdem mensis.

COMMEMORATION OF BENEFACTORS.

BENEFACTORS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

[From MS. Cole, vol. xlvii. p. 406.]

Commemoratio benefactorum in alma Universitate Cantabrigiæ quotannis in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ majoris, die dominico tam ante magna comitia quam ante tertium Novembris proximo, per concionatorem utriusque diei antemeridianum solenniter recitanda.

Ad finem concionis subjungat:

Quod autem officii nunc nostri ratio postulat, quodque ex communi et religiosissimo totius senatus academici decreto nobis hodie præscriptum est, immolemus Deo optimo

maximo devotissimas gratiarum victimas pro clarissimis istius almæ Universitatis fundatoribus et benefactoribus nostris universis, qui, supra communem mortalium sortem sese efferentes, vires et facultates suas ad supremi numinis gloriam ac ad eruditionis et Christianæ religionis incrementum magna nobis munificentia et pietate impenderunt, ipsamque hanc nostram academiam quamplurimis insuper beneficiis et privilegiis exornarunt.

Fundatio sive restitutio academiæ A° X^i 630.

In hisce jure merito chorum ducunt serenissimi nostri reges et principes. Inprimis, vir per omnia gloriosissimus, Sigebertus, Orientalium Anglorum rex, qui academiam nostram vel primus fundavit vel eam, penitus per injuriam superiorum temporum fractam et deletam, restituit, ex consilio Felicis Burgundi, primi eorundem Orientalium Anglorum episcopi, circa annum Domini DCXXX^m; deinde nobilissimus rex Merciorum Offa, Carolo magno imperatori contemporaneus; illustrissimus regni monarcha Aluredus, ejusdemque filius rex Edwardus senior, dilectissimus cleri nutritor, amator, et defensor: quorum principum favoribus ac pietate effectum est ut nunquam defecerint in Britannia viri eruditissimi, qui tanquam doctrinarum rivuli ab isto fonte decurrentes non Angliam modi sed et Galliam Germaniamque suavissimo disciplinarum nectare perfuderunt.

Libertates et privilegia eidem concessa.

Secuti sunt alii magni bonique principes, Henricus ejus nominis III. Edwardus I. II. III. Richardus II. Henricus IV. V. et VI. magnificentissimus fundator Collegii Regalis, una cum Edwardo IV. Henrico VII. et VIII. Edwardo VI. regina Maria et beatissimæ memoriæ Elizabetha, præter gloriosissimum monarcham Jacobum et gratiosissimum dominum nostrum (sub cujus umbra vitalem hanc auram haurimus) regem Carolum; quorum omnium summæ benignitati et munificentiæ post Deum optimum maximum immunitates nostras universas et amplissima privilegia (quibus ad hunc usque diem utimur et fruimur), centum et triginta plus minus chartis contenta ac in archivis academiæ reposita, accepta debemus.

Sed et horum nonnulli alia insuper egregia suæ beneficentiæ monumenta nobis reliquerunt. Edwardus I^mus^ per literas suas patentes primum hic apud nos collegium fundari permisit, ad cujus laudatissimum exemplar reliqua postea feliciter subsecuta sunt. Regina ejusdem regis consors Eleanora centum marcas nobis elargita est. Henricus VII. quo tempore ad Universitatem accessit centum itidem marcarum donarium eidem contulit, una cum annua pensione decem librarum pro solenni et anniversaria sui commemoratione in perpetuum. Henricus VIII. appropriavit nobis rectoriam de Burwell, et amplissimam concessit licentiam omnimodos imprimendi libros. Regina Elizabetha statuta edidit quibus hodie regimur, et de reditu nostro frumentario quo præsertim sustinemur per actum parliamenti providit. Præterea rex Jacobus prælectionibus nostris theologicis rectorias de Somersham et Terington in perpetuum annexuit, et per statutum regni jus nobis ac potestatem concessit ut ad omnia ecclesiastica beneficia quæ per 27 comitatus Angliæ ad recusantium convictorum patronatum spectant idoneos clericos præsentemus. Denique serenissimus et clementissimus rex noster Carolus, præter alia quamplurima quæ cum omni gratia et benignitate subinde nobis præstat beneficia, publicam nostram typographiam a quibusdam impetitam per literas suas patentes amplissime stabilivit.

Fundatores prælectionum publicarum.

Succedit regibus nobilissima heroina domina Margareta, illustrissimi regis Henrici VII. mater, Richmondiæ et Derbiæ comitissa, quæ huic academiæ multipliciter benefecit. Præterquam enim quod duo hic insignia fundavit Christi et S. Joannis Collegia, quæ nomen ejus æternitati consecrarunt, instituit etiam prælectorem theologicum una cum publico academiæ concionatore, quorum utrique salarium suum assignavit, huic enim libras decem, illi vero 20 marcas (sed ad totidem libras postea per academiam adauctas) annuatim donavit. Sub idem tempus clarissimus vir Thomas

Linacer, medicinæ doctor et Arthuri principis præceptor, annuum itidem 20 marcarum stipendium prælectori medico largitus est; sed postea Henricus VIII., Collegii S. Trinitatis fundator augustissimus, tum ejusdem medicinæ, tum singulis theologiæ, juris civilis, linguæ Hebraicæ et Græcæ professoribus pensionem 40 librarum annuatim constituit. Eodem tempore claruit vir dignissimus Robertus Read, eques auratus et fori judicialis placitorum primarius judex, qui pro annuis prælectorum rhetoricæ, dialecticæ, et philosophiæ stipendiis viginti marcas in perpetuum elargitus est. Honoratissimus etiam dominus Gulielmus Maynard, baro de Eastaynes, non ita pridem alium prælectorem logicum instituit, eique honorificum simul 50 librarum stipendium singulis annis persolvendum annexuit; præclaro admodum consilio et exemplo quem post octennium secutus est illustris dominus baro de Brook, qui lecturam fundavit historicam, cui stipendium centum librarum quotannis numerandum munificentissime contulit. Subsecuti sunt spectabiles viri, Thomas Adams, civis et aldermannus Londinensis, fundator prælectionis Arabicæ, cui 40 libras annuatim donavit; Henricus Spelman, eques auratus, vir omnium antiquitatum scientissimus, institutor prælectionis historiæ linguæque Saxonicæ, cui ecclesiam de Middleton in comitatu Norfolciæ una cum impropriata ibidem jamdiu rectoria annectendas curavit; et præclarus miles dominus Edwinus Sandys, qui mille nobis libras ad ordinandam posthac prælectionem metaphysicam per testamentum suum legavit.

Fundatores publicarum scholarum.

Scholarum structura quæ quadratum nunc exhibet non unos eosdemque agnoscit fundatores. Latus occidentale, quod scholas dialecticas et rhetoricas complectitur, Auberius de Vere comes Oxoniensis, Thomas Percie comes Wigorniensis, et Humfridus Plantagenet dux Glocestriæ ac comes Pembrochiæ, una cum professoribus et auditoribus utriusque juris, sumptibus suis collocatis excitarunt. Regnante Edwardo III. schola theologica per communes aca-

demiæ expensas fundata et exstructa est, cui tamen perficiendæ honoratissimus vir dominus Robertus Thorp, tunc Angliæ cancellarius, XL. marcas contulit, et tantundem singulis academiæ collegiis. Sacellum superius, quod nunc Domus Regentium appellatur, clarissimus miles Gulielmus Thorp sub initio regis Henrici IIII. propriis suis sumptibus fabricavit. Meridionalem partem ipsi construxerunt academici, beneficentia tantum in hoc opere adjuti Gulielmi Alnwick, primo Norwicensis deinde Lincolniensis episcopi, regis Henrici VI. confessarii. Tandem orientale latus una cum operosa speciosaque scholarum porta (cujus summa pars bibliotheca publica, ima vero procancellarii tribunal), reverendissimus pater dominus Thomas Rotheram, archiepiscopus Ebor., totius Angliæ et hujus etiam academiæ cancellarius, proprio suo sumptu et munificentia construxit.

Benefactores bibliothecæ publicæ.

Bibliothecam publicam postquam idem ipse Rotheramus ducentis amplius voluminibus locupletaverat, Johannes Harris, major hujus villæ, decem librarum donario eandem auxit. Reverendi patres, Cuthbertus Tonstallus vir omni literarum genere excultus, Jacobus Pilkinton, Richardus Barnes, Dunelmenses nuper successive episcopi, et Robertus Horne episcopus Wintoniæ, optimis quibusque libris tum manuscriptis tum impressis eandem instruxerunt. Præterea reverendissimus et semper memorandus pater dominus Matthæus Parker, archiepiscopus nuper Cantuariæ (præterquam quod novam quam dicimus Regentium Plateam, oppidanorum prius ædibus obstructam, sumptibus suis aperuit), centum nobis codices, e quibus quamplurimi veterum hujus regni scriptorum monumenta continent, in hac publica libraria conservandos benignissime donavit. Hisce accensendi sunt honoratissimi viri, dominus Nicolaus Bacon magni sigilli Angliæ custos, dominus Gulielmus Cecilius summus Angliæ thesaurarius et vigilantissimus olim hujus academiæ cancellarius, una cum domino Johanne nuper barone de Lumley, qui ducentos simul Græcos Latinosque auctores

eidem bibliothecæ contulerunt; illustrissimus etiam dominus et magnus heros Georgius dux Buckinghamiæ, nuper istius academiæ cancellarius, qui inter cætera quæ meditabatur ingentia donaria octoginta plus minus Arabicos et alios orientalium linguarum codices eleganter manu exaratos, nostro orbi hospites, universo vix parabiles, et e museo doctissimi viri Thomæ Erpenii magno pretio coemptos, munificentissime nobis donavit. Ejusdem quoque Erpenii in Arabicis literis institutor clarissimus vir Gulielmus Bedwell, qui ingentem thesaurum Arabicum indefesso studio elucubratum et propria sua manu in 9 voluminibus conscriptum, una cum characteribus Arabicis huic operi imprimendo destinatis, bibliothecæ publicæ largitus est. Postremo vir eximius et grata semper recordatione celebrandus, Robertus Hare, armiger, qui principum chartas, indulta, et privilegia, ac id genus alia quæcunque ad rempublicam academicam, vel municipium Cantabrigiense spectabant, ingenti sumptu et industria ubicunque potuit ac præsertim ex archivis regni et academiæ collegit, quæ cum quatuor omnia libris digessisset et eleganter manu descripta triplicasset, eorum primarium exemplar in membranis exaratum inter archiva academiæ, alterum apud procancellarium, tertium vero apud registrarium semper asservari voluit.

Fundatores cistarum.

Sequuntur fundatores cistarum: in quibus facile eminent regia prosapia oriundus Thomas Beaufort dux Exoniæ, Gulielmus Bateman episcopus Norwicensis, fundator Aulæ S. Trinitatis, Johannes Bottesham episcopus Roffensis, Thomas Bourchier archiepiscopus Cantuariæ, Gualterus Neile civis Londinensis, Gulielmus de Gotham et Richardus de Billingford academiæ cancellarii, magistri Fen et Darlington, Joannes Whitehorne, Gilbertus de Ronsbury, Thomas de S^to^ Botolpho, Gulielmus de Blida, Robertus de Luffenham, et Johannes Blundell, qui magnas pecuniarum summas in communes usus academiæ reliquerunt; et postquam universum jam pene exhaustum erat ærarium, præclarissima

vidua domina Elizabeth Clere, quo tempore claruit rex Henricus VII., ducentarum nobis marcarum summam benignissime contulit.

Benefactores antiqui.

His etiam annumerandi sunt reverendus pater dominus Hugo de Balsham, episcopus olim Eliensis et primi in hac academia collegii sub rege Edwardo I° fundator, una cum Simone de Monteacuto ejusdem loci episcopo, qui multa nobis tum ipsi concesserunt tum ab aliis impetrarunt beneficia. Andreas de Gislingham officialis archidiaconus Eliensis, Gilbertus de Segrave legum doctor, Richardus de Badew et Richardus de Ling doctores theologiæ, omnes olim sub regibus Edwardi I. II. et III. hujus Universitatis cancellarii et (prout in antiquis registris perhibentur) benefactores maximi. Nigellus de Thorndon sub idem tempus medicus Cantabrigiensis, qui fundos aliquot et messuagium nobis in hac villa largitus est, ad alendum sacellanum cujus inter cætera munus erat benefactorum nostrorum nomina publice recitare et honestam de iis mentionem facere.

Recentiores.

Posterioribus vero sæculis, Johannes Meers, bedellorum armigerorum unus, qui, præter 50 libras ad refectionem scholarium, bina in hoc oppido nobis tenementa dedit, quæ nuper a Hieremia Davers de nova constructa, munificentia dein Aliciæ relictæ suæ, concedente etiam academia, professori dominæ Margaretæ pro tempore existenti assignata sunt; Matthæus Stokys, bedellus et registrarius, qui plurima nobis donaria legavit; et Andreas Perne, s. theologiæ doctor, nuper collegii Sti. Petri magister et decanus Eliensis, vir multis nominibus de academia bene meritus, qui diversa nobis beneficia et vivens contulit et moriens reliquit.

Fundatores et benefactores templi B. Mariæ.

Denique monet religio et locus in quo nunc consistimus, ut summam eorum beneficentiam recolamus qui sacrum istud et augustum templum ab imis fundamentis ad eam quam nunc cernitis magnificentiam sumptibus, con-

siliis, et sollicitationibus suis exstruendum curarunt. Opus inceptum est tempore Edwardi IV., absolutum vero initio Henrici VIII. Porta tamen occidentalis et turris superposita sub regno Elizabethæ et Jacobi constructæ sunt. Maximam expensarum partem ipsa sustinuit academia, nisi quod multi pii benefactores manus suas auxiliares tanto operi præbuerunt, inter quos maxime eminens Henricus VII. qui 40 libras una cum centum meremiis contulit; domina Margareta, ejusdem illustrissimi regis mater, quæ centum etiam libras donavit; Thomas Barrow, archidiaconus Colcestriæ et rotulorum magister, vir felicis memoriæ, qui ducentos et 40 libras magna munificentia largitus est; Johannes Vere, comes Oxoniensis; Johannes Alcock, episcopus Eliensis, fundator Collegii Jesu; Thomas Rotheram, archiepiscopus Ebor.; et nobilissima domina Mildreda, Gulielmi Cecilii baronis Burleii consors; una cum Gulielmo Atkins, burgensi de Lenne, quorum ultimus splendidum illud suggestum propriis suis sumptibus fabricandum curavit.

Atque hi sunt istius almæ Universitatis primarii fundatores et benefactores, quorum nomina tum ad supremi numinis majestatem venerandam, tum ad illorum memoriam ab interitu asserendam et academiæ gratitudinem in perpetuum testificandam, ad hunc modum a nobis in publicum prolata sunt. Superest ut beatos eos et felices prædicemus, atque ut benedicamus Domino.

Te Deum laudamus, etc.

Jo. Cosin, procan.	Samuel Warde.
Henricus Molle, orator.	Rich. Sterne.
Hen. Hutton, procur. sen.	Joh. Greenhalgh, procur. jun.
Mich. Honywood.	B. Lany.

Hæc commemoratio recitata fuit in plena congregatione regentium et non-regentium, decimo die mensis Octobris, an. Domini 1640.

H. Hutton, s. procur.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Die Martis, 22 Dec. 1640. 16 Car. I.

Ordered, that the sub-committee formerly appointed to consider of the abuses of the Universities in matters of religion be made a committee from the house, with the like power it formerly had, and with power to consider of the abuses in matters of religion and civil government either done or suffered by the Universities; and they are to meet to-morrow in the afternoon at two of clock in the council chamber of the court of wards.

Sir Thomas Widrington is added to this committee.

[Sir Robert Harly has the chair in this committee.]

Die Mercurii, 20° Jan. 1640. 16 Car. I.

Upon Mr. Whites report from the grand committee for religion [*i. e.* the committee of the whole house], it was resolved, upon the question, that the statute made about twenty-seven years since in the University of Cambridge, imposing upon young scholars a subscription according to the thirty-sixth article of the canons made in the year 1603, is against the law and liberty of the subject, and ought not to be pressed upon any students or graduates whatsoever.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Mar. 26, 1641. De falso prætendentibus procuratoriam potestatem.

Cum nonnulli nuper procuratorum auctoritatem ementiti, communem pacem turbaverint, incolarum Cantabrigiensium domos invaserint, et non solum tumultuosas sed

etiam funestas rixas excitaverint, unde gravissima infamia intra academiam orta in plurimas hujus regni partes diffusa sit: placet vobis, ut, ad disciplinam academiæ vindicandam, ad enorme hoc dedecus depellendum, et tranquillitatem hic publicam firmandam, quicunque in posterum falsam et indebitam procuratorii muneris dignitatem vel potestatem sibi arrogaverint, sub eoque prætextu Cantabrigiensem villam aut aliquam ejus partem pervagati fuerint, cujusque ædes vexaverint, oppidanos, academicos, sive etiam peregrinos, injuria, contumelia, vel damno affecerint; sine ulla cunctatione carceri per quatuordecim dies includantur, neque inde prius liberentur quam 40 solidos pro admisso facinore in manus procancellarii deposuerint, ad usum communis cistæ applicandos. Quod siqui eo temeritatis ac petulantiæ processerint, ut semel in hoc flagitio deprehensi, in idem iterum impingant, decreti hujus vestri auctoritate ab academia amoveantur protinus et expellantur ipso facto. Placet etiam, ut hæc concessio vestra statuti loco habeatur, et infra decem dies procancellarii et procuratorum libris inseratur, nec non in singulis collegiis intra septimanam proximam promulgetur.

Ex Lib. Gratiar.

PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[From MS. Baker. vol. x. xi. p. 125.]

Honoratissimis dominis, militibus, civibus, et burgensibus, in comitiis parliamenti jam congregatis.

Conventus honoratissimus, non veremur ne volentibus tanta negotia molesti simus academia Cantabrigiensis, cum nihil sit aut ad religionem certius aut ad splendorem nominis excelsius quam suscipere literarum clientelam. In quo studio cum singularis animi vestri propensio semper eluxerit, tum

nulla in re magis possit eminere quam si ecclesiæ honestamenta, ea quæ sub optimis regibus tam diu obtinuerunt, indelibata tueamini. Agitur jam non unius academiæ, non unius ætatis causa. Nam nec industria poterit non relanguescere, nec bona indoles ali atque augeri, nec vota parentum non in irritum cadere, nisi spe non vana suffulciantur. Quam præmaturum putemus bonis artibus occasum imminere, si stipendium idem militi sit quod imperatori? Sunt qui scholasticorum ambagibus evolvendis antiquo, tum patrum monumentis expurgandæ feci Romanæ, velut Augeæ stabulo, se totos impenderunt, nec aliam mercedem prensant quam in ecclesia cathedrali tandem aliquando quasi in portu conquiescere. Ita fit ut quod ignavis asylum inscitiæ est, id candidioribus ingeniis pro stimulo sit ad optima persequenda: ne æquitas judiciorum vestrorum ferit improbitatem nonnullorum, in publicam calamitatem redundare. Impetigo Romana, quam amplam tum sibi nacta videbitur se diffundendi materiam, cum non sit nisi imbelles adversarios habitura, neque enim certamini pares esse solent qui id unice agunt, ut in rostris et concionibus sudent. Etiamnum persentiscere nobis videmur nudam atque inanem academiam, et antiquam paupertatem quasi præludio perhorrescimus: nec vestra progenies non aliquando ventura est in tantarum miseriarum partes. Quin itaque senatus amplissimus per spes parentum, per illecebras industriæ, per subsidia simul et ornamenta pietatis, per vincula, nervos, et firmamenta literarum, velitis splendorem ecclesiæ, qui longissimis adusque temporis ad nostra tempora deductus est, auctoritate vestra communire. Sed quia lingua nativa dolores et desideria sua felicius exprimit, annexam literis petitionem benevolis auribus excipiatis.

T. Page, subst.

1641. Ex Libro Oratoris, p. 317.

To the honourable the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the house of commons, assembled in the high court of parliament, the humble petition of the University of Cambridge

Sheweth, that your petitioners having heard of divers suggestions offered to this honourable court by way of remonstrance, tending to the subversion of cathedral churches, and the alienation of those lands by which they are supported, being the antient inheritance of the church, founded and bestowed by the religious bounty of many famous and renowned kings and princes of this land, and other worthy benefactors both of the clergy and laity, and establisht and confirmed unto them by the laws of this kingdom, and soe accordingly have been employed to the advancement of learning, the encouragement of students and preferment of learned men, beside many other pious and charitable uses: may it please this honourable court, out of your great wisdom and tender care for the cherishing of learning, and furtherance of the studies and pains of those who have and do devote themselves to the service of the church, graciously to protect and secure those religious foundations from ruine and alienation; and withall to take order that they may be reduced to the due observation of their statutes, or such as your wisdom shall think fit. And that all innovations and abuses, which have by some mens miscarriages crept in, may be reformed; that so the students of our University, which, by the present fears, both are and will be much sadded and dejected, may be the better invited to pursue their studies with alacrity, and the places themselves disposed to the most serviceable and deserving men, according to the first intendment.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall pray, etc.

PROSECUTION OF DR. BEALE.

[From the printed tract.]

Articles exhibited in the parliament against William Beale, doctor of divinity and master of St. Johns College in the University of Cambridge, the 6th of August, 1641.

1. THAT hee presumptuously preached a sermon at St. Pauls in London, 1640, which did not only containe hereticall doctrine, but did also applaud and extoll the papists to be the kings truest subjects, and most loyall in the whole kingdome.

2. That in another sermon, at the same church, he did positively confirm, with an audatious confidence and insolency, that the puritans were traitors to the crowne in three respects (or at least as bad as traitors).

1. Of their obstinacy.
2. Of their schismaticall religion.
3. Of their disloyaltie.

And therefore, in his opinion, they either ought by coertion to bee compelled to their conformity, or to suffer extremity of law.

3. That by sufficient proof and authority he preached in St. Maries against the subjects freedome and liberty.

4. That in the same sermon hee said it was a sin of damnation not to bow at the name of Jesus, and his argument he produced out of the Scripture false quoted; and that the sin was the same for not bowing with submissive reverence to the communion table both at our first entrance and departure out of the church.

5. That in his colledge he did most tyrannically usurp conformity, and did exult in a most majesteriall way, commanding the deanes of the said colledge to execute the inflictions of severe punishments on all those who would not observe conformity; as to bow very low at the comming in

at the chappel to the communion table, and likewise at their going out thereof, without any exception both of the fellowes, schollers, and students of the said colledge.

6. That because those papisticall innovations did oppose the pious consciences of some which would not observe them, there were foure expelled upon the non-performance thereof.

7. That after the expulsion of those, hee commanded the president, lecturers, and deanes to admit none into the colledge unlesse they tooke an absolute oath of the performance thereof.

8. That he was the sole encourager of Dr. Cozins in his vice-chancellourship to tyranize in that jesuiticall, popish, and canterburian religion; which doth manifestly appeare, first, that by his especial meanes hee was elected vice-chancellour, then by his often frequenting and encouraging him unto tyrannycall usurpation and publicke promulgation of that Romish religion.

9. That he commanded the deanes of the said colledge to severely punish, according to the exprest infliction, who would not likewise convert their face toward the east at *Glory be to the Father*, etc., and many times in divine service; so that he did luxuriously introduce popish innovations and ceremonies.

10. That at the offering at the communion he compelled the fellowes to give 12 pence, the batchelors of arts 8 pence, and the pensioners 6 pence, and the subsizers 4 pence, which, after it was collected, was never given to the poore, according to the intent of those which gave it charitably, but was forthwith put to their private use, either for erecting pictures, or images, or divers others idolatrous things, or wax-candles, and a numerous multiplicity of the like detestations.

11. That he did seduce and allure divers young stu-

dents out of other colledges, promising them upon their conformitie great preferment in his colledge, which he did frequently; and those who were proper for preferment were frustrated, and withall greatly contemned without any respect, because they did not observe his papisticall superstition.

A SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT,

[From the printed copy]

For reformation and defence of religion, the honour and happinesse of the king, and the peace and safety of the three kingdomes, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

We, noblemen, barons, knights, gentlemen, cittizens, burgesses, ministers of the gospell, and commons of all sorts in the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the providence of God living under one king, and being of one reformed religion, having before our eyes the glory of God and the advancement of the kingdome of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the honour and happinesse of the kings majestie and his posterity, and the true publick libertie, safety, and peace of the kingdoms wherein every ones private condition is included, and calling to mind the treacherous and bloudy plots, conspiracies, attempts, and practices of the enemies of God against the true religion and professors thereof in all places, especially in these three kingdomes, ever since the reformation of religion, and how much their rage, power, and presumption are of late and at this time increased and exercised; whereof the deplorable estate of the church and kingdom of Ireland, the distressed estate of the church and kingdome of England, and

the dangerous estate of the church and kingdome of Scotland, are present and publick testimonies; we have now at last (after other meanes of supplication, remonstrance, protestations, and sufferings), for the preservation of our selves and our religion from utter ruine and destruction, according to the commendable practice of these kingdomes in former times, and the example of Gods people in other nations; after mature deliberation, resolved and determined to enter into a mutuall and solemne league and covenant, wherein we all subscribe, and each one of us for himselfe, with our hands lifted up to the most high God, do swear:

1. That we shall sincerely, really, and constantly, through the grace of God, endeavour, in our several places and callings, the preservation of the reformed religion in the church of Scotland, in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, against our common enemies; the reformation of religion in the kingdoms of England and Ireland in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, according to the word of God, and the example of the best reformed churches; and shall endeavour to bring the churches of God in the three kingdomes to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, confession of faith, form of church government, directory for worship and catechising; that we, and our posterity after us, may as brethren live in faith and love, and the Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of us.

2. That we shall in like manner, without respect of persons, endeavour the extirpation of popery, prelacy (that is, church government by archbishops, bishops, their chancellours and commissaries, deans, deans and chapters, archdeacons, and all other ecclesiasticall officers depending on that hierarchy), superstition, heresy, schisme, profanenesse, and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound doctrine and the power of godlinesse; lest we partake in other mens sinnes, and thereby be in danger to receive of

their plagues, and that the Lord may be one and his name one in the three kingdomes.

3. We shall with the same sincerity, reality, and constancy, in our severall vocations, endeavour with our estates and lives, mutually to preserve the rights and priviledges of the parliaments, and the liberties of the kindomes, and to preserve and defend the kings majesties person and authority in the preservation and defence of the true religion and liberties of the kingdomes; that the world may bear witnesse with our consciences of our loyalty, and that we have no thoughts or intentions to diminish his majesties just power and greatnesse.

4. We shall also, with all faithfulnesse, endeavour the discovery of all such as have been or shall be incendiaries, malignants, or evill instruments, by hindring the reformation of religion, dividing the king from his people, or one of the kingdomes from another, or making any faction or parties amongst the people contrary to this league and covenant; that they may be brought to publick triall, and receive condigne punishment, as the degree of their offences shall require or deserve, or the supream judicatories of both kingdomes respectively, or others having power from them for that effect, shall judge convenient.

5. And whereas the happinesse of a blessed peace between these kingdomes, denied in former times to our progenitors, is by the good providence of God granted unto us, and hath beene lately concluded and setled by both parliaments, we shall each one of us, according to our place and interest, endeavour that they may remaine conjoyned in a firme peace and union to all posterity; and that justice may be done upon the wilfull opposers thereof, in manner expressed in the precedent articles.

6. We shall also, according to our places and callings in this common cause of religion, liberty, and peace of the kingdomes, assist and defend all those that enter into this

league and covenant in the maintaining and pursuing thereof, and shall not suffer our selves directly or indirectly, by whatsoever combination, perswasion, or terrour, to be divided and withdrawn from this blessed union and conjunction, whether to make defection to the contrary part, or to give our selves to a detestable indifferencie or neutrality in this cause, which so much concerneth the glory of God, the good of the kingdoms, and the honour of the king; but shall all the daies of our lives zealously and constantly continue therein, against all opposition, and promote the same according to our power, against all lets and impediments whatsoever; and what we are not able our selves to suppresse or overcome, we shall reveal and make known, that it may be timely prevented or removed: all which we shall doe as in the sight of God.

And because these kingdoms are guilty of many sinnes and provocations against God and his son Jesus Christ, as is too manifest by our present distresses and dangers, the fruits thereof, we professe and declare before God and the world our unfained desire to be humbled for our own sins, and for the sins of these kingdoms, especially that we have not, as we ought, valued the inestimable benefit of the gospell; that we have not laboured for the purity and power thereof; and that we have not endeavoured to receive Christ in our hearts, nor to walke worthy of him in our lives, which are the causes of other sinnes and transgressions so much abounding amongst us; and our true and unfained purpose, desire, and endeavour for ourselves, and all others under our power and charge, both in publick and in private, in all duties we owe to God and man, to amend our lives, and each one to goe before another in the example of a reall reformation, that the Lord may turn away his wrath and heavy indignation, and establish these churches and kingdoms in truth and peace. And this covenant we make in the presence of almighty God, the

searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to performe the same, as we shall answer at that great day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed; most humbly beseeching the Lord to strengthen us by his holy spirit for this end, and to blesse our desires and proceedings with such successe as may be deliverance and safety to his people, and encouragement to other Christian churches, groaning under or in danger of the yoke of antichristian tyrannie, to joyne in the same or like association and covenant, to the glory of God, the enlargement of the kingdome of Jesus Christ, and the peace and tranquillity of Christian kingdoms and commonwealths.

The negative oath.

I, A. B., doe sweare from my heart that I will not directly nor indirectly adhere unto or willingly assist the king in this warre, or in this cause, against the parliament, nor any forces raised without the consent of the two houses of parliament in this cause or warre. And I doe likewise sweare that my comming and submitting my selfe under the power and protection of the parliament is without any manner of designe whatsoever to the prejudice of the proceedings of this present parliament, and without the direction, privity, or advice of the king or any of his councell or officers, other then what I have now made knowne. So helpe me God and the contents of this booke.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Die Veneris, 11 Feb. 1641 (i. e. 1642).

Ordered, that Mr. Strode, Sir Ro. Harley, and Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Hampden, do prepare letters to be

sent to the Universities, concerning the complaint here exhibited, of pressing subscriptions upon young graduates in both Universities, upon the taking of their degrees.

Die Veneris, 9th April, 1641. 17 Car. I.

Cambridge University. The order made 20 Jan. concerning subscription imposed upon young scholars, upon a statute made twenty-seven years since in the University of Cambridge, was this day, by order, enlarged to all graduates and students whatsoever.

Die Veneris, 4th June, 1641.

Ordered, that the committee for the Universities be revived, and prepare a bill for the regulating the Universities, and are to meet on Tuesday at 2 P.M. in the inner court of wards.

Die Jovis, 24 June, 1641.

Abuses in Universities. Ordered, that the order of 22d December 1640, made concerning the examining and considering of the abuses in the Universities in matter of religion and civil government, the Universities in general are only named: the house doth now declare, that their intention then was, and now is, that the power of that order and committee should extend to the consideration and examining of the abuses in matter of religion and civil government in any college or hall in either of the Universities.

3 Aug. 1641.

First reading of an act for the better regulating of the Universities.

Moved, that this bill might not be read a second time but in a full house.

17th June, 1642.

Ordered, that the burgesses that serve for the two Universities do take care to send to the several Universities such declarations of both houses as are ordered to be published in the several parts of the kingdom, to the end that they may be read in a public manner in the several colleges and halls of each University; and that a certificate be made to this house by the governors of the several colleges and halls of the reading of the same.

REMOVAL OF THE COLLEGE PLATE.

[From MS. Baker. vol. x. xi. p. 114. Univ. Lib. Cambridge.]

From the kings most excellent majesty to the vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Charles Rex.

To our trusty and well beloved, the vice-chancellor of our University of Cambridge. Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well: whereas, upon false and scandalous pretences (and which we have sufficiently made appear to be such by our proclamations and declarations, and by the declarations of our lords and counsellors here present with us) that we intended to make war upon our parliament, horse is still levied, and plate and money still brought in against us, notwithstanding our declarations and proclamations to the contrary, which hath forced us, out of a due regard to our safety and dignity, and to the peace of the kingdoms, to desire the assistance of our good subjects for our necessary defence.

And whereas our University of Cambridge is not only involved in the consequences of such dangerous and illegal proceedings equally with the rest of our subjects, but by

our perpetual care and protection of such nurseries of learning, we have especial reason to expect that particular care of us, and that extraordinary assistance to our defence and preservation. These are therefore to will and require you to signify to that our University, in such a manner as shall appear to you best for our service, that any summe of money that either any of our colleges out of their treasuries, or any persons thereof out of their particular fortunes, shall be willing to furnish us with, and shall pay to this bearer, John Poley, esq., and receive his receipt for the same, shall be received by us as a very acceptable service to us, and repaid by us with interest of eight pounds per cent, justly and speedily, as soon as it shall please God to settle the distraction of this poor kingdom (of which our conscience bears us witness we are not the cause). And so, not doubting but that our University will herein express their loyalty and affection to us, and that you will to your power assist, and so to hasten your expressions that the fruits of them may not be destroyed by delay, we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our court at York, the 29th of June, 1642.

From the kings most excellent majesty to the vice-chancellor.

CHARLES REX.

To our trusty and well beloved, the vice-chancellor of our University of Cambridge. Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well: whereas we have great reason to acknowledge the willing expressions of the affections of both our Universities in their late supply offered to us in this time of necessity, and particularly being informed of the further readiness of all or most of our colleges in Cambridge to make offer of depositing their plate into our hands for the better security and safety thereof:

we have, from that consideration, and the intelligence we have received of a sequestration intended upon the plate of our Universities, thereby to deprive us of the fruit of their good affections to our service, and to employ the same against us, thought good to will and require you to signify to that our University, that what college plate soever any of the colleges in the same shall resolve to commit into our custody, by delivering it to this bearer, to be transported to us, we shall receive it as a further testimony of your loyal affections to us, and faithfully promise to return it to them again to the utmost value, when our propositions for the peace of this kingdom shall be hearkened unto. And lest the obligation of your college statutes might hinder the effect of your good wills to this service, we do hereby, to the utmost of our power, dispense with any such statute in the particular foundations, and do give unto every master or president of every college, or their deputy, with the fellows present, full power to dispose of the said plate for the aforesaid purpose, as if there were no provision to the contrary in the statutes aforesaid. And because no college may receive any loss, we would have some of every society to take a just account of the plate [which] shall be committed unto us, and of the full weight thereof and the names of the donors, that the same proportion, in the same manner, may be returned again to them, when it shall please God to end these troubles. And so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our court at Leicester, the 24th of July, 1642.

[Ex Registro Coll. D. Joh. fol. 403, 404. Inter Literas.]

An account of what was done in this matter at St. Johns College. Ex Archivis Collegii.

Agreed by the master and seniors, Aug. 8, 1642, that these pieces of plate under written should be sent to the

kings majesty, and deposited in his hands for the security thereof and service of his majesty, according to the tenor of his majestys late letter, written to the vice-chancellor, and published to the University.

The particulars follow; amongst them, these plates, markt Thomas Wentworth, Clippesly, and John Crew, Franc. lord Willoughby of Parham, Tho. Bourchier, Tho. Fairfax, Val. Carey bishop of Exeter, John lord Rochford, Algernon lord Percy, lord Dudley North, Jo. and Hen. Maynard, lord Ross, Will. Platt, Jo. Lowther, etc.

The weight of all the particulars, according to grocers weight, being 2065½ ounces. (unc.)

July 2nd, 1642.

Received, the day and year above written, of William Beale, doctor in divinity, master of St. Johns College in the University of Cambridge, for the kings use, according to the intendment and direction of his majestys letters of the 29th June last to the vice-chancellor of the said University, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds. I say, received from the treasury of the said college, by me,

JOHN POLEY.

This moneys and plate, together with that from other colleges, was sent to the king at Nottingham, guarded by some horse, under the conduct of Mr. Barnaby Oley of Clare Hall, who, passing through bye paths in the night, escaped Oliver Cromwell, who, with a train of townsmen and rustics, lay in wait to have intercepted it near Loler Hedges, betwixt Huntington and Cambridge.

See Dr. Barwick's life of Joh. Barwick, which John Barwick was one of those that guarded and conveyed the said plate.

[From the book called Acta Collegii Sidn. p. 39.]

July 2nd, 1642. A hundred pounds taken out of the treasury for the kings use.

It was ordered by the master, Mr. Garbut Bendreth, Haine, Ward, being the major part [of the fellows] then

present, that 100$^{lib.}$ should be taken out of the treasury for the kings use; and so much plate as hath been given to the master and fellows for admissions of fellow commoners should be set apart in lieu of it, till it be repaid.

[From MS. Baker. vol. x. xi. p. 117, 120.]

Aug. 8, 1642.

I do acknowledge that there hath been delivered unto me, in the name and behalf of the master, fellows, and scholars of St. Johns College in Cambridge, two fir boxes, marked with these three letters, S. J. C., containing in them all the several pieces of plate above written, which said plate weigheth, as appears by the particulars, 2065½ ounces, more or less; which they deposit into the kings hands for the security thereof and his majestys service, according to the tenor of his majestys letters written and directed to the vice-chancellor of the University.

John Poley.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Die Lunæ, 23 Jan. 1642.

Cambridge University. Ordered, that sir Robert Harley do bring in an order to-morrow morning concerning the freeing the scholars in the University of Cambridge from being compelled to observe ceremonies, and the like for cathedrals.

17th Feb. 1642. 18 Car. I.

Upon a petition read in the house of commons, January last the 23rd, from divers masters, fellows, and other students of the University of Cambridge:

It is declared by the said house, that the statute made in the University of Cambridge, which imposeth the wearing of surplices upon all graduates and students, under several pains, and reinforced by the canons made 1603, ought not to be pressed or imposed upon any student or graduate, it being against law and the liberty of the subject. And it is therefore ordered, that it shall not, for time to come, be pressed or imposed upon any student or graduate whatsoever.

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

[From MS. Baker. vol. x. xi. p. 132. Univ. Lib.]

Die Sabbati, 4 Martii, 1642.

THE earl of Holland, chancellor of the University of Cambridge, having this day represented in the house the present condition of the said University, the lords in parliament apprehending that through the public distractions, and by reason of great multitudes of soldiers resorting from several places to the town of Cambridge, some disturbance might happen to the quiet and studies of the scholars; for preventing, therefore, of any such mischief, have thought fit to declare the esteem and care they have of that ancient and noble seminary of learning, and have accordingly ordered:

That no person or persons whatsoever shall presume to offer any outrage or violence, either by themselves or others, unto any of the colleges, chapels, or libraries, schools, or other buildings belonging to the said University, or to any of the scholars or public ministers thereof; nor plunder, purloin, deface, spoil, or take away any of the books, goods, chattels, plate, or household stuff of or be-

longing to the said University, or any college there, or to any scholar or public minister therof, under any color or pretence whatsoever, as they will answer the contrary to this house at their utmost peril.

And that divine service may be quietly performed and executed throughout all the said University, according to the settlement of the church of England, without any trouble, let, or disturbance, until the pleasure of the parliament be further signified.

Provided, nevertheless, that this protection shall not extend to stop any due course of law, or proceedings of parliament, that may or might have its course if this protection had not been granted.

And herein ready obedience is to be given by all such whom this doth or may concern, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Jo. Brown,
Cleric. parliament.

Examinat., et concordat cum originali, ita testor, Jac. Tabor, registr. Un. Cant.

ORDER OF THE EARL OF ESSEX.

A copy of the order sent from the earl of Essex, for the securing the University, etc. in the time of the garrison here kept.

[From MS. Baker. vol. x. xi. p. 131. Univ. Lib. Camb.]

Martii 7, 1642.

To all colonels, lieutenant colonels, captains, and all other officers and soldiers of the army, under my command.

These are to will, require, and command you, and every of you, to forbear (under any pretence whatsoever) to prejudice or offer any damage to the University of Cambridge, or to any of the schools, colleges, halls, libraries, chapels,

or other places belonging to the said University, by plundering the same, or any part thereof, in any kind whatsoever. Hereof fail not, as you will answer the contrary at your perils.

Given under my hand and seal, this 7th day of March, 164.

ESSEX.

EXTRACT

From Certaine Informations from severall parts of the Kingdome, no. xi. p. 83.

Tuesday, March 28, 1643.

FROM Cambridge they write that the schollers there begin to leave the University, or rather they are sent away from thence, because they shew themselves exceedingly disaffected to the parliaments proceedings in those parts.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

10 June, 1643. 19 Car. I.

SIR H. Mildmay presented from the conference with the house of lords the humble petition of the University of Cambridge: the which being read, sir H. Mildmay reported that the earl of Manchester said, that the University of Cambridge was a fountain of piety and learning; and to afford countenance and relief to this University is to give encouragement to learning, and will make the University depend upon it.

Ordered, that the burgesses that serve for the University and town of Cambridge do send down to the said Uni-

versity and town copies of the covenant appointed to be taken throughout the kingdom, and that they require that the names of such may be returned that take the covenant and that refuse it.

DECLARATION CONCERNING COLLEGE ESTATES.

A declaration of the lords and commons assembled in parliament, concerning the estates, rents, and revenues belonging to all the colledges and halls of the University of Cambridge.

Die Sabbati, 6 Januarii, 1643.

WHEREAS some doubt hath bin made upon the late ordinance for sequestrations of the estates, rents, and revenues of some kind of delinquents, whether the estates, rents, and revenues of the colledges or halls of the University of Cambridge be sequestrable within the intent of the same ordinances for any delinquency in any of the heads, or particular fellowes, or schollars of them respectively: it is now declared and ordered by the lords and commons assembled in parliament, that the estate, rents, and revenues of the said University, and of the colledges and halls respectively of the said University, are in no wise sequestrable or to be seized on, or otherwise disposed of by vertue or colour of any of the said ordinances: and that all and every the estate, rents, and revenues of the said University, and of all and every the said colledges and halls respectively, shall remaine and be to the same University and the said colledges and halls, to all intents and purposes as if the said ordinances or any of them had not beene made: and that all and every the rents and revenues and other duties now or hereafter payable, or heretofore payable (and yet not payd) respectively to the said University, colledges, or halls

respectively, in any county or place whatsoever, shall be payd to the ordinary or usuall receivers or treasurers (by what name soever they be called or knowne) of the said University, colledges, or halls respectively, after such receivers or treasurers shall be approved by Edward earle of Manchester, serjeant major generall of the parliaments forces in the county of Cambridge and the other associated counties, to be imployed for the respective maintenance of the said University, colledges, and halls, in such sort and manner as if the said ordinances or any of them had never been made: and yet, neverthelesse, it is further declared and ordered by the authority aforesaid, that the said receivers and treasurers respectively shall pay all and every part, portion, and dividend, which they have, or shall have respectively, of all and every of the said rents or revenues, which part, portion, or dividend shall be found to be, or to have beene, due or payable to any head, fellow, schollar, or officer of the said University, or of any of the said colledges or halls, being, or which shall be, a delinquent, within any of the said ordinances for sequestration, either to the committee for sequestrations sitting at Cambridge, or otherwise, as it shall be ordered by the said earle of Manchester.

And it is also further ordered by the authority aforesaid, that if any such receiver or treasurer of any colledge or hall aforesaid shall be found to be or to have beene a delinquent within any of the said ordinances, and shall be adjudged so to be by the said earle of Manchester, that then the said earle may from time to time remove such receiver or treasurer, and chuse some other out of the fellowes and schollars of that house, to and for which house respectively such person removed was receiver or treasurer, and put him in the place of him so removed; and that the fellow or scholar so chosen, and put in the place of him so removed, shall execute to all intents and purposes all and

every the acts and duties belonging to the place of receiver or treasurer respectively in the colledge or hall to and for which he shall be chosen and appointed as aforesaid.

And it is lastly declared and ordered by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this present order shall be construed, taken, or interpreted, to exempt, free, or discharge any of the aforesaid estates, rents, or revenues from being liable to the payment of all or any weekely assessements or other payments now setled and ordained, or hereafter to be setled and imposed by any ordinance of parliament.

JOHN BROWNE,
Cleric. parliament.

ORDINANCE FOR REGULATING THE UNIVERSITY.

An ordinance for regulating the University of Cambridge, and for removing of scandalous ministers in the seven associated counties.

Die Lunæ, 22 Jan. 1643.

WHEREAS many complaints are made by the well-affected inhabitants of the associated counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hartford, Cambridge, Huntington, and Lincolne, that the service of the parliament is retarded, the enemy strengthned, the peoples soules starved, and their minds diverted from any care of Gods cause, by their idle, ill affected, and scandalous clergy of the University of Cambridge and the associated counties; and that many that would give evidence against such scandalous ministers are not able to travell to London, nor beare the charges of such a journey: it is ordained by the lords and commons assembled in parliament, that the earle of Manchester shall appoynt one or more committees in every county, consisting of such as have beene nominated deputy lieutenants or

committees by any former ordinance of parliament in any of the said associated counties; every committee to consist of ten, whereof any five or more of them to sit in any place or places within any the said associated counties where the said earle shall appoynt, with power to put in execution these instructions following, and in pursuance thereof to give assistance to the said committees.

First, they shall have power to call before them all provosts, masters, and fellowes of colledges, all students and members of the University, and all ministers in any county of the association, and all schoolemasters that are scandalous in their lives, or ill affected to the parliament, or fomentors of this unnaturall warre, or that shall wilfully refuse obedience to the ordinances of parliament, or that have deserted their ordinary places of residence, not being imployed in the service of the king and parliament. And they shall have power to send for any witnesses, and examine any complaint or testimony against them, upon oathes of such persons as shall and may be produced to give evidence against them, and shall certifie their names, with the charge and proofes against them, to the said earle of Manchester, and he shall have power to eject such as he shall judge unfit for their places, and to sequester their estates, meanes, and revenues, and to dispose of them as he shall thinke fitting, and to place other fitting persons in their roome, such as shall be approved of by the assembly of divines sitting at Westminster.

The earle of Manchester, or the said committee or committees, shall have power to administer the late covenant taken and to be taken of all the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to all persons in any of the said associated counties and the isle of Ely, upon such penalties as are or shall be assigned by the parliament in this behalfe.

And be it ordained, that the said earl of Manchester

shall have power to dispose of a fifth part of all such estates as they shall sequester, for the benefit of the wives and children of any of the aforesaid persons.

The said committee or committees shall imploy a clerke for the registering of all warrants, orders, summons, and ejectments made by them: and that they choose some convenient place for the preserving of the writings of this committee.

That the said earle of Manchester shall have power to examine and inhibite all such as doe obstruct the reformation now endeavoured by the parliament and assembly of divines.

And be it further declared, that all such as shall doe any thing in execution of this ordinance shall be kept indempnified by the authoritie and power of both houses of parliament.

And further be it ordeined, that the earle of Manchester shall have power to appoint a convenient number, consisting of one or more out of every countie, one out of the citie of Norwich, and one out of the countie and citie of Lincolne, provided that three of these be deputie-lieutenants, to sit at Cambridge, for the better ordering of all businesses of the association, according to ordinances and orders of parliament, and according to his commission granted by his excellence the earle of Essex; and that the present committee for the association sitting at Cambridge shall cease when the earle of Manchester shall have appointed another under his hand and seale.

JOHN BROWNE,
Cler. parliament.

PARLIAMENTARY REGULATIONS.

[From MS. Baker. Bib. Publ. Cant. vol. x. xi. p. 120.]

The first order of this committee for the association, January 18th, 1644. Cambridge.

By virtue of his lordship the earl of Manchesters directions unto this committee, these are to require you, that you forbeare to admit any person or persons into any office within your college before you shall receive a certificate under our hands that such person hath taken the national league and covenant; and hereof you are to take especial care. Given under our hands the 18th day of Jan. 1644.

Nath. Bacon. Will. Harlakkenden.
Rob. Castell. Tho. Cooke.
Hum. Walcot. John Brewster.

The committees second order, Jan. 24, 1644.

To the master, president, and fellows of St. Johns College.

Whereas a late order was by us sent to the master, president, and fellows of St. Johns College, for the fuller declaration of our intentions therein hereby we declare, that by the word office therein we understand any place of special trust, viz. the bursar, dean, the steward, sacrist, or of especial command, the president, seniors, and the deputies, into which places our intent was, that no person should be chosen without the covenant first by him taken before us, and certificate thereof by us. We except not against Mr. Caly, nor any senior, or their deputy already chosen, but that they may be elected into such place as they are capable of; nevertheless, in regard there is in your college but one senior president, which, as we are informed, is Mr. Peachy, we require him, together with

Mr. David and Mr. Heron, deputys of two absent seniors, to join with the master of the said college, notwithstanding our said former order to the contrary.

Robt. Castell. Tho. Bendish.
Peter Smith. Ja. Willet.
Jo. Robson.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

Die Jovis, 11 April, 1645.

Whereas humble representation hath beene made to the lords and commons assembled in parliament on the behalfe of the Universitie of Cambridge, that the said University and the severall colledges therein are brought to such necessity by reason of the failing of their rents (a great part whereof cannot be received in these times of troubles and distractions), as they shall be altogether unable to support any longer the students of the said societies, unlesse they may be freed and exempted (according to their charter and the indulgence of former parliaments) from all military taxes and other contributions to the publike service, which are imposed by ordinance of parliament.

The said lords and commons, taking the premises into consideration, and to the end they may give as much ease and reliefe as the times will beare to these eminent schooles and seminaries of learning, for their better encouragement to continue their studies with diligence for the publike benefit both of church and commonwealth, think fit and ordaine, and be it ordained, that nothing contained in any ordinance or ordinances of parliament for and concerning the imposing, leavying, or paying of any assessements, taxes, and charges whatsoever, as well already made and

charged as hereafter to be made and charged by vertue of any of the said ordinances, shall be extended to charge the said University of Cambridge, or any of the colledges or halls within the University, nor any the rents and revenues belonging to the said University or colledges, or any of them; nor to charge any master, fellow, or scholler of any the said colledges, nor any reader, officer, or minister of the said University or colledges, or any of them, for and in regard of any stipend, wages, or profit whatsoever, arising or growing due to them or any of them in respect of their said severall places and employments in the said University; any thing in the said ordinances, or any of them, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And all assessors, collectors, and others whom this may concerne, are hereby required to take notice of this ordinance.

Provided that the tenants who enjoy leases from the said University and colledges respectively doe claime no freedome, exception, or advantage by this ordinance.

JOH. BROWNE,
Cler. parliamentorum.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

11th April, 1645.

ORDINANCE passed for exempting the colleges and societies of the University of Cambridge from public taxes and impositions laid by ordinance of parliament, and ordered to be sent to the lords for their concurrence.

4th August, 1645.

The house of commons being informed, that divers ministers, heads of several colleges in the University of

Cambridge, were at the door, they were called in, and Mr. Vines acquainted the house that the University was very sensible of, and very thankful to this house for the several marks of favour set upon the University of Cambridge in freeing them from taxes; and that this house, which could ease them of their burdens, they were assured, could also preserve them in their liberties; they referred the particulars of their desires to their petition, beseeching that that University might continue the favourite of this house; and that as the gentlemen of this house are the descendants of those ancestors that have conferred her dowry upon her, so you will uphold and maintain her in the possession of those liberties and privileges which that University hath formerly enjoyed.

Resolved, that this house doth declare that the University of Cambridge shall continue in the possession of their liberties and privileges they formerly used and enjoyed by former grants and charters before these troubles began until the right be determined; and that the consideration of the right be referred to a committee; and that Mr. Lucas and Mr. Selden do prepare a letter to be written from Mr. speaker to the committee of the association sitting at Cambridge, requiring them to take care that the University may, in pursuance of this order, be kept in possession of their privileges until the right be determined.

N.B. The right appears to have respected differences between the town and the University of Cambridge.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Dec. 9, 1645. Quod procan. sit idoneus ad gradum doctoratus.

Cum 24° die mensis Nov. A.D. 1606 concessum erat ab academia (prout patet e registro vestro) ut quivis procan-

cellariatus munere ornatus ipso facto idoneus sit ad gradum doctoratus in quacunque facultate suscipiendum, et ad plenariam admissionem creationemque in frequenti senatu obtinendam, ita tamen ut eadem annorum intervalla, eadem exercitia, eædem solutiones præstentur, quæ ex veteri instituto præstari solebant, nisi speciali gratia aliter per academiam dispensatum fuerit; atque ut hæc concessio pro statuto in perpetuum habeatur, et in libris procuratorum inscribatur. Cumque hæc concessio in libris procuratorum jam non reperiatur inscripta, sed viribus cassa habeatur, placet vobis, ut dicta concessio in pristinum vigorem restituatur, et auctoritate vestra firma rataque fiat, ac perpetuis temporibus futuris vim statuti obtineat, inque libris procuratorum infra decem dies proxime sequentes inscribatur.

ARCHBISHOP BANCROFT'S LEGACY.

[From MS. Baker. vol. x. xi. p. 133.]

To the lords and commons assembled in parliament, the humble petition of the University of Cambridge,

Sheweth, that whereas Dr. Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, did by his will, bearing date the 28th of October, in the year 1610, bequeath a large study of books to the archbishops of Canterbury successively, upon assurance to be given for the security and continuance of the said legacy to succession; otherwise to the college at Chelsey, if it should be erected within six years next ensuing; otherwise to the public library of the University of Cambridge.

And whereas it doth not appear to us that any such assurance is given, and it doth appear that the said college at Chelsey is not yet after so many years erected:

May it therefore please this high and honorable court,

out of your tender care for the advancement of learning and piety, to take so far into your consideration the cause of this University in this behalf, that the said legacy may be accordingly disposed, to the honour and ornament of the University, the facilitating the means of study by the addition of so great a supply, and the settling of your petitioners in that right and possession which (as they humbly conceive) falls upon them by the observation of the testators intendment.

And your petitioners, etc.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Jan. 23, 1645.

Cum ad observationem quorundam statutorum in baccalaureorum in artibus admissione legendorum singuli teneantur virtute juramenti sub pœnis variis in dictis statutis (prout in libris procuratorum integra habeantur) expressis, quarum quidem pœnarum in dictorum statutorum particulis in dicta admissione legendis nulla sit mentio: placet vobis, ut singuli in artibus baccalaurei in posterum admittendi jurent expresse, se vel academiæ statuta (quatenus ipsa se concernunt) fideliter observaturos, vel monitiones, correctiones, et pœnas dictorum statutorum transgressoribus incumbentes sine contradictione quacunque humiliter subituros. Et ut hæc vestra concessio pro statuto habeatur, et in libris procuratorum infra decem dies proxime sequentes inscribatur.

Graces. Stat. Acad. p. 384; Vice-chancellor's Book, p. 89; Junior Proctor's Book, fol. 200 b.

ORDINANCE FOR REGULATING THE UNIVERSITY.

An ordinance of the lords and commons assembled in parliament for regulating the University of Cambridge.

Die Veneris, 13 Febr. 1645.

WHEREAS it is of very much concernment for the welfare both of the church and kingdome, that there be constant good preaching continued in the University of Cambridge, it is ordered and ordained by the lords and commons assembled in parliament, that the masters of the severall colledges and halls in Cambridge, viz. doctor Bambridge, master of Christs Colledge, doctor Love, master of Corpus Christi Colledge, doctor Badgecroft, master of Caius Colledge, doctor Rainbowe, master of Magdalen Colledge, doctor Minshall, master of Sidney Colledge, master Anthony Tuckney, master of Emmanuel Colledge, master Herbert Palmer, master of Queens Colledge, master John Arrowsmith, master of S. Johns Colledge, master Thomas Hill, master of Trinity Colledge, master Thomas Young, master of Jesus Colledge, master Richard Vines, master of Pembroke Hall, master William Spurstow, master of Katherine Hall, master Lazarus Seaman, master of Peterhouse, master Benjamin Whitchcott, provost of Kinges Colledge, master Ralph Cudworth, master of Clare Hall, doe take care themselves to supply the morning course every Lords day by preaching at S. Maries, unlesse by sicknesse or necessary absence, or some other sufficient reason they be hindred, and in such case the parties so hindred are to procure others in their places.

It is further ordered and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the heads of the houses doe take care that there be such a combination for every Lords day in the afternoone, as may then also maintaine a constant course

of orthodox and edifying sermons there. And that they do likewise take care that there be good preaching in the University church on fast daies and daies of thanksgiving. The vice-chancellour for the time being is hereby required and ordered to see these things duly performed.

And whereas the government of Trinity Colledge is setled in the master and eight seniors, whereof divers of them have been ejected, be it ordered and ordained by the lords and commons assembled in parliament, that master Harrison, master Culverwell, master Croyden junior, and master Bradshaw, be made seniors in that colledge: and that they are hereby enabled to act as seniors there to all intents and purposes.

It is further ordained by the lords and commons assembled in parliament, that George Griffith, master of arts, Thomas Disney, John Davis, Robert Twisse, Thomas Jacombe, John Templer, John Badcock, Charles Robotham, batchelors of arts, shall be admitted into the fellowships of Trinity Colledge, now vacant by ejectment, and shall enjoy the profit and benefit belonging to the said fellowships, and exercise the powers of fellows in the said colledge.

It is likewise hereby ordained by the lords and commons assembled in parliament, that other colledges in the said University of Cambridge shall chuse fellows into the places now vacant by ejectment, according to their usuall and accustomed manner, as if the fellows so ejected had been naturally dead or resigned their fellowships.

It is also further ordered and ordained, that Jesus Colledge and Peterhouse shall have power, and are hereby enabled, to elect and admit fellows into the respective colledges without presenting any names to any bishop.

GRACES OF THE SENATE.

Mar. 20, 1645. De juramentis graduatorum.

Cum ad observationem quorundam statutorum in graduatorum admissionibus legendorum singuli teneantur virtute juramenti sub pœnis variis in dictis statutis (prout in libris procuratorum integra habentur) expressis, quarum quidem pœnarum in dictorum statutorum particulis in dictis admissionibus legendis nulla sit mentio: placet vobis, ut singuli ad gradum aliquem in posterum admittendi jurent expresse, se vel academiæ statuta (quatenus ipsa ad se spectant) fideliter observasse et observaturos, vel monitiones, correctiones, et pœnas dictorum statutorum transgressoribus incumbentes sine contradictione quacunque humiliter subiisse aut subituros. Et ut hæc vestra concessio pro statuto habeatur, et in libris procuratorum infra decem dies proxime sequentes inscribatur.

Oct. 10, 1646. De computis cistarum reddendis.

Cum per quinquennium proxime elapsum nulla ratio computi cistæ Fenne et Neele, non sine magno academiæ incommodo, reddita fuerit; conceditur, ut et custodes et auditores dictæ cistæ Fenne et Neele quotannis in posterum supervideant statum et rationem ejusdem reddant; et reliquarum etiam cistarum, scilicet, Billingford, et Bawcer, Darlington, et Exceter, et Trinitatis, eodem tempore quo generalis computus communis cistæ coram auditoribus ejusdem habeatur: atque ut hæc concessio vestra pro decreto habeatur, et infra quatuordecim dies in libros procuratorum inscribatur.

Nov. 28, 1646. De impensis pro anatomia suppeditandis.

Cum statutis cautum sit ut medicinæ baccalaureus tres anatomias videat, medicinæ studiosus duas, regiusque in

medicina lector unam quotannis faciat, modo auditores impensas persolvant, verum per aliquot jam retro annos, quo parceretur exiguo sumptui, cessatum prorsus fuerit ab anatomiis faciendis, in præclarissimæ facultatis medicæ chirurgiæque ingens apud nos detrimentum, inque statutorum et studiosorum fraudem non ferendam: placet vobis, ut communi hac vestra concessione (in libris procuratorum inscribenda, et pro statuto in quinquennium subsequens habenda) provisum de cætero atque ordinatum sit ad impensas unius saltem anatomiæ quotannis suppeditandas, ut procuratores a singulis qui gratiam hic aliquam in medicina aut chirurgia obtinent ejusce rei respectu exigant tredecim solidos et quatuor denarios; a singulis vero admittendis ad respondendum quæstioni vel ad incipiendum in artibus eodem intuitu exigant unicam tantum drachmam; atque istas summas, pro receptorum ratione, cistæ communi fideliter persolvant in crastino diei cinerum atque magnorum comitiorum. Procancellarius vero a singulis sociis collegii non doctoribus quos medicæ professionis privilegio gaudere constabit, mense Junio quotannis exigat decem solidos solvendos per magistrum collegii aut bursarium ejusdem, ad petitionem procancellarii per bedellum, atque applicandos eidem cistæ in computo. Idem denique procancellarius lectorem in medicina regium ineunte termino post primum diem Januarii moneat, ut se ad legendum paret, locumque ipsi, cum postulaverit, opportunum, et dies tres aut quatuor assignet anatomiæ faciendæ; et in crastino finitarum lectionum suarum anatomicarum persolvat ipsi e cista communi impensas omnes, tam pro instrumentis quam pro mercede eorum quorum opere usus est in cadavere advehendo, dissecando, sepeliendove, cæteraque quæ par est in anatomia fieri peragendo. Proviso semper, quod si intra hoc quinquennium prælectiones istæ anatomicæ ex aliquo defectu omittantur, etiam et solutiones omnes supradictæ in eundem annum pariter omittentur.

Dec. 16, 1646. De augendo stipendio registrarii.

Cum Matthæi Whinn registrarii vestri munus plurimis expositum sit laboribus, cumque emolumentum quod subscriptionum nomine prædecessoris sui feodis accesserat jam penitus extinctum sit, et reliqua feoda quæ ei ex hoc munere suo accrescunt tam sint exigua, ut officio tam oneroso obeundo haud sufficiant; placet vobis, ad summam ejus diligentiam in dicto munere fungendo excitandam, stipendium illius aliqua ex parte auctius reddere, concedereque ut (cum antehac singuli qui ad respondendum quæstioni admitterentur duos denarios, ad incipiendum in artibus vel ad gradum bac. in jure, medicina, aut musica, quatuor denarios, ad opponendum in theologia sex denarios, ad incipiendum in theologia, jure, medicina, aut musica, octo denarios registrario vestro penderent), in posterum quæstionistæ decem, inceptores in artibus, nec non bac. in jure, medicina, aut musica, octo, bac. in theologia sex, inceptores in theologia, jure, medicina, aut musica, quatuor denarios illi adjiciant; ita ut duodecim in universum denarios pro se quisque eidem solvere teneatur. Et ut hæc concessio vestra pro statuto habeatur, et in libris procuratorum infra decem dies proxime sequentes inscribatur.

PETITION AGAINST DRAINING THE FENS.

[From MS. Baker. vol. x. xi. p. 128.]

To the lords and commons assembled in parliament, the humble petition of the University of Cambridge,

Sheweth, that whereas upon perusall of the transactions concerning the draining of the fens whensoever it was in agitation, there were reasons alledged and arguments pro-

duced to shew that the said draining would be very hurtful and prejudicial to the University, by hindering the navigation between Lynn and Cambridge, and depriving it of the best part of the fuell and sundry other benefits which it now enjoys; and whereas since it appears by experience, through the decay of the river of Grant, that if the work of draining had gone forward, the said University could not in probability have continued, and if continued, must have deeply suffered:

That therefore your honourable houses would be pleased to take into your consideration the condition of the said University, and to make such provisions as shall seem to your wisdomes most agreeable to prevent so great an inconvenience as will not only endamage this present age, but have an ill effect upon succeeding posterity by endangering such a nursery of learning and piety.

And your petitioners, etc.

The like petition from the University to the honourable committee for the draining of the fenns in the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, etc.

GRACES OF THE SENATE.

Feb. 22, 1646. De libris procuratorum exscribendis.

Cum illustrissimi cujusdam herois munificentia libri procuratorum (nimia vetustate obliterati) de novo jam sunt exscribendi atque adornandi, in quibus nec omnia plane inter se reperiantur eadem nec eodem digesta ordine, quin et nonnulla quæ inscribi oportebat in utrisque penitus omissa sint, alia vero non pauca (unde volumina excrescunt) istiusmodi sint ut iis exscribendis insudare vix sit pretium operæ; conceditur ut una cum domino procancel-

lario et dominis procuratoribus, doctoribus Love, Medcalf, Rainbow, Minshull, Goad, Bond, magistris Molle, Duport, Cudworth, Whitchott, Wheelock, Fothergill, Ganning, More Caii, Hobart, Worthington, Roades, Crouch, Dyllinghem sen. Syd., Sylleby, aut eorum aliquot octo (e quibus dominus procancellarius et alter procuratorum semper sint duo), auctoritate vestra deputentur, qui libros prædictos summa cum fide et sinceritate (sub virtute juramenti academiæ præstiti) diligenter conferant, in ordinem quam fieri potest maxime concinnum redigant, quid de jure adscribi, quid contrahi aut omitti possit, censeant; ea tamen conditione, ut cum novi libri accedant, etiam ut veteres isti in perpetuam rerum memoriam quotannis transmittantur in senatu ad succedentes procuratores, sub syngrapha centum librarum ab ipsis exigenda de eorundem librorum salva custodia.

Feb. 22, 1646. De juramentis pro gradibus refingendis.

Quanquam nihil nobis sanctius esse, aut majore cum reverentia et religione haberi oporteat, quam juramentum, experientia tamen nos docet, tam in baccalaureorum atque magistrorum quam in aliis fere omnibus academiæ nostræ juramentis, partim ex immutatione statutorum, partim ex longa nonnullorum rituum desuetudine, factum esse, ut non solum rebus non necessariis, sed non intellectis etiam planeque abolitis jurantium conscientiæ onerentur; pro cujus scandali amotione, placet vobis statuere, ut gravissimi iidem viri quibus non ita pridem commisistis negotium de libris procuratorum conferendis, digerendis, exscribendisque, eadem vestra auctoritate et juramenta omnia academica examinent, et eorundem particulas illas segregent, expungantque quas antiquatas et abolitas esse certo reperient. Porro in majorem tum conscientiarum serenitatem, tum memoriarum subsidium, placet etiam vobis decernere, ut eodem tempore quo baccalaurei aut magistri

artium pro gradu suo aut quilibet alius communi de causa ad solenne aliquod juramentum academicum adiguntur (exceptis tantum incorporandis et academiæ officiariis), procancellarius unicuique tradi curet typis academiæ expressam juramenti sui materiam, ea lege, ut quilibet solvat ei in matriculatione unum denarium tantum, in gradibus singulis cujusque facultatis usque ad doctoratum duos denarios, in doctoratu drachmam, pro cujusque juramenti typographia.

April 29, 1647. Contra invitationes candidatorum.

Cum pessimo more candidati, post disputationes in scholis, privatas et majoribus nostris penitus ignotas invitationes induxerint, ad grandem academiæ infamiam, et gravissimas expensas et damnum eorum qui summo labore suo et cura studiosos alant; placet vobis, ut (ad querelam hanc adversus academiæ disciplinam auferendam) omnes inceptores et quæstionistæ deinceps futuri ab omnibus hujusmodi invitationibus, comessationibus, et conventibus abstineant: nominatim, ut moderatores aut disputantes non audeant vel invitare vel hujusmodi invitationes cujuscunque rogatu acceptare aut comessationibus ejusmodi interesse. Et si qui in isto genere delinquant, ut habeantur infames propter luxuriam et inobedientiam; et ut ad arbitrium domini procancellarii pro tempore existentis vel viginti solidis in usum cistæ communis mulctentur, vel ab eo gradu quem habeant suspensionem incurrant, atque infra annum illum in quo deliquerint nullam gratiam neque gradum in academia obtineant. Et ut hæc concessio vestra pro statuto habeatur, et in libris procuratorum infra decem dies proxime sequentes inscribatur.

April 29, 1647. De registrarii munere.

Cum acta publica placitaque senatus academici, literæ insuper nobilium missæ ad academiam, ejusque vicissim ad illos missæ, nec non patronorum donationes, querelarum porro, litium, controversiarum, et causarum quarumcunque processus exitusque ad defensionem jurium vestrorum, privilegiorum, immunitatum, etc. spectantes, gratiarum aliquot specialium concessiones, et quicquid denique cancellarius sive procancellarius, aut jure suo aut consensu atque arbitratu vestro, commentariis publicis mandari præceperit, posteris perquam utilia sint et æternitati sacra esse debeant; cumque ad acuendam registrarii vestri in munere suo obeundo diligentiam, stipendium ei suffragiis vestris non ita pridem auctum et amplificatum sit: placet vobis, ut in usum academiæ codex senatus, una cum indice rationario ad sanctiones vestras, et res suis quasque titulis a registrario exscribendas et investigandas, e vestigio habeantur; ut acta et placita senatus cum singulis superius memoratis, nec non cujusque termini transacta negotia in fine ejusdem termini distincte scribantur, disponantur, et digerantur: ut eadem, ita suis locis distributa, post decem exclusive a finito termino dies procancellario, et in prima congregatione proxime sequentis termini capiti senatus a registrario exhibeantur; quo paratius hujusmodi monumenta procancellario et successoribus omnibusque academiæ negotia procurantibus in procinctu semper sint. Et ut hæc omnia registrario clarius subinde innotescant, et nequid sanctionem hanc vestram remoretur, placet vobis, ut idem registrarius ad nutum procancellarii cuilibet senatui convocato ad placita senatus expectanda et excipienda intersit; ut ad publicos academiæ computos codex senatus cum indice rationario a registrario afferantur, et auditoribus præsto, sint quo melius constare possit de actis et

rationibus supra nominatis, fideliter transcriptis, et ad posteros prædicto modo transmissis. Placet insuper, si quid ex prædictis negligenter prætermiserit, aut si (quamvis non prætermisit) dictis temporibus locisque et coram personis supradictis se munere officioque suo (ut ante monitum) defunctum esse non comprobaverit, ut prima vice admonitionem publicam accipiat a procancellario coram capite senatus. Si secunda vice, in computis academiæ mulctam luat quartæ partis stipendii ejusdem anni, quo indiligentiæ suæ arguatur. Si tertia vice, partem mediam dicti stipendii coram capite senatus. Si quarta, coram capite senatus quartam. Verum denique si quinta, in perpetuum exauctoretur. Sin vero (quod plerumque solet) impunitatem per quatuor vices auferat, sciat tamen se sic ut ante peccantem, virtute hujus decreti vestri munere suo exutum esse; atque hinc, cum per idoneos testes coram senatu in capite senatus reus compertus fuerit, aut procancellarius aut alter procuratorum eodem die, tempore, et loco, registrarii publici munus vacare pronunciabit. Nec non placet (ne vestrum hoc decretum, unde splendor et disciplina academiæ multum pendet, ullius in posterum registrarii oscitantia, aut inspectorum in bonos mores formandos intemperie irritum fiat intercidatque), ut decretum hoc vestrum habeatur pro statuto, et in prima acie aut fronte statutorum codicis senatus, tanquam indubitata reliquorum arx et præsidium, præstruatur et præmittatur.

Placet denique, ut hodiernus registrarius chirographo suo cum hujus statuti aut edicti vestri æquitatem agnoscere et comprobare, tum diligentiam suam et vobis promittere et successoribus suis commendare dignetur.

July 2, 1647. De juramento s. t. b.

Cum quilibet qui gradum vel baccalaureatus vel doctoratus in theologia hic suscepturus sit, expresse jurare

teneatur, se semel ad Crucem Divi Pauli infra annum post gradum susceptum concionaturum; conceditur, ut in majorem cautelam in dicto juramento hæc verba inserantur: Si legitime vocatus fuerit, et justa causa non impediatur.

July 3, 1647. Clausula juramentis acad. annectenda.

Placet vobis, ut in majorem in posterum cautelam jurantium et levamen hæc verba sint annexa juramentis academiæ, matriculationis, admissionis, creationis:

Senatus Cantabrigiensis decrevit et declaravit, eos omnes qui monitionibus, correctionibus, mulctis, et pœnis statutorum, legum, decretorum, ordinationum, injunctionum, et laudabilium consuetudinum hujus academiæ, transgressoribus quovis modo incumbentibus, humiliter se submiserint, nec esse nec habendos esse perjurii reos.

Et ut hæc vestra concessio pro statuto habeatur, et infra decem dies in libris procuratorum inscribatur.

Ex Lib. Gratiar.

THE UNIVERSITY TO THE EARL OF HOLLAND.

[From MS. Baker. vol. x. xi. p. 130.]

Comiti Hollandiæ cancellario.

Honoratissime domine, dignissime cancellarie: cum tu de salute nostra adeo sollicitus sis, indigni penitus perpetuo tuo patrocinio videremur, nisi gratiarum nostrarum testificationem ad notitiam tuam perferri curaremus. Neque enim æquum est ut futura sibi promittant qui præsentium deditione onerantur. Et hoc quidem beneficium tuum eo nobis jucundius accedit, quod constantissimæ bo-

nitatis tuæ indicium sit, eoque opportunius quod academiæ præstare possit inter armatos intrepidam, inter bellicos apparatus tranquillam. Et quamvis omnem dubitationem de propensissima tua erga nos voluntate mirifice tuæ pro nobis excubationes sustulerunt, proximam tamen favoris tui collationem ipsa conferendi ratio multo reddidit illustriorem. Parum siquidem tibi visum est desideriis nostris non abnuere, etiam ultro metum nostrum solatus es, et quasi cogitationibus nostris interfuisses. Securitati academiæ prospexisti, neque precibus nostris allectus neque querimoniis provocatus. Huic singulari tuæ vigilantiæ ut aliquo modo respondeamus, commune nostrum omnium votum est, quibus nihil magis fixum ac statutum est quam ut non solum auctoritas sed et benignitas tua summa semper apud nos veneratione habeatur.

Idibus Martiis.

THE EARL OF MANCHESTER'S VISITATION.

[From Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part i. p. 108.]

On the 4th March, 1642, the earl of Holland, then chancellor of the University of Cambridge, obtained an order from the house of lords:

That no person or persons whatsoever shall presume to offer any outrage or violence unto any the colleges, chapels, libraries, schools, etc. belonging to the University of Cambridge, or to any of the scholars or public ministers thereof, nor plunder, purloin, deface, spoil, or take any of the books, etc.; and that divine service should be quietly performed and exercised, according to the settlement of the church of England, without any trouble, let, or disturbance, until the pleasure of the parliament be further

signified. Which order was followed three days afterwards by another of the same tenor from the earl of Essex, then general for the parliament.

But these protections proved only the shutting of the stable door after the steed was stolen; for to prevent their having any effect, whilst they were in progress, a warrant was suddenly issued and violently prosecuted by the lord Grey of Warke to col. Coke, lieut.-col. Brildon, etc., authorising them to enter into the houses of all papists, malignants, etc. that have, or shall have, refused to appear at musters, or to contribute to the parliament; and to seize upon all such arms, horses, and ammunition, as shall be found in their custody, and to apprehend their said persons, etc.

This warrant was not less effectually than speedily put into execution; and pursuant to it, under pretence of papists, malignants, etc., there was scarce a scholar in all the University, according to the *Querela Cantabrigiensis*, who escaped examination. And lest our college chapels, libraries, or treasuries, or even the most private cabinet therein, or any of our chambers or studies, should perchance have been converted into stables for horses, or magazines for arms and ammunition, they searched them all so strictly, and plundered them all so thoroughly, that nothing which they liked escaped their fingers, our ancient coins not excepted.

Some few months after these proceedings, his majestys necessities obliged him to acquaint this University, by a letter, of his strange wants, even of sustenance for his very household. Whereupon our hearts burned within us, saith the *Querela*, to hear that our living founder, whom we expected to be made by that time a great and glorious king, as was promised him, should almost starve, whilst we had bread on our table; and therefore, out of our poverty, a small and inconsiderable sum of money was collected, and

tendered, as a testimony, not only of our loyalty to him as a king, but also of our charity to him as a christian, then in extreme want and necessity. After this his majesty foreseeing that the plate of this University was too great a treasure to be overlookt by those who had given but too much cause to think that they intended to support their rebellion by sacrilege; and well knowing that this act of their loyalty in supporting his majesty would both direct the faction to, and seem to countenance them in such a plunder, proffers to secure it in his own hands; or if any accident, or perhaps his own necessities, should prevent him from restoring the same, engages to return them the same weight, and in the same forms, etc., and for that end writes them another letter to take an exact survey of the form, names, arms, mottos, etc. of each piece. The University were the more inclined to accept of this offer, because the plunders were already begun in their neighbouring counties, where they had rifled the house of the countess of Rivers, and several others. And the rabble being likewise armed in the town of Cambridge, had fired their musquets (which could not but be lookt on as warning pieces) into the chamber-windows of several of the scholars.

Pursuant, therefore, to this proposal, about the beginning of August, 1642, and before his majesty had erected the royal standard at Nottingham, the University sent away part of their plate; whereupon, within a few days after, Cromwell, who served in parliament for the town of Cambridge, and had then newly taken a command in the army, was sent from London to stop all the passages, that no plate might be sent; but his designs being frustrated, and his opinion, as of an active subtil man, thereby somewhat shaken and endangered, he thenceforward bent himself to do what mischief he could to the University; and in pursuit of those wicked purposes, within a month after comes

down from London again in a terrible manner with what forces he could draw together, and surrounds divers colleges while they were at their devotions in their several chapels, taking away prisoners several doctors of divinity heads of colleges, viz. Dr. Beal, master of St. Johns College, Dr. Martin, master of Queens College, and Dr. Sterne, master of Jesus College, whom he hurried prisoners to London, with such circumstances of outrage and abuse as I shall at large relate, when I come to speak of the last of these very learned and worthy men at his own college: only I must add in this place that they likewise seized and imprisoned Dr. Holdsworth the vice-chancellor, first in Ely house; then, because they thought that was not expensive enough, though they had plundered him of all, they thrust him into the Tower only for his loyalty in seeing his majestys commands executed in the printing his declarations.

At length the town of Cambridge was pitched on for the prime garrison and rendezvous of the seven associated counties; after which the miseries which the University underwent were without intermission; for, in the first place, by this means, as the *Querela* expresses it, instead of carrying us all to London jayls, thanks be to our multitude, not their mercy, they found a device to convey a prison to us, and under colour of fortifications confined us only in a larger inclosure, not suffering any scholars to pass out of the town, unless some townsman of their tribe would promise for him that he was a confider. And from that time forward, for near two years together, the prophanations, violence, outrages, and wrongs done to their chapels, colleges, and persons, by the uncontrouled fury of rude soldiers, notwithstanding the fore-mentioned protections, were matter of unspeakable grief to any that considered it. At one time particularly the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges solemnly assembled in consistory, being many of them threescore years old and upwards, were kept prisoners in

the public schools in an exceeding cold night till midnight, without any accommodations for food, firing, or lodging; and for no other reason but only because they could not in conscience comply or contribute any thing to this detestable war against his majesty. And in the result, the two professors of divinity and the professor of law, the junior of which had been near twenty years in his chair, were plundered and imprisoned, and one of them, namely Dr. Ward, the Margaret professor of divinity, dyed under his confinement.

Towards the end of the same year, the regent house was likewise beset in the same manner, being violently invironed with great bands of armed soldiers, who wanted nothing but the word to dispatch those that were in it; and, to enhance the outrage, they were commanded by one Daves, who had himself been formerly a member of that body, and, in flat contradiction to the oath which he had then taken, came and utterly denyed the vice-chancellor leave to dissolve the congregation. Nor was the occasion of this violence any other than their denying to confer a degree on one whom in their consciences they judged unworthy of it. And because several of the members of that house made use of that undoubted liberty which the statutes allowed them on such occasions, they were forthwith seized on, and imprisoned by the committee in no better lodgings than the common court of guard.

At another time, Mr. Power, the lady Marg. preacher, going to preach *ad clerum* according to his office, was furiously pursued over the market place by a confused number of soldiers, who in a barbarous and uncivil manner cryed out, *a pope, a pope,* and vowed high revenge if he offered to go into the pulpit, whereupon this church was straightways filled with great multitudes; and when some who accompanyed the preacher told them it was an University exercise, and to be by statute performed in Latin,

they replyed they knew no reason why all sermons should not be performed in English, that all might be edified, threatning withall to tear the hoods and habits which graduates then wore according to the University statute. And when complaint was made of this uproar to the lord Grey of Wark, the general of the association, no course was taken to prevent the like mischiefs for the future; but Mr. Power was forced to return without performing the duty of his office, and glad he could escape so: nay, so far were those in authority at that time from discountenancing, much less punishing the authors of such insolencies, that the soldiers tore the Common-prayer Book in pieces before the face of their then general; so little regard was paid to the clause concerning that matter in the order of the house of lords before mentioned; and even Cromwell himself encouraged them in that violence, and openly rebuked the University clerk for complaining of it.

After this it will not be strange (saith the *Querela*) to hear how our persons have been abused, how divers of us have been imprisoned without so much as pretending any cause, but snatched up in the streets and thrown into prison at the pleasure of a small sneaking captain, where we have lain three or four months together, not so much as accused, much less heard, but quite and clean forgotten, as if there had been no such thing in nature. How some of us, and many others with us, have been thrust out of bed in the night, that our chambers might forthwith be converted into prison lodgings: how our young scholars with terror have been commanded to accuse and cut out the names of their own tutors, and some of them thrown into prison for not being old enough to take their covenant. But (to pass higher) how often have our colleges been broken open and guards thrust into them, sometimes at midnight while we were asleep in our beds; how often our libraries and treasuries ransacked and rifled, not sparing so

much as our ancient coins, particularly at St. Johns College, whence they took in ancient coins to the value of twenty two pounds according to weight, which those that know any thing know to be a great light to the understanding of history; how often hath that small pittance of commons, which our founders and benefactors allotted for our sustenance, been taken from off our tables by the wanton soldier; how often have our rents been extorted from our tenants, or if received remanded of our bursars and stewards, and by force taken from them, they having for above two years together set themselves upon little else than to seize and take away our goods and furniture belonging to our chambers, prising and selling away our books at a tenth part of their value. And to this end they have constituted a decayed hatter plunder-master-general, who (together with a conventicling barber and a confiding tailor) hath full commission, for our property sake, to lord of us and dispose of our goods as they please. But in the mean time, to render the scholars odious and expose them to the rabble for papists, they took care to reserve out of their plunder all sorts of pictures, were they but paper prints of the twelve apostles, and every market day to burn them openly in the market-place, proclaiming them to be popish idols of the University; until we became so hated by the weaker sort of deceived people, that a scholar could have small security from being stoned or affronted as he walked the streets.

They likewise cut down the trees of the walks, orchards, woods, and groves belonging to the colleges (though the latter were by an ordinance expressly declared not sequestrable), and sold the timber for a considerable value. They seized and took away materials for building at Clare Hall to the value of 3 or 400$^{l.}$, and defaced five or six fair bridges of stone and timber belonging to several colledges; spoiled a goodly walk with a new gate belonging to Kings

College, under pretence of keeping out cavaliers, and yet they would fain have been hired with 40$^{s.}$ to spare it, and cast up a work beyond it. They plundered and drove the true owners out of St. Johns College for above sixteen months together, and converted all the old court of it, which had formerly contained 300 students at a time, into a prison for his majestys loyal subjects, not suffering any to remove either their bedding or other goods whereof the jailer could make any use or benefit, and rented out the whole of it at above 500$^{l.}$ per annum, and at length laid their paws on most of the other colleges, quartering multitudes of soldiers in those glorious and ancient structures which the devout and royal founders designed for sanctuaries of learning and piety, but were made by them mere spittals and bawdy-houses for sick and debauched soldiers, being filled with queans, drabbs, fidlers, and revels, night and day. And though the lewdness of these soldiers was complained of to the officers, and the particular persons shewed to them, none were ever punished, nor were the holy sisters removed. To this must be added, that they tore and defaced the buildings, pulled down and burned the wainscote of the chambers, the bedsteds, chairs, stools, tables, and shelves for books. And when their ragged regiments, which had lain lousing before Crowland nigh a fortnight, were commanded to Cambridge, forthwith the colleges were appointed for their kennels, and fourscore were turned loose into one of the least halls (Pembroke) in the University, and charged by their officers to shift for themselves, who, without any more ado, broke open the fellows and scholars chambers, and took their beds from under them. But when the kings prisoners taken at Hilsden house were brought famished and naked in triumph by Cambridge to London, some of our scholars were knocked down in the streets only for offering them a cup of small beer to sustain nature, and the drink thrown in the kennel,

rather than the famished and parched throats of the wicked should usurp one drop of it. It seems in a manner needless to observe, after what is already said, that the burthen of arbitrary taxes and other impositions of that nature was laid with a distinguishing weight on their shoulders before they entered upon the shorter (though to some of the scholars the less oppressive) method of taking all, for it must be known that they sometimes demanded taxes for those very chambers which the soldiers then possessed and burnt.

As to the ravages and plunderings of the several chapels, they are not sufficiently to be expressed. They tore down all carved work, not sparing the monuments of the dead, and, by direction of Cromwell, ruined a beautiful carved structure in the University church, which stood the University in a great sum of money, although it had not one jot of imagery or statue work about it; and horribly abused the vice-chancellor for mildly telling them they might be better employed. They also made Kings College chapel a place to exercise their soldiers in; and one who called himself John Dowsing, and by virtue of a pretended commission went about the country to break windows, battered and beat down all the painted glass, not only in the chapels, but contrary to, or at least beside, their own order, in the public schools, colleges, halls, libraries, and chambers;* mistaking, perhaps (saith the *Querela*), the liberal arts for saints, which they intended in time to pull down too; and defaced and dugg up the floors of the chapels, many of which had lain in the manner he found them for two or three hundred years together, not regarding the ashes of the founders, some of which might probably lie buried there; and afterwards by armed force compelled the several societies to pay 40$^{s.}$ each for not mending what

* Though I think I have heard the glass of Kings College was saved by being taken down; probably before this reformer came thither in his round.

he had spoiled and defaced, or forthwith to go to prison. And to complete their outrages, they violently plucked Mr. Pawson, one of the fellows of Sidney Colledge, from the communion, as he was ready to receive that holy sacrament, before the solemn election of a master of that college, and threw him into a gaol, to make an equality in that election, in order to get in a creature of their own. Nor will this be wondered at, when it is farther known, that at St. Johns College even the communion-plate was most sacrilegiously seized upon and taken away from the very communion-table, notwithstanding it had been (after a former plunder) restored to the college by an order from the close committee.

But these outrages of the garrison, barbarous as they were, are, as the *Querela* observes, to be looked on but as preparatory to the more oppressive, though less rude and violent proceedings of the reformation, which must now be spoken to. Matters, therefore, being at length in such a state, that they had both leisure and opportunity to turn themselves to that great work; as introductory to it, January 6, 1642, the lords and commons, under colour of exempting the estates and revenues of this University from the ordinance for sequestring delinquents estates, past a declaration, appointing that the receivers and treasurers of the University, and of each respective college and hall, shall be approved by the earl of Manchester, and that they shall pay the incomes and revenues to the committee for sequestrations at Cambridge, or otherwise, as it shall be ordered by that earl.*

* By the ordinance of April 11, 1645, they did exempt this University from taxes (see Husb. Collect. fol. p. 636); and Mar. 24, 1647, they ordered £2000 to this University for the rebuilding and repairing of the publick library (but whether the money was ever paid, or how it was employed, I know not), and referred it to a committee to consider of maintaining the heads of houses out of the

By this declaration the whole estates of the masters, fellows, etc. were plainly put into his hands. And soon after, viz. January 23, 1643, as is before said, their persons likewise were put into his power; for on that day passed the ordinance for regulating this University, which authorized the same earl likewise to remove scandalous ministers in the seven associated counties of Essex, etc., of which more hereafter, taking notice that the service of parliament being retarded, the enemy strengthened, the peoples souls starved, and their minds diverted from any care of Gods cause, by the idle, ill affected, and scandalous clergy of the University of Cambridge and the associated counties; and that many that would give evidence against such scandalous ministers not being able to travel to London, nor bear the charges of such a journey, therefore it provides that the earl of Manchester shall appoint one or more committees in each of these counties, to consist of ten, whereof five might sit and do business, and to be nominated out of the deputy-lieutenants, or members of committees, named by any former ordinance of parliament, who were to put in execution the following instructions: namely, to call before them all provosts, masters, and fellows of colleges, all students and members of the University that are scandalous in their lives, all ill affected to

bishops, etc. revenues; and did the same for the University of Oxford likewise. And at length passed it into an act, that £2000 per ann. should be allowed out of the appropriate tithes of bishops, deans, etc. to both Universities, for the better support of the headships and masterships, which was to be apportioned to them by the committee for regulating the Universities. (See Scob. Collect. part 2, p. 42, 113.) But whether any of it was ever paid I know not: only I mention these things on this occasion, as being (if they made it effectual) some sort of favour to the Universities (and very rare in the histories of those times), though by no means countervailing the hundredth part of the other outrages which they committed upon them.

the parliament, or fomentors of this unnatural war, or that shall wilfully refuse obedience to the ordinances of parliament, or that have deserted their ordinary places of residence, not being employed in the service of the king and parliament, and to send for any witnesses, and to examine them upon oath, and then to certifie the names of those accused, and the charge and proofs against them to the earl himself, who is impowered to eject such as he shall think unfit for their places, and to sequester their estates, means, and revenues, and to dispose of them as he shall think fitting, and to place other fitting persons in their rooms after they should be approved by the assembly of divines. The earl, or the committees, had power likewise to administer the covenant; and he might also assign the fifths to the wives and children of any sequestered person.*

* It was likewise expressly directed by a clause in this ordinance, that the committees should provide a clerk to register all warrants, orders, summons, and ejectments, and pitch on a place for keeping the writings, which probably is the reason why a considerable part of their proceedings were preserved, whilst those of the committees at London were (as the clergy complain in their petition of 1647, to sir Thomas Fairfax) hardly so much as ever taken at all, or, it may be at best, on loose and scattered papers only; insomuch that even at that time it could hardly be learned who was sequestered, or for what. And therefore it is no wonder that such of their proceedings as were taken are now (as far as I can yet hear) quite lost, save some few pages that I have met with in a book, which I guess belonged to the committee for religion, and contained some few minutes of their first proceedings. As to the papers now mentioned, of the proceedings on this ordinance, they were sometimes in the hand of Dr. Nalson, who made an extract out of them, a copy of which was, among several other papers, communicated to me by the worthy Dr. Goodall of the Charter-house. I have already more than once hinted at this extract, and being now more especially to make use of it in the history of this visitation and the sequestrations within this association, I shall here give the reader a short account of that MS. It consists of about 60 pages in folio, and contains the exemplifications of the

The true intent of this ordinance was, beyond all question, as the *Querela* has observed, to plant a new University, for propagating at least, if not inventing, a new religion; and seeing they could not make the University of Cambridge rebel, to make at least a rebellious university at Cambridge.

To the performing of which good work, the earl of Manchester, with whom it was intrusted, forthwith set himself, and that too at first more immediately by his own proper act, as well as authority, without the intervention of a committee, although the ordinance, if I rightly understand it, had not only permitted, but obliged him to do drudgery (saving that at last he was put to his *fiat* to it) by commissioners, which afterwards I find he authorised and appointed for that purpose; but when it was done, or who they were, I do not find.* And he seems likewise, at his

warrants, etc. issued by the earl of Manchester in his visitation of this University, and ejecting the clergy of the counties: as likewise extracts of the articles (together with the names of the commissioners and of the witnesses) preferred against almost 100 of the clergy in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and some very short minutes of the articles against about 18 of the clergy of Essex, all within the compass of the year 1644, and some few weeks of 1643. It contains likewise a list of the names, livings, temporal estates, many wives and children of the sequestered clergy of these counties: that for the three former of them agreeing with the names of those whose accusations are extracted; but that for Norfolk containing 38 names more than appear in the extracted articles of that county; and that for Essex three more than there are in the minutes before mentioned: but no article nor any list appears for the counties of Hertford and Huntington, only one sequestered minister in each is occasionally mentioned. It hath also a list of 459 ministers and 38 others, that took the engagement, and the time when they did so; and I wish I could add that it was transcribed from Dr. Nalsons copy by an exact and careful hand.

* Unless they were the same that were appointed for the county of Cambridge (and the ordinance makes no distinct provision for

first setting out (unless he had some instruction which I have not yet met with), to have gone beyond his commission, not only in the manner, but in the matter of his enquiry likewise; for I find he required all the colleges (as will be said by and by) to bring in their statutes, which looks as though he intended a regulation of the constitution, as well as of the members of the University, to the latter of which the ordinance directed him to make, unless part of the supposed scandal of their lives might be imagined to have been the acting beside, or contrary to these statutes.

But be these matters as they will, this fact is certain, that the earl repairing in person to Cambridge, did, Feb. 24, 1643, issue his warrants to each college and hall in this University, requiring them forthwith, by the bearer, to

the University, but rather seems to imply that the committee for the county was to act in that affair, unless the earl should think fit to nominate a particular committee for it); and if so, the commissioners were appointed March 15, 1643, and were, Samuel Smith, Robert Vinter, Henry Warner, Isaac Puller, William Stone, Theophilus Vaughan, William Harlackenden, Edward Clench, Robert Clerke, John Bendish, and Samuel Spalding. And afterwards I find others acting with them in the county (possibly the earl made an addition to the committee, or erected several committees,) viz. Dudley Pope, Thomas Duckett, Robert Robson, Dr. Staines, Thomas French, John Bedell, Edward Stripwith, Mat. Linsey, Thomas Coe, John Reak, John Wilbore, Gregory Gausell, Robert Castell, John Sherwood, Michael Dalton, William Savile, Francis Bacon, Henry Mildmay, Thomas Wald, Da. Smith, Thomas Smith, William Leaman, John Brewster, Richard Lackenden, Nath. Bacon, Humphrey Walcott, and William Straw. I have not their warrant of nomination at large, but my extract recites at the full that for Lincoln, and only mentions the names of the commissioners for the rest of the counties and the dates. But as the rest of the warrants run to call before them all ministers, etc. this (if it impowered them to act in the affair of the University) must, as I suppose, run to call before them all provosts, fellows, etc. and all ministers, etc.

send unto him the statutes of their college, together with the names of all the members of their society, whether fellows, scholars, or other officers; and also to certifie unto him who are now present and who absent, and to give him notice of the express time of their discontinuance which were then absent. What return was made to this warrant I know not, save that I find an intimation in one of the subsequent warrants, that some at least, if not all of the colleges, had given in such a list as was hereby demanded; but two days after the earl issued another, directed to each college and hall likewise, willing and requiring them upon sight thereof, to give speedy advertisement, *viis, mediis, et modis*, to the master, fellows, scholars, and officers of their college, to repair to the said college the 10th day of March next ensuing, to give an account, wherein they shall be required to answer to himself or such commissioners as he should appoint. The next day after that here fixed for their appearance, another warrant was directed to the master or president of every college, etc. to give in the names of all their members who have either left their colleges or returned since the last catalogue, and to send the records of the college acts passed by the master and fellows for twelve years past. That the former of these two last warrants could be fully complied with was plainly impossible; for some of the fellows, etc. were at that time 200 miles distant from Cambridge, and therefore could not (especially considering the interruptions which they must necesarily meet with from one or the other of the armies) receive the summons and repair to Cambridge in pursuance of it within the compass of so short a time as that allowed by the warrant, which was but twelve days; besides which, some of those summoned to appear were at that time by themselves kept fast prisoners at London. However, many of those which probably might very well have repaired to the colleges refusing so to do, the earl issues

his warrant, April 3 following, to the master, fellows, etc. of Bennet College, setting forth, that whereas he had by his warrant of Feb. 26, required all fellows, etc. to repair to their colleges by the 10th of March last past, etc.; therefore he declared that if Mr. Tunstall and Mr. Palgrave did not appear personally on Friday next at the sign of the Bear in Cambridge before those commissioners whom he had authorised, etc., he would proceed to execute such sentence by ejectment or otherwise, as he was authorized to do. The like warrant was the same day issued respectively for about 72 fellows more of Caius, St. Johns, Queens, Peter-house, Sidney, Trinity, Christs, Magdalen, and Jesus Colleges, and for Pembroke and Clare Halls in this University.* And five days after (viz. April 8) he did in good measure execute what he had threatened, ejecting by his respective warrants (directed to the fellows and every of them in each house), bearing date that day, about 65 fellows of the several colleges and halls now mentioned, with the addition of Emanuel College, who were mostly summoned to appear by the warrant of the 3rd of that month; and the reasons assigned are, for not being resident in the said colleges, and not returning to the places of their usual residence there upon due summons given to that purpose, and for several other misdemeanors committed by them; which parties were required upon their return to Cambridge whensoever, not to continue in the said University above the space of three days, upon pain of imprisonment and sequestration of their goods; the warrant directing withal that their profits be sequestered and reserved for such successors as should be appointed, and their names

* And to kings as I guess, though there is plainly some mistake in that matter in my extract, and I have reason to think it was copied by a very inaccurate hand, which may perhaps have led me into some mistakes.

be put out of the butteries, and a return made within one day of what was done in these matters.

But as absence was the pretence for turning out those who would not appear, so there were other reasons at hand for turning out those who, perhaps under the confinement of the garrison, which is before mentioned, could not be gone; and others, against whom they thought fit to bring accusations of a different nature; and therefore, in the mean time, whilst this matter of the summons for appearance was in transacting, the earl, to imploy the vacant time, proceeds to eject by his warrants some others for other crimes. Particularly March 13, 1643 (three days after that fixed for the general appearance), Dr. Cousin from being master of Peter-house, for his opposing the proceedings of parliament, and other scandalous acts in the University. The like warrants were also issued, but whether the same day or not I cannot be positive, though I guess it was so, for the ejectment of Dr. Beal, master of St. Johns, Dr. Martin, master of Queens, Dr. Stern, master of Jesus, and Dr. Laney, master of Pembroke Hall. And by another warrant, dated March 15, he ejected Mr. Stephen Hall from a fellowship of Jesus College for refusing to take the solemn league and covenant; and by the like warrant of the same date, if I mistake not, Mr. John Otway, fellow of St. Johns.

The unwary (if it may not be called ignorant) manner of expressing the warrant for the ejecting Dr. Cosin and the other heads now mentioned, gave occasion to some of those learned gentlemen who suffered under these invasions, and with contempt and indignation, mixed, however, with some sort of secret pleasure, beheld the stupidity of their persecutors and successors, to construe the sense of it, as though opposing had referred to other scandalous acts, as well as to the proceedings of parliament; and in

derision of their ignorance (which also happily enough expressed the true and real causes of their expulsion) to say they were ejected, as appeared by their own warrants, for opposing scandalous acts in the University.* But this was doubtless what the losers had not leave (though supported by the proverb) to speak to their faces; nor would the poor ejected fellows be permitted by these plunderers to have their test, though the others had their estates; for without mercy, or remorse, as far as appeared, they continued to dispossess those whom they had confined within, as well as those whom they had first driven from this University; and the methods in which they chiefly pursued this part of their undertaking were these: having singled out such of the University as were most noted for their loyalty, and having nothing to object against them but that crime, their greatest difficulty was now to find out some matter of real scandal; for as yet these scandals, public and notorious as they were, did not appear, notwithstanding they had solemnly set on foot a reformation to remedy them; that so great a tribunal, therefore, might not want some crimes to punish, or at least to colour over those punishments which they had before resolved upon, for such reasons as they were ashamed to produce, without the utmost necessity, they tender an oath of discovery, which was, as far as appeared, an invention of the regulators themselves, and unsupported by any order or appointment of their master at Westminster, by which the members of the University were to accuse their nearest and dearest friends, benefactors, tutors, and masters, and betray the members and acts of the several societies, in direct contradiction to the oath which all of them had before taken in these words: *non revelabis aliquod secretum collegii,*

* Of which kind the proceedings of the parliament might be deemed likewise, by virtue of the word *other*.

*non malum aut damnum inferes collegio, aut cuilibet sociorum.**

In the mean time, if any refused this oath, as the *Querela* thinks all but one or two did, so very like the oath *ex offisicio*, as it seems some of their commissioners spelt it, which they had loudly clamoured against, that it is impossible to know one from the other of them; forthwith they tendered them the covenant, as they were empowered by the ordinance, and upon the refusal of that likewise, a warrant was straightway issued (without a second tender, as the instructions to those who should administer the covenant directed) for their ejectment and banishment from the University of Cambridge, for refusing to take the solemn league and covenant, and other misdemeanors in the said University; and without any delay, our names, as the *Querela* goeth on, are cut out of the college tables, and we strictly commanded in three days space to quit the University and town, under pain of imprisonment and plunder.† But they might have spared that last part of

* Fuller, in his History of Cambridge, p. 168, tells us that he wrote to Mr. Ash (one of the earl of Manchesters chaplains, who attended him when in the University on this business of the regulation) to know the truth of what the *Querela* relates concerning this oath: in answer to which, Mr. Ash tells him that he could not call to mind the moving of such matter; but however that he might be under mistakes through forgetfulness. Although that author most assuredly needed not to have been so diffident in this point, if he had known that Dr. Barwick (a person of the best character, and himself one of the sufferers) was the author of the *Querela*. To which may be added, that it was drawn up within three years of the fact; and if Mr. Ashs memory failed him (after eleven years, for the letter is dated in 1655), Dr. Barwick and those other sufferers in whose name he wrote had tokens enough of remembrance at the end of three years, for the smart of their sufferings could not be worn out when they made this complaint.

† A like warrant, I suppose, in this respect with that for those who were ejected on absence, etc.: which see before.

the threat, for all was gone long before, though it must not be forgotten that they durst not venture to offer the covenant to the University as a body, lest it should have been blasted by their universal refusal, but tendered it separately, and one by one, to such chiefly as they had before marked out for ruin.

Nor would they in the refusal of it admit that plea of conscience which they had themselves clamoured so much about, and pretended in part to fight for, as was more particularly manifest in the case of Mr. Baldero, who being brought before the earl of Manchester, and being not satisfied in conscience, desired his lordship that his chaplain (then present) might resolve him in some scruples about the covenant; but the chaplain declining it, and alledging that it was his business to preach to his lordship, and not to resolve mens consciences, Mr. Baldero was not long after sent up prisoner to London by the said earl for tendering the reason of his refusing the covenant, though invited and required thereunto by his lordship; and there, without further hearing, committed to prison, where he continued a long time at excessive charges.

The refusing, then, of his oath of treachery (as the *Querela* justly calls their new invented oath of discovery) to their societies and brethren, and the other national oath of treachery to his majesty and the church, were not only in good part the real, but was plainly in their proceeding the only appearing cause of their ejectment; and yet it cannot but be observed in what a solemn manner the committees were impowered by the ordinance to call before them all provosts, masters, fellows, students, etc., as well as all clergymen in the counties who were scandalous in their lives; pursuant to which, the warrant for their ejectment, to increase the oppression, ran, among other things, for scandalous acts and for misdemeanors. But it must be known that these were only general accusations, and that

too only of the warrants themselves; for not one of them had any accusation brought, much less proved against them, when they appeared on their summons, nor was any one particular (of misdemeanors) alledged, much less offered to be proved, by any one single witness, agreeable to what Dr. Pope, in his life of Bishop Ward, tells us, that when that bishop (then Mr. Ward) and his fellow-sufferer, Mr. Gibson of Sidney College, asked the committee if they had any crime to object against them, because some were said to be put out for misdemeanors, they were answered (for truth will out sometimes), that these were only words of course, put into all their orders of ejectment; and indeed the whole warrants seem to have been no other than a form, which probably the clerks kept by them, and served indifferently for the ejectment of any one; a demonstration that no particular crimes, which must have been different, were charged on them, notwithstanding the pretence of scandal was so formally inserted in the ordinance; for I have seen the original warrant for the ejectment of Mr. Salter of Caius College, whose name being of a different hand from that of the successors, which is in the hand of the form, it would incline one to think that any fellow who could procure a blank from the earl, or perchance the secretary, for a sum of money, might insert whose name he pleased in the vacancy, and so turn him out and enjoy his fellowship; and the *Querela* expressly affirms, that so little was property valued, that a pair of camp-chaplains, or one of them, might expunge, eject, and banish, whom they pleased; and gives a broad hint that Mr. Ash, one of those chaplains, and the very first good old man of the Bartholomew list, expunged the name of Mr. Henman of St. Johns College, and inserted that of Mr. Boteler in one of the warrants, after it was signed, sealed, and even issued.

As to what concerns the numbers of those who were

ejected, and the excellent characters of many of them (for surely those who succeeded were every way and in every degree inferior to those who went out), I must refer the reader to the list for both; and shall here only say in general, that unless I mistake, there were, as I have already said, no less than five masters ejected in one day, and sixty-five fellows in another; that the earl of Manchester did in a manner eject at the first heat nearly 200 masters and fellows, besides scholars of houses, exhibitioners, etc., which probably might be above as many more, as appears by the list in the *Querela*, that at Queens College the reformation was such a thorough one, as left neither the master nor any one fellow or scholar on the whole foundation; and in a word, that of the sixteen masters,* twelve were turned out at this time of regulation, one† was afterwards dispossessed for refusing the engagement, two‡ died before the *Querela* was wrote, or otherwise perhaps might have claimed a place in that list amongst the rest, and Dr. Love of Bennet College only survived without ejectment; and that, if I conjecture right, there could not be during the whole course of the rebellion and usurpation, by one method and another, less than betwixt five and six hundred in all turned out of this University. A sad consideration, that gentlemen of a liberal and ingenuous education should be quite stript of all livelihood, which was the case of many among them, and exposed to beggary, having nothing left to sustain the necessities of nature, and no friend to go to, but destitute and forlorn, not knowing whither to bend one step when they set footing out of Cambridge.

Nor was the reformation which the earl made less speedy than it was thorough and effectual; for as the

* Including Dr. Batcheroft, of Caius College, who was not in fact dispossessed till some years after.

† viz. Dr. Rainbow, of Magd. College.

‡ viz. Dr. Bainbrigg, of Christs, and Dr. Eden, of Trinity Hall.

ordinance passed the latter end of January, so he applied himself to business the very next month; in March ejected several of the masters and fellows, in the two or three following months dispatched far the greater part of those numbers which fell by his hands, and left little to do in way of ejectment by the beginning of the following year; although, if I mistake not, some few ejectments were made by his authority in 1645, but when, or in what manner it wholly ceased, I cannot yet learn.

To the business of ejecting the old members naturally succeeded the other part of his commission, which was that of placing other fitting persons in their room. And as the ordinance for this regulation had manifestly violated the known and undoubted laws of this kingdom, by dispossessing so many persons of their freeholds without the least shadow or colour from those laws, so did the persons whom they had entrusted with the execution of it, in the most open and shameful manner conceivable, set by and break through all the trifling formalities of statutes, oaths, and appointments, as well of the University as of the several colleges, which it seems themselves, as we shall see by and by, wanted to be reformed, no less than the members, and had little more regard to the wills and pious institutions of the founders, though settled in the most solemn, sacred, and inviolable manner by themselves, and confirmed by royal charters and by the laws of the realm, than if there had never been any such things in being; which, though to be abhorred and detested in those that invaded the University and all its rights and privileges, was, however, doubly infamous and plainly the most open and known perjury in such members of the several colleges, or such as had been so, who joined with them and assisted in the undertaking. The horrible outrage in haling Mr. Pawson of Sidney College from the sacrament, and throwing him into prison, which was to make way for the elec-

tion of Mr. Mynshull into the mastership, hath been already mentioned: but they were not always so intent upon providing successors to the vacant place; for at St. Johns College they sunk no less than fourteen or fifteen fellowships, and shared the profits of them in common among the rest. At Jesus College,* from the latter end of 1644 to the restoration, there were several fellowships continually sunk, the number being never complete, generally five or six sunk, and for some time half of the whole number; and therefore it seems not improbable that the like might be done in other colleges also.

However, more care was taken to supply others of the vacancies, and particularly the vacant masterships, the revenues of which being so good, and the influence which the new possessors of them might have toward the further reformation of the colleges not suffering any delay in that matter: accordingly, April 10, 1644, the earl of Manchester, as I find, directs a paper to some more of the colleges, declaring that his purpose was forthwith to supply the vacant fellowships, and desiring that if there were any in the respective colleges who, in regard of degree, learning, and piety, shall be found fit for such preferment, they would, upon receipt of that paper, return him their names, in order to their being examined by the assembly; but in the mean time matters, as I said, had been put in the greatest forwardness for the nomination of the masters, some of those who were to succeed in the vacant places

* As I am assured from a learned gentleman of this University. The tithes of Somersham in Huntingtonshire, belonging to the Margaret professorship, were also in those times, by the interest of colonel Val. Walton, one of the kings judges, taken from the professorships, and settled on the chapel of Colne in that parish. Wood, Ath. vol. ii. p. 136. But then by the act of April 5, 1650, they settled £80 per annum on this professorship out of the tithes, etc. of the bishops, deans, etc. (Scob. Col. part 2, p. 113); but whether ever paid, quære?

having already been examined and approved by the assembly; and therefore (the very day after the last mentioned paper bears date) I find the earl of Manchester came in person into the chapel of Peter-house, and there did declare and publish Mr. Lazarus Seaman to be constituted master of the said Peter-house in the room of Dr. Cosin, late master there, but justly and lawfully ejected thence, requiring Mr. Seaman to take upon him that office, putting him into the masters seat, and delivering to him the statutes of the college, in token of his investiture, straightly charging the fellows, etc. to acknowledge and yield obedience to him, notwithstanding he was not elected nor admitted according to the ordinary course prescribed by the said statutes, in this time of distraction and war, there being a necessity of reforming as well of the statutes themselves as of the members of the said house. The earl also gave him an instrument under his hand and seal to the same effect. As Dr. Cosin had been the first master ejected, so was Mr. Seaman the first of all the intruding masters (as far as yet appears to me) that was put upon any of the colleges; but April 12, which was the day following, the earl came; and likewise to Jesus College, where, with the same declarations and ceremony, he gave Mr. Young the possession of that mastership. But the vacant fellowships were not filled up with so much haste; for the first warrant that I have yet met with for supplying any of them was at Peter-house, and bears date June 11, 1644, and ran to this effect: that whereas he, the earl of Manchester, had ejected Mr. Beaumont, etc., late fellows of that college, and whereas Mr. Charles Hotham, etc. had been examined and approved by the assembly of divines, these are therefore to require you to receive the said Mr. Hotham, etc. as fellows, in the room of Mr. Beaumont, etc., and to give them place according to their seniority in the University, in preference to all those that are or shall be

hereafter put in by him. But others of the fellowships lay vacant yet much longer; for Mr. Tolly's fellowship in this house, though vacated by ejectment April 8, 1644, was not supplied till September 20 that year; others not till January following; and Mr. Bankes's fellowship was not filled untill May 8, 1645; but I know not the precise time when these last had been made vacant.

Nor was any regard had, in supplying the succession, to the filling up of the places with the natives of such counties as the local statutes directed, if I conjecture right in that matter from many instances which I find of persons succeeding in fellowships who were of quite different counties from their ejected predecessors. And to this must be added, in the last place, that instead of those solemn oaths which the pious and prudent founders and legislators enjoined to be taken, and without taking of which no man could pretend any right to any of their foundations, the new intruders only took the covenant again, and made a protestation to reform all the wholesom laws and statutes according to that covenant.

I have seen the form of that protestation, made by Mr. Seaman before mentioned, when he was admitted to the mastership of Peter-house, and another of that made by the intruding fellows, each of which is the same, varied only in the necessary circumstances; and after the preamble ran in these words: I, etc. do solemnly and seriously promise, in the presence of almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, that during the time of my continuance in that charge I shall faithfully labour to procure piety and learning in my self, the fellows, scholars, and students, that do or shall belong to the said college, agreeably to the late solemn national league and covenant, by me sworn and subscribed, with respect to all the good and wholsome statutes of the said college and of the University correspondent to the said covenant; and by all means to pro-

cure the good, welfare, and perfect reformation, both of the college and University, so far as to me appertaineth.

Thus, as the University justly complained, was she loaded with an Iliad of miseries; the knipperdollings of the age reduced a glorious and renowned University almost to a mere munster; and did more in less than three years than the apostate Julian could effect in all his reign, viz. broke the heart-strings of learning and all learned men, and thereby luxated all the joints of Christianity in the kingdom, insomuch that they feared not to appeal to any impartial judge, whether, if the Goths and Vandals, or even the Turks themselves, had overrun this nation, they would have more inhumanly abused a flourishing University than these pretended advancers of religion had done; having, as the complaint is continued, thrust out one of the eyes of this kingdom; made eloquence dumb; philosophy sottish; widowed the arts; drove the muses from their ancient habitation; plucked the reverend and orthodox professors out of the chairs, and silenced them in prison or their graves; turned religion into rebellion; changed the apostolical chair into a desk for blasphemy; tore the garland from off the head of learning, to place it on the dull brows of disloyal ignorance; made those ancient and beautiful chapels, the sweet remembrancers and monuments of our forefathers charity, and kind fomenters of their childrens devotion, to become ruinous heaps of dust and stones; and unhived those numerous swarms of labouring bees which used to drop honey-dews over all this kingdom, to place in their room swarms of senseless drones.

But neither did all this completely regulate the University, and therefore they resolved to reform, even beyond themselves, so very fond were they of further reformation, and so hard are they to be pleased, even when they are their own choosers; for which purposes they continued their projects of this kind; and Nov. 6, 1645, I find a

new debate in the house of commons about regulating the University of Cambridge; and July 6, in the following year, the lords desired a committee of both houses might be appointed to reform it. What the event of this proposal was, I know not; but whilst some were busie in fitting up the old, others perchance thought it as good wholly to erect a new building; and therefore in 1649, one sir Balthazer Gerbier, what or who he was I cannot tell, set up a new academy in Whitefriers for the teaching of all manner of arts and sciences. And in 1650 a project was proposed to the parliament by the gentlemen freeholders, etc. of Durham, containing, among other things, a proposal for erecting the college and houses of the dean and chapter in that city into an academy for the benefit of the northern counties, because they were so far from the Universities. What became of that which was erected by Gerbier, or of the proposal for this to be erected at Durham, I know not; but in the mean time the old project, and the rather, it may be, because they were so much in love with reformation, seems to have been preferred. And therefore, May 4, 1649, it was referred to a committee to regulate the University of Cambridge. But of what number that committee consisted, who they were, or what powers or instructions were given them, I do not find. In 1650 mention is made of a committee for regulating both Universities; and with relation to this University I find them actually sitting and doing business; particularly, October 14, 1650, they dispossessed Dr. Young, who, in 1644, had succeeded Dr. Sterne by warrant from the earle of Manchester, as is before said, of the mastership of Jesus College. Of what persons this committee consisted, or when they were appointed, I am likewise ignorant. In the instrument for ejecting Dr. Young, now mentioned, it is said that he had been returned by the visitors, etc., and I find those visitors mentioned in some other papers likewise;

so that it seems there were also some reformers with that title then on foot in Cambridge, who acted under the committee, which I therefore presume sat at London. Jan. 2, 1649, an ordinance passed for taking the engagement. I have not yet been able to get a sight of it, which if I could, it might perhaps help somewhat to clear up this matter. But Jan. 21, 1650, it was referred to the committee, now mentioned, for regulating the Universities, to examine what masters, fellows, officers, etc. in each of them did neglect or refuse to take that oath; and power was likewise given them to displace such masters, fellows, etc. and to place other fit persons in their room; pursuant to which powers, perhaps, it was that these visitors were appointed, by whose means not only Dr. Young, but several others were, as I find, turned out of this University, on the score of this engagement.* And I guess that all of those who were turned out on that account, of which sort the reader will meet with several in the list of this University, were dismissed by their means; for it must now be further said, that as the independents had refined upon the presbyterians, and invented the test of the engagement, of which more hereafter, to dispossess them, as the presbyterians themselves had that of the covenant to disseize the royalists; so that oath was warmly urged in Cambridge,† as well as in the other parts of the kingdom, about 1650, and by that means several of those who had been put in by the earl of Manchester were again dispossessed, as were likewise some of the loyalists, who had either got

* In an entry in the register of Jesus College (a copy of which I have now before me) it is said that Dr. Young was turned out for not subscribing the covenant; but I presume it is a mistake for the engagement.

† As it was likewise in Oxon; but who they were that put it in execution there (unless probably this same committee), I am not informed.

the preferments after the covenant ceased to be imposed with so much strictness, or by some means or other escaped the taking of it. But the notices which I have hitherto met with relating to the committee now mentioned, who were empowered to eject such members of either University as refused it, or to the appointment of persons or numbers of those visitors that had the care of seeing it done, and to the manner of their proceedings, or the number, characters, and qualities of those who were ejected on that score, are so very few and so imperfect, that I forbear to attempt the account of this second visitation, and shall only add, that in 1652 a vote passed, that the committee for the Universities do sit no more; which I take to be this committee here last mentioned.

And perhaps the reason of that vote might be, that, to reform those great and pernicious bodies still more effectually, another set of visitors was then in view for each University. This, at least, is sure, that a new commission for visiting of them, and of the schools of Westminister, Winchester, Merchant-tailors, and Eaton, for malignancy was now to be nipped in the earliest and most tender buds, was set on foot September 2, 1654, by an ordinance of the lord protector and his council, constituting and appointing the vice-chancellor of each University for the time being, several heads of houses and fellows likewise respectively in each, together with the lord Say and Seal and about twelve others for Oxford, and the lord Henry Cromwell with about the like number for Cambridge, commissioners for the visiting all colleges and halls within the said Universities, and vesting them with the use and exercise of all and every the like powers, authorities, and jurisdictions, as any person or persons heretofore appointed visitors of either of the said colleges, hall, or halls, within the same, or which any visitor or visitors now have or heretofore had, and lawfully used and exercised by force or virtue of any

law, statute, ordinance, custom, commission, patent, or foundation of any colledge or hall respectively: and in pursuit of these powers, they were commanded, among other things, to examine what statutes of the said Universities, or the said colledges and halls respectively, or what of them, were fit to be taken away, abrogated, or altered, and what is fit to be added, in matters of religion, manners, discipline, and exercises, and to exhibit the same to his highness and the parliament. But in the mean time a power was given them to explain (away, no doubt,) such statutes as were ambiguous or obscure, and should be offered to them for their judgements; much the like powers were also granted them relating to the schools before mentioned, and the colleges belonging to those of Winchester and Eaton, save that any four of them might act in these matters, provided two were of each University, for the school of Westminister, but Winchester and Merchant-tailors school were wholly committed to the care of the Oxford commissioners, and Eton for those of Cambridge.

What was done in pursuit of those ample powers, equal surely to all their wishes, I know not. Whether the project of reforming the statutes was at all undertaken, and if it was, no doubt one part of it was, that the exercises, as well as the law proceedings, should be performed in English; or whether the several resolutions of government, then so frequent, allowed them for any time to supply the places of the regular visitors which the University had been deprived of so many years, and for want of which every thing was in so much confusion, I cannot say; but surely in this plenitude of power, including as well all the former powers of the several new fangled visitors of any kind, as those given by the pious founders to their successors in their several sees, or to others, one might expect that the reformation should be at length thoroughly completed, and those Universities made a praise in all the earth; but

however that matter was, tis sure that some time in the foregoing year a much shorter and easier method was proposed in Barebones parliament for reforming the Universities, which was, in the military sense of the word, that they might be broke, and that all lands belonging to them and the colleges in them might be sold, and the monies that should arise thereby be disposed for the public service, and to ease the people from the payment of taxes and contributions.

But as God, in the unsearchable depths of his wisdom, permitted these visitations to light on this and its sister University, and as the many oaths, protestations, covenants, engagements, commissioners, etc. under which they had so long groaned, had brought them low to the ground, even to the ground; so was it now the season wherein he who alone bringeth up from the grave as well as bringeth down, is wont to stretch out his holy arm to save; and this he shortly after did in the dawnings of the restoration, at which happy time the earl of Manchester was authorized by the house of lords (as appears by his warrant for that purpose) to re-instate some of those whom he had long before ejected, which he accordingly did, particularly at Peter-house, Mr. Barrow, June 20; Mr. Tyringham, July 30; Mr. Bargrave, Aug. 2; and Dr. Cosin, the ejected master, August 3, 1660; as also Mr. Lacy of St. Johns, the 27th of the same month, and probably many others, both of that and other houses. It is observable that in several of those warrants the earle owns the gentlemen were wrongfully put out of their fellowships; which is much more intelligible than another clause in some of them, which runs thus: Whereas I am informed that such and such an one hath been ejected, etc.; whilst his lordship himself was the person who had ejected them; and if his memory would not serve him to recollect all the fellows that he had dispossessed, certainly

it could not fail to remind him of Dr. Cosin, whose great eminence, as well as his being the very first man that his lordship dispatched, could not but be sufficient remembrancers; and yet in the warrant for his restitution likewise the expression now mentioned is made use of.

The same ordinance which appointed the earl of Manchester to regulate this University, authorized him likewise, as is before said, to remove scandalous ministers in the seven associated counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hertfordshire, Cambridgshire, Huntingtonshire, and Lincolnshire. The power and instructions given by the ordinance, which hath been already produced, for this latter purpose, were not separate and distinct from those for regulating the University, but one and the same general clause included each of them;* the committees which the earl was authorized to appoint being to call before them, as all provosts, masters, fellows, etc. so likewise all ministers in any county of the association, and all school-masters that are scandalous in their lives, etc.

And as the orders and directions both for the University and the clergy of the country were the same, so did they go hand in hand in the execution; for the very day that the earl issued his warrants to the colledges to bring in their statutes, he nominated the committees for the counties of Lincoln, Huntington, Essex, and Hertfordshire, and soon after proceeded to appoint the rest, namely, that for Norfolk March 5, for Suffolk March 12, one for the city of Norwich also March 14, and for Cambridgshire March 15 following. The warrants for this purpose ran thus: By virtue of an ordinance, etc. I do authorize and appoint you, etc. or any five of you, to call before you all ministers or school-masters within the county of, etc. that

* Save that the fifths allowed to be assigned to the wives and children had a particular regard to the clergy of the counties, the fellows of colleges not being married.

are scandalous in their lives, etc. with full power and liberty to send for any witnesses, etc. and you to certifie the names of such ministers, with the charge and proof against them, to me. Then he authorizes and appoints them to administer the covenant, and to perform and execute all other things directed by the ordinance, for which that should be their warrant.

THE UNIVERSITY IN 1647.

[From Mr. Hunter's Life of Oliver Heywood, p. 21.]

On the 9th of July, 1647, Oliver Heywood was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, and immediately went to reside.

When his father took leave of him, he left with him six special admonitions: (1.) to humble himself frequently before God, and to do so at least every morning and evening; (2.) to read the Scriptures diligently; (3.) to keep a written record of his private meditations; (4.) to take notes of the sermons which he heard; (5.) to keep steadily in view the thought how short is life; and (6.) to maintain the just medium between too much solitariness and too much company.

The University was at that time exactly what the puritans wished it to be; for the success of the parliament had enabled the puritan party to effect great changes both in the Church and the Universities. The masters and professors, who, however learned and qualified for the offices which they held, did not reach the puritan standard in point of religion, had been removed from their places, and other persons had succeeded them, who were distinguished as much by piety and religious zeal as by learning and skill in government.

Dr. Thomas Hill, the master of Trinity, had been re-

cently appointed under the authority of parliament. I find little respecting him in Mr. Heywood's papers; but from other sources we derive the information that he was a person in very high esteem among the most zealous puritans, a strenuous advocate of Calvinian views of the Christian doctrine, a diligent preacher in the chapel of his college, and expounded the Scriptures there almost daily. One who studied in the college at the same time with Mr. Heywood, says, he learned more of Christ in one year from Mr. Hill's plain and precious Christ-advancing preaching than he had all his time before in the country. Dr. Hill would sometimes lay his hand upon his breast, and say with emphasis, "Every Christian has something here that will frame an argument against Arminianism."

He recommended Mr. Akehurst to Mr. Heywood for his tutor. Of this Mr. Akehurst Mr. Heywood says, that he was then a flourishing instrument, and was looked upon as the most pious and laborious in all the college. He marks the time, because afterwards Mr. Akehurst degenerated, or, as Mr. Heywood says, grievously apostatised, becoming a common Quaker. But he retraced his steps, and became at last a sober physician in Surrey. On the whole the pupil was satisfied. "I must confess he was careful of me; inquired of me what company I was acquainted with, sometimes read lectures to us, prayed with us in his chamber every night, and had sometimes about thirty pupils, and, as I thought, was a gracious savoury Christian; though I have often taken notice of his inconstancy, and being singular in differing from grave and sober divines, and pride, which was too visible in his apparel, gesture, and other outward tokens thereof."

Mr. William Birchall, at that time sizer to the master, was the person who led Mr. Heywood to the selection of this college. He was afterwards a non-conforming minister.

Mr. Heywood gives no particular account of the course

of study pursued in his time at the University. It is natural in a writer of self-biography to pass over that which is common to many and familiarly known to his contemporaries; but by this means we, in a remote generation, lose what would be valuable information, when the change of manners or the advancement of knowledge has brought about many alterations, so that the old modes, so far from being familiarly known, it is impossible perfectly to recover.

Only two books have descended among Mr. Heywood's manuscript remains which can be regarded as books of college exercises or college amusements. One is a large abstract of that really good and useful book, the *Itinerarium totius Sacræ Scripturæ* of that almost-forgotten writer, Henry Bunting. This manuscript is of more than 250 pages of close writing in his minute penmanship. The exercise was good, as giving a distinctness and exactness to his knowledge of sacred history. The other is of a lighter character. It consists of (1.) a kind of theological common-place book; (2.) a complete transcript of the *Horæ Vacivæ* of John Hall, the youthful poet of St. John's, first published the year before Mr. Heywood went to the University; (3.) the Ancient History of the Septuagint, by J. Done; (4.) Selected and Choice Observations concerning the twelve first Cæsars, by Edward Leigh; (5.) Some few Choice Observations collected out of The Mirror that Flatters Not, by Le Sieur de la Serre; and (6.) Some Observations gathered out of Howell's Epistles. But we have no notes of lectures, nor any information of the nature of the theological lectures or of those in philosophy, which, however, Mr. Heywood attended, perhaps too indifferently. The principal studies of Cambridge in these times seem to have had no place there in the time of the Commonwealth. We have no traces, at least, of any thing like science in any thing that remains of Mr. Heywood.

He pronounces a censure on himself for not applying more closely to the lectures in philosophy, in which natural philosophy may be included, prizing, as he says, learning above all sublunary exercises, and thinking that he might afterwards have been more useful had he improved his time better therein. He stood for a scholarship, and failed. The failure was, however, partly, perhaps principally, owing to a severe illness of two months' continuance. What he further relates of himself may, however, have had something to do with his disappointment: "My time and thoughts were more employed in practical divinity; and experimental truths were more vital and vivifical to my soul. I preferred Perkins, Bolton, Preston, Sibbes, far above Aristotle, Plato, Magirus, and Wendeton, though I despise no laborious authors in these subservient studies." This is a remarkable and highly characteristic acknowledgment, indicative of his future eminence as a preacher to the many.

* * * * *

But there was at that time at Cambridge a person who had probably a greater influence over Mr. Heywood than any other person living or dead. This was Mr. Samuel Hammond, the preacher at St. Giles's. His name occurs in the histories, where we have them, of almost every other divine who studied at Cambridge at the same time with Mr. Heywood. Dr. Calamy says of him, that he preached "with that pious zeal, pungency, and Christian experience, that from all parts of the town and from the most distant villages his useful ministry was attended on, and it was crowned with the conversion of some scores, I might have said hundreds, of scholars. It was the general opinion, that there was not a more convincing and successful minister at Cambridge from the time of Mr. Perkins than he." And with this agrees the testimony of Mr. Heywood: "I must confess my heart was many times very much affected

under the ordinances at St. Giles's; and I cannot but with thankfulness acknowledge Mr. Hammond a profitable instrument for much good to my soul. Though the work might be wrought before, yet I am sure that it was much revived, cleared, and many mistakes removed. Oh! with what a frame of spirit have I come from that place! I usually met with a suitable, searching word, and one that warmed my heart."

Mr. Heywood speaks also of the ingenious and gracious scholars with whom he had intimate familiarity, and was much furthered by them in the ways of the Lord. With two of them he lived in intimate communication and friendship for the remainder of their lives, notwithstanding differences of judgment with them, agreeing, however, in refusing to comply with the terms of conformity proposed after the restoration. These were Eli Bently and Thomas Jollie. The latter of them was at Trinity College some time before Mr. Heywood. He was from the same neighbourhood, being the son of major James Jollie, of Droilsden, in the parish of Manchester, who held the obnoxious office of provost-martial in the parliament army in the county of Lancaster. He soon admitted Mr. Heywood into his confidence and friendship. Mr. Heywood remembered this, and alluded to it in a letter written when they were both near the end of their labours. They were born and died nearly at the same time; they were ministers and nonconformists, neighbours and friends, had the same trials and the same encouragements.

In the second year of his residence at Cambridge, Mr. Heywood was joined by his younger brother, Nathaniel, who being a riper scholar, as having enjoyed at an earlier period the benefit of the instruction of Mr. Rudal, the good schoolmaster, was thought ready for the University more than two years earlier in life than Oliver. He was entered of Trinity College on May 4, 1648. At that time,

says his brother, "his heart was not seasoned with a principle of saving grace; though he was religiously educated, united in holy exercises, loved God's people, and was not tainted with gross immorality; yet he had not discerned the evil of sin, the malignity of his nature, or the necessity of Christ, till he was brought under the ministry of Mr. Hammond, through whose plain and powerful preaching his mind became the subject of strong convictions, which cost him many sad thoughts of heart, as well as tears, but ended at last in a genuine conversion, in sincere covenanting with God, and in centering his soul by faith on Jesus Christ." Between these two brothers there was the most complete community of sentiment and action, and the most perfect fraternal union.

After studying the usual number of terms, Mr. Heywood took the degree of bachelor of arts, and departed from the University in the spring or early in the summer of 1650.

BANCROFT'S LIBRARY.

[From MS. Baker. vol. x. xi. p. 134.]

Johanni Seldeno. 1647.

Cum multa sint ac magna, carissime Seldene, quæ vestro conventui honorificentissimo debemus, tum hæc eadem alio ordine merito imputamus tibi. Stantibus enim nobis ad illud regni perfugium tu benignus affulges, aditum patefacis, honorem et benevolentiam patrocinio tu concilias, auctoritate demum illa ac gratia qua polles voti compotes dimittis. Fecisti hoc sæpius, quod et grati jam recolimus; fecisti itidem nuper in libris illis Lambethianis, tum prioribus quos legavit Bancroftus, tum his aliis quos ab illo successores congesserunt. Tua primum sollertia hunc thesaurum

nobis detexit, tua animi academiæ vovit, tuis auspiciis et diligentia suffragia omnium dijudicarunt.

Cum te nuper cuperemus academiæ nostræ partem et in parva præfectura magnum præsidem, ambitioni nostræ datum est non consultum tibi, intulisses enim in Cantabrigiam illud nominis et literarum quod ab illa vicissim accipere non potuisses. Sed id nobis ut succederet, cum multa non paterentur quod proximum potuisti de bibliotheca nobis prospicis. Vim librorum ingentem agnoscimus et gloriamur. Sed tecum collatum quid aliud reputabimus quam aliquot manipulos immensæ illius gazæ quam tu animo tuo repositam congestamque complecteris: sed nec sic tamen damno nobis aut incommodo accidet. Nam et illa tot librorum possessione aucti sumus, et te etiam de longinquo non minus nostrum experimur. Tu absens illa præstas quæ vix præsens potuisses, et in illa quasi specula terrarum orbis constitutus, latius fulgas, longius prospicis, et tot illustrium virorum consortio succinctus potentius opitularis.

Perge porro, summe vir, academiam nostram favere, literas ornare, tuam ipsius causam agere, nam quibus spatiis vel temporis vel locorum stabunt literæ, iisdem tuum nomen et fama terminabitur. Hoc vox et votum est

Tibi deditiss. procan. etc.

4^to^ Non. April.

Literæ etiam scriptæ erant comiti Mancestriæ et Gulielmo Lentall in altero ordinum conventu procuratori summo, quibus gratiæ actæ sunt pro opera impensa in impetrandis libris Lambethianis, etc.

An. 1649. Gratiæ actæ sunt domino Symondsio Dewesio pro multis nummis veteribus academiæ donatis. It. Johanni Seldeno, pro gemmis orientalibus impetratis. An. 1648.

DECREE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Mercurii, Maii 12°, 1647.

The lords assembled in parliament having taken into consideration the difference about precedency of place between the vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge and the mayor of the town of Cambridge; and having heard councill, witnesses, and proofs on both sides, at this barr, do, after debate and mature deliberation, decree, order, and adjudge, that the precedency of place of right belongeth to the vice-chancellor of Cambridge before the mayor of the town of Cambridge; and do order that the said precedency be enjoyed by the said vice-chancellor and his successors, without any let or disturbance by the said mayor or his successors. And likewise it is hereby ordered, that the deed engrossed for the conveying of lands purchased with the 200lb. which Mr. Thompson gave by his last will and testament, to be employed in the workhouse for the setting the poor in Cambridge on work, at the discretion of the vice-chancellor and mayor (wherein the said mayor of the town of Cambridge caused his name to be written before the vice-chancellors name in the said deed), be cancelled, and forthwith made void: and that the said mayor, upon the sight of this order, cause a new deed to be made, wherein the vice-chancellors name shall be first placed, as of right it ought; that so things in reference to the workhouse in Cambridge may be executed jointly by the vice-chancellor and mayor, according to the tenor of the will, and the intent of the donor.

Jo. Brown,
Clericus parliamentor.

THE KING AT CAMBRIDGE.

[From a printed pamphlet.]

An extract of certain papers of intelligence from Cambridge, concerning his majesty and the army.

Cambridge, June 7, 1647.

Sir, I beleeve you are big in expectation of receiving news from these parts. Thus, therefore, the king on Saturday was brought by a very small party, under the conduct of no greater an one then a coronet, within four miles of this place; and all the noise was, that he would be here, the harbingers in the meane time buying up the whole market. But wee (who usually are not taken with the first reports of things) thought not fit hereupon to assemble together, either in the head or body; whereas the major and aldermen (somewhat more credulous) fitted their saddles and foot-cloathes unto their horses, and had provided a present for his majesty, which quickly after came as acceptable to his eares as if to his hands. The townsfolkes had in all those streets through which it was conceived he would passe, deckt their stalles and windowes with green boughs and whole rose-bushes, and the ground all along with rushes and herbs. But the king turned aside unto my lady Cuts her house, and there yet abides, whither people flow apace to behold him. He is exceeding chearfull, shewes himselfe to all, and commands that no scholler be debarred from kissing of his hand: and there the sophs are (as if no farther then Barnwell) in their gowns and caps: it was mirth to see how wett yesterday they were admitted into the presence; Generall Brown signifying and furthering the kings pleasure unto them. Then the king had a large table of diet; but this day (I beleeve) about to have a farre greater, for the generall, lieutenant-generall Cromwell, and others of the commanders and councel of warre, are gone

this noon to dine with him. It is conceived that by to-morrow somewhat may be discerned.

Sir, your unfeigned friend.

Postscript. The generall quarters at master Buck seniors house; but the report is, that it will be this night the kings quarters.

Camb. June 8, 1647.

Sir, the court is still at the lady Cutts house. The officers of the army returned last night, all of them highly extolling the king for his great improvement. Hee argued his own and his subjects case with each of them (one by one), to their no small astonishment. He desired a speedy remoove from that place: but back to Holmby, and those parts, he will by no meanes. He told the generall, that those which brought him hither promised that they would carry him to Newmarket; and he hoped that they were men of honour, who would make good their words. Recreation he much desired; and told them withall, that, if they would not take order for his removall, he would remove himselfe; for confident he was that there were those about him which would further him in it. This afternoon, therefore, he passes through Cambridge to Newmarket faire; for this is the day. To-morrow at Botsom-beacon is to be the generall rendevouz, as is yet intended, though some do fear deep inconveniencies may ensue thereon; the counsels being yet various, and the soldiers talking high, so that it is thought the appearance shall be but of some part of the army. The vice-chancellour had the generall last night to a great supper: and this morning he made a spirituall breakfast at St. Maries; but neither the generall nor any of them were thereat. The king sent on Saturday (so that you may discern that then he thought he might have been for Newmarket) for doctor Brownrigg, doctor Collins,

and doctor Comber, to be in the way, because he intended to see them: and so they then were; and no doubt will be to day, if so be the first be yet in town, or can have timely notice of this his march. It were infinite to set downe the facetiousnesse that flowes from his lips upon all occasions to all: that one day may be in his chronicle. The major-generall Browne is much his attendant, and gaines credit of all for gallantry and great civility. It is conceived that after the rendevouz they may fall back into these their quarters againe, or else incline somewhat more neere Roystone, and Roystone become the head-quarters. Meethinks I foresee eminent ruine, if not a speedy peace. God of his mercy avert the former, and guide whom it concernes into the best and safest meanes of the latter. This from him, who (doubtlesse) may safely write thus, even from,

Sir, your friend.

Postscript. The king is now (being two of the clock) gone by: he left Cambridge and went as low as Granchester; to Newmarket, still they say; but perchance it is to Royston. The rendevouz holds to-morrow, but to be on Og-Magog Hils.

June 9, 1647.

Sir, I told you yesterday that the rendevouz, intended for this day, was like to be but of part of the army, and it will proove true: and it is not to be at Botsum-beacon, but at Bennet Church, and the rather by way of an humiliation-day than a numbring their hoasts. There is to be three sermons preached by Mr. Peters, Mr. Saltmarsh, and Mr. vice-chancellour. God grant that they may promote his glory and our peace. The more generall rendevouz is put off untill to-morrow, and to be (as is now reported) about Fulmore. The king is at Newmarket, and it is conceived that they will not bring him into the head of the army at

the rendevouz, but still quarter him at the back of the army, rather then he should be accounted pertaining unto it. The great ones still speak high in his worth, whose presence and aspect caused trembling in some of the greatest and their stoutest, as if it had been some angelical salutation. What is good or may with safety be, I communicate unto you; but the wickednesse of some is so great as not to be made so open as in paper; and I fear it will have too great an influence (in time) upon the hearts of many. Let me know when you returne, that I may not lose my labour in sending a letter more then you in friendship may expect from,

Sir, your servant.

June 11, 1647.

Sir, the humiliation-day was kept at St. Maries, and Mr. Seaman came in for the fourth man: you have (I know) a presumption that I was not there; but I heare that Mr. Peters is still Mr. Peters. That day and yesterday a fellow preached against him (I think, or else against his way) on the Market-hill. I with the rest of my company kist the kings hand, and saw him at supper. So long we stayed, because he was all that afternoone alone in his closet, at his prayers or pen; as who can conceive otherwise? For his treasure might in farre lesse time (sure) have been runne over. He came out very cheerfully, lookes very well, and communicated himself very freely in discourse with some two or three that attended him. That day collonel Thomson (formerly of the kings army) endeavoured, as others, to have a sight of the king; but was not only refused at the Guards, but also dispatched out of the town. Yesterday the three doctors were with the king, whom he lifted from off their knees, and he had opportunity of some little discourse with them.

The army removed yesterday from us, took with them

tenne loads of ammunition from the castle, and the ordnance follow them this day. They seem truely to look more towards such ordnance still then the ordinance of parliament. I know not how they come to take so great a distast against the houses. After all that the commissioners brought was read at the head of each regiment, and major Skippon had in like manner glossed thereon, and in a plausible way assayed to be a mediator; they first were askt by major I. Skippon whether they had heard and understood what had been delivered, who answered, Yes, yes. Being asked next whether they were satisfied therewith, replyed, No, no. What would they then? they cryed out, Justice, justice, justice. And so went it through the whole army, most saying they long enough have had faire words; others wondring how the commissioners durst come unto them; and some crying, Lets vote them out of the field. By the rules of some knowing ones, I discerne that they intend to purge the houses and synode of somewhat which they account destructive to the whole. Could they truely descry it, and set about it impartially, it might be the crown to (what they yet have not) a victory. Their head-quarters were last night at Royston, and inclining (as I am informed) towards Ware. W. tells one they are expected this night at Theobals. Well then may this be Barnaby-bright by such a march, and by my letter. But I march on, though chiefely, if not freely, to tell you that if you feare such approaches may (as doubtlesse it will) breed distraction in the city, then my affection bids you, Come out of her, come out of her, etc. To the best cause I wish the best successe, and to my friends safety, and (if it please God) peace unto us all. Let me not be forgot to any that likes well of my being,

Sir, your servant.

Postscript. I cannot heare how the generall and com-

missioners parted, but by the soldiers they were hooted out of the field. Neither was there so good correspondency between them and the generall as to sup or breakfast together whilst they were here in town.

GRACES OF THE SENATE.

July 6, 1647.

Cum nonnulli eorum qui auctoritate vestra deputantur ad procuratorum libros in concinnum ordinem redigendos propter varia ipsorum negotia in diversas regni partes profecturi sint; conceditur ut Mr. Blanches Collegii Caii et Mr. Dillingham Emanuelis annumerentur inter cæteros et eadem auctoritate muniantur, qui simul curent ut eximium illud opus, arduum quidem et operosum, hoc æstivali tempore, si fieri poterit, perfici queat.

Stat. Acad. p. 391. Book of Graces, H. p. 30.

Dec. 9, 1648.

Conceditur ut Dr. Hill et Dr. Arrowsmith addantur et annumerentur inter cæteros qui auctoritate vestra deputantur ad procuratorum libros in concinnum ordinem redigendos et eadem auctoritate muniantur, qui simul curent ut eximium illud opus, arduum quidem et operosum, quam brevissime fieri poterit ad utilitatem publicam academiæ perfici queat.

Stat. Acad. p. 392. Book of Graces, H. p. 50.

EXPENSES OF A DOCTOR'S DEGREE.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7045, p. 477.]

Expensæ circa gradum doctoratus in s. theologia Dec. 9, 1648. From Dr. Whichcots paper book, 4^to^.

Imprimis, creation fee to the prof. pd. Dec. 9.	01	04	06
Item, groates to the doctors, pd. Dec. 9. . .	00	05	00
Admission to the proctors, pd. Dec. 11. . .	02	05	08
Composition, pd. Dec. 11.	08	06	04
To the college, pd. Dec. 14.	04	00	00
The professors man, pd. Feb. 16.	00	05	00
Supper, Feb. 22, for the act.	20	00	00
The cookes man.	00	05	00
Exceedings in the college, pd. Maii 16. . .	03	06	00
Determ. bedell 1^sh.^ sch. keeper 2^sh.^ May 28. .	00	03	00
	40	00	06

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Feb. 27, 1649. Fæda pro sigillo communi solvenda.

Cum multæ gratiæ ac beneficia ad sigillum commune spectantia ab academia sæpenumero concessa sint, quæ postea ab ipsorum candidatis aut non agnoscuntur aut omnino rejiciuntur; placet vobis, ut quicunque deinceps petitionem sive gratiam, negotium communi sigillo academiæ sigillandum continentem, capiti senatus offerendam curaverit, sex solidorum et octo denariorum summam in manus senioris procuratoris pro tempore tradat prius et persolvat: quo constare possit, prædictos candidatos hujusmodi academiæ beneficio bona fide fruituros, quoque magis de debitis solutionibus inter singulos officiarios ob sigillum rite distribuendis cautum sit. Et ut decretum hoc vestrum pro

statuto habeatur, et infra decem dies in libris procuratorum inscribatur.

ORDER RELATING TO THE COLLEGES OF EMMANUEL AND SYDNEY.

[From MS. Baker. vol. x. xi. p. 122.]

Aug. 29, 1650. At the committee for reformation of the Universities.

WHEREAS this committee, the first of August instant, upon the petition of the fellows of Emanuel and Sydney Sussex College in the University of Cambridge, praying that the said respective colleges should be admitted to have the power of nominating proctors, taxors, and scrutators in course, as well as other colleges, they submitting to and performing all exercises in the said University as other colleges do: this committee did think fit that the said petition, with the circle and certificate thereto annexed, should be sent to the vice-chancellor of that University, with power to him to cause a convocation to be forthwith called, with the opinion of this committee that the said colleges should be admitted as aforesaid, unless good cause be shewed to the contrary to this committee on that day month. And whereas Dr. Horton, vice-chancellor of that University, hath certifyed this committee, that in pursuance of the said order he did, this instant Aug. 13th, cause a convocation to be called, wherein he did read the aforesaid order, with the petition of the colleges and the circle presented to the committee, and acquainted them with the state of the business. And at another convocation, Aug. 15th, delegates were appointed by the said convocation, out of severall colleges, to join with the vice-chancellor and the heads, to take the said business into consideration; which said delegates thought fit that Emanuel College and

Sidney Sussex College should be taken into the circle of proctors, taxors, and scrutators in the said University. And secondly, that the proportion thereof shall be made as near as may be to the former circle, with particular respect had to Magdalen College, Emanuel College, and Sidney Sussex College, which shall have each of them 5 courses in 51 years, by intercalation of them to the other colleges. In reference whereunto a new circle was then drawn up, which said three votes of the delegates were presented at another convocation, May 22, and all of them passed by the *caput senatus*. And the first of the aforesaid three votes passed by the non-regent house.

And whereas the said certificate and circle therein mentioned was this day read before the chancellor, and some fellows of Trinity College and St. Johns College, then present, did make sundry objections against the said certificate and circle; to which objections answer was then given by the fellows of Magdalen, Sidney, and Emanuel College; whereupon this committee did take the said business into debate and into their serious consideration, and upon the whole matter did resolve: first, that Emanuel College and Sidney Sussex College shall have their course of nominating proctors, taxors, and scrutators, and shall from time to time have University disputations; and that the said colleges be forthwith admitted and received into the circle of nominating proctors, taxors, and scrutators, and shall from time to time have courses in University disputations proportionally assigned them. Secondly, that Emanuel College, Sidney Sussex College, and Magdalen College, shall have each of them 5 courses in 51 years for nominating proctors, taxors, and scrutators; and that every college shall from time to time nominate taxors every next year after their nomination of proctors, and nominate scrutators every next year after they have nominated taxors. And the committee further orders that the circle

sent from the vice-chancellor, and approved by the committee, be sent back to the said vice-chancellor; and that he be required to cause notice thereof to be given at a public convocation of that University; and the said University and the several and respective colleges and halls within the said University, and every member thereof, are hereby enjoyned to observe the same accordingly.

MILES CORBET.

Lect. in Domo Regentium per magistrum Tobiam Wickham, jun. procuratorem, nono die mensis Octobris, anno Domini 1650.

THE ENGAGEMENT ENFORCED.

[From Cary's Memorial of the Civil War in England, vol. ii. p. 234 et seq.]

MR. SANCROFT TO HIS BROTHER.

Nov. 17, 1650.

DEAR brother, it is too long that I have intermitted this commerce of love and affection, and more than time that I resume it. The last time I wrote not, for I thought you must needs be weary of reading so often, what I was tired with writing, that I was not yet ejected, but looked not to stay long. Yet now I must return to the old repetition, and say that something once more. I was, as I told you, once again returned as a refuser by the committee here: yet some that have sought for my name at the committee above cannot find it; others that I have inquired, write word that I am not turned out yet, though many have been since you received my last, as Dr. Young of Jesus, Dr. Syms too of Katherine Hall, and Mr. Vines of Pembroke Hall, and some fellows of several colleges. Dr. Love is suspended, but not yet out; and some say there is a way

found out that he shall be thought to have given satisfaction as to the engagement, and so that he will be continued; but unless he subscribe downright, I hardly think he can escape, for many gape for his places.

On Thursday last the committee above appointed three new masters for the void places: Mr. Lightfoot for Katherine Hall, Mr. Simpson (the great independent) for Pembroke Hall, and Mr. Washington, of our college, for Jesus College. Mr. Cudworth he is leaving us, having lately been presented, and now possessed of, a college living, N. Cadbury in Somersetshire, voided by Dr. Whichcott's resignation, who is vice-chancellor this year. Mr. Davenport, of our college, hath again deceived us, and having stoutly denied to engage before the committee at London when he was summoned, he hath since bethought him, and done it here, and is now by a vote at London restored to his fellowship, out of which he was voted upon his former refusal. Mr. Adams, I think, stands firm. And yet we despair not of keeping our places till somebody goes to complain of us and beg them, which will certainly be done when the new swarm of bachelors that are to commence at Christmas shall be complete and ready for preferment. Our friends of Trinity are out, and others in their places.

The committee sat last week here, and summoned some of St. Johns College to appear at London, but I heard nothing from them: some would persuade me, and I am somewhat prone to believe it, that I have some secret friend who doth me good offices, though I know it not; however, brother, it is a comfort to me that I am sure of a friend in you, and if the worst happen here, which I still expect, that I may have a retreat with you, which still you so lovingly proffer. I thank you for your readiness to entertain my pupil with myself, but I shall not make use of your kindness in that particular if I can avoid it; for if I go hence, I desire privacy above all; only I desired to acquaint you

with it, and know your mind, in case I should be importuned so as I could not civilly deny.

SAMUEL DILLINGHAM TO MR. SANCROFT.

I KNOW not whether I can satisfy your departing command to inform you of considerable contingencies, if I hold myself within the limits of the University for intelligence; for so little change is made yet, that were you here, you would say we were still in the same week you left us in. The storm is not yet risen, all is quiet, and men have time to study how to shift not off but with the subscription: so degenerated are we from all spirit and courage which should carry us on to an unanimous opposing the stream of things, that we think it bravely done if we can make ourselves believe by any manner of evasion that our consciences are kept entire and the engagement subscribed. This is the study of most, and some such as would have thought themselves injured not long since if such a thought had been had of them. If men can really satisfy their consciences, well and good: I fear divers will wound themselves beyond repair. The trial is only delayed, and our terms like to begin when that at Westminster ends. The king is in Bernards hand, who has employment there at present, so that then we may expect it, and not sooner.

You need not believe the stories of Carlisle, unless the witnesses of it agreed better. Among other reports of the business, one told me it was blown up with an earthquake. I suppose you may have heard what answer Mr. speaker gave the Oxford interrogators: "What (says he) don't you understand English yet? Had true and faithful been in any other language, happily the most of you had not understood, but we thought you could have understood English?" They answered at a distance that they under-

stood English well enough, but not parliament English. You see they like to go to work roundly, and if all be true that is heard, they intend to interpret that phrase positively, which will make a greater slaughter still. Something they are about for interpretation and reconciliation of it with its cousin covenant; aye, and some say with its great enemy the oath of allegiance. I know not; they may do strange things; but if they do this, they go beyond the divinity itself.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Dec. 11, 1650.

Sir, I must crave pardon for the incivility of my paper, it is such as the importunity of friends from all quarters (who tire my hands off with so often answering the same question, What we do here in relation to the engagement?) has left me. It is a strange world amongst us; if a man had an hundred eyes, he should not see his next neighbour. What cloaks they wear at present it is no hard matter to know; but this cold weather some have coats under, and then, upon occasion, off goes the former appearance. We shall never shew in our own colours till we come before our new lights. We are sufficiently sensible how all parts look upon us, and silently woo us, and conjure us to give a denial. God forgive us if we set them a wrong copy. If the eye be darkness, the body's ill bestead for a guide. I always thought whither our wicked compliance with their fastings and feastings would at last plunge us; for never was any thing got by such baseness, and I should not lie if I should say that but for this seeking to save ourselves, we had never been lost; we had never tasted these plagues, had we not so sinned. The divine hand of vengeance has thus made itself notorious in paying home our covenant with an engagement, where the daughter is like to be too

hard for its mother, and the first beast must give up its power to the second. Happily, the wisdom of heaven knew no better way to take off that stubborn settledness upon the old covenant than by thus violently forcing us off with this new wedge thrust betwixt the bark and tree; and, believe me, hereafter we shall see some of the swallowers think themselves a little looser from their first engagement, and look with a strange face upon mother covenant.

At present, sir, I pray that the blame of a bad pattern be not laid to our charge, lest we saddle ourselves with the guilt of the whole nation, and vengeance ride us to ruin. I see the generality nearer and nearer every day to shift, and yet cannot learn one particular resolution. Every thing would live, though it cost dear. A little time will shew whether the lion be so fierce as he is feared. If this be the doctrine of protestants to subscribe equivocally, and with reserves quite besides the main intention of the instrument, which is clear enough to all, I will turn Jesuit; for I can never believe it lawful, it is a mere delusion and a lie. Unless happily it be deemed that the weakness of the authority urging take from the solemnity of the engagement, and that a man may give a cross answer to a saucy companion who has nothing to do with him.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Eman. Dec. 1650.

Sir, what we have done we know, what we shall suffer God only knows. Some have subscribed that we never dreamed on, others quite contrary; whence I have learned not to think of men by this touchstone.

The papers inclosed were given in to the committee instead of answer; the one by the heads, the other by our

own college; near akin to which are the rest of the papers given; so that you may guess easily at the answer of most of the refusers by these two. Trinity Hall swallowed it roundly, all but their divine Mr. Owen and Mr. Clark; whether any of these have pledged in private is uncertain. I had censured law and conscience, two things, had I not learned from some of them afterwards that they were of the same judgment still, and thought themselves only bound negatively, and but so long till a party should appear against the present power. Happy men that can so construe it; I have not learned so far yet.

I cannot want the charity to think Mr. Barker and all his college took it in the same sense. In him we were so far deceived that we turned into pure anger at it, and those that did least wondered to purpose. It can never be that he should now unravel all his former wishes and prayers, and run his thoughts absolutely counter, which he must do if he thinks himself engaged positively (otherwise than which I shall never be satisfied of it), and so it was declared twice or thrice, that we were to stand engaged, for, said they, "It is no reason you should partake of the benefit and fruit of the government, unless you engage to do your best to maintain it." If this must be the sense of it, those men are in a riddle to me. Mr. Widdrington, More junior, and Nicholls, of that college, did the like, and indeed were the first that led; the rest of Christs gave in a paper miserably laughed at, sir Thomas Martin swearing they offered more than the parliament required; Dr. Minsheu, though he joined at first with the rest, crept at night to their lodgings and put his hand to the parchment, his whole college ambling next day in the same step. Of St. Johns, Dr. Masterson, Winterborn, Worrall, and two or three more, subscribed; so that you have already the main body, besides which, here and there a straggler fell in:

Mr. Cudworth, Smith of Queens, his emulator Gooday, Vintner, men of all religions; yet to their sixty-six subscribers there were nearer six hundred refusers, if they may be so called, who make account they have not given their final answer; and if the second woe come, a review of the work, with the punishment of non-conformers at its tail, will, in all suspicion (and so some say already), say a new lesson for fear of whipping. But it may be, such an opportunity they may go without, since the most submissive papers were precensured by the committee *modest refusals*, who yet shewed so much favour as to receive them and return them up.

Hotham preached a notable sermon against it upon his principles, and threatened another this Sunday, but was expressly forbid, sir Thomas swearing into the bargain he should never preach more. If there be a new hearing before sentence, we expect few to stand the shock, the great party laying in during this cessation provision of arguments to ratify themselves in what least binding sense to engage; for my part, would I subscribe, I would do it to the full intention of the urgers, otherwise I should think myself (though possibly I might please my fancy with a negative holiness) in the briars, turn things how they will; for should I neglect to act for them when a notorious opportunity offered and thrust itself into my hands, let me be engaged in what sense I would, I see not but they may hang me for failing to their sense; for to them I am engaged as they think I am, and intended I should engage. Besides, should the scales turn for monarchy again, I am looked upon, for aught I know, as engaged as deeply as any other man, and whatever I may say to excuse or lessen, they have my subscription against me, they have my hand, my sense they cannot see, and a mans own word will hardly be taken so late; so that I must either work

out my salvation (be it spoken without ill thought) by some notable service, or all the reservations I had in my mind will not save me from the gallows.

These things, though they should not argue me to either way, yet I think I may look at them and be thought ne'er the unwiser.

I had the good fortune to be missed last time, and it may be no worse next time, which fell thus: My brother was called, and at some distance they intended to call me, but putting us all on the title of masters, my brother answered he had been named before, whereupon the second Mr. Dillingham was fairly dashed out with the next pen; that which helped was Mr. Adams name being twice before. I know not how I deserved this providence, unless because I went resolved to give answer in the negative, which I shall do if I be called again.

Mr. Shermans carriage was gallant, who being desired by Willett, that pretends some friendship to him, not to give a flat no, but to ask more time, or the like, desired him to keep his kindness for those that desired it; for his part, he had had time enough to resolve himself, and hoped he should never be of other mind.

I do not hear of any subscribers but the named which engaged in Bennet lecture, now like to fall flat. One remarkable thing is, that the zeal of sir Thomas and his manners together took down his majestys picture, which would have faced the subscribers, and burnt it, or at least broke it.

If I should be longer, sir, I should be tedious to you, and want time to satisfy other friends which lie at me from several parts for the news of this occurrence.

MR. SANCROFT TO HIS BROTHER.

April 22, 1651.

I RECEIVED this day sevennight an order, of which I send you a copy in the next page, by which you will perceive that Thursday come fortnight is like to put an end to my hopes, yet happily not to my fears, since some of my friends would persuade me that I may outlive that date.

I thank God I am not much solicitous in that behalf, having long since set up my rest; and so much the less, having this day received an overture of a subsistence full up to that of my fellowship, in which the employment required shall leave me too as much at liberty as I am at present.

I long impatiently, brother, to hear of you and your affairs, and of the health and welfare of all your and my friends; to all whom, I pray, present me in particular, and be assured that I am unchangeably, unfeignedly,

Your loving brother,

W. S.

At the committee for reformation of the Universities.

Upon reading the humble petition of Thomas Brainford, of Emanuel College in Cambridge, it is ordered by this committee, that the senior fellow in the said college resident do cause notice to be left at the chamber of Mr. Sancroft, fellow of the said college, that in case he does not make it appear to this committee on this day month peremptorily, that he subscribed the engagement according to an act of parliament, this committee will, without further notice, nominate another to succeed the said Mr. Sancroft; and that such senior fellow do give an account to this committee on or before the time aforesaid of the execution hereof.

M. OLDISWORTH.

April 10, 1651.

For the senior fellow in Emanuel College.

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Jan. 21°, 1652. Nullæ cautiones nisi pecuniæ numeratæ.

Placet vobis, ut si quis dispensationem vestram pro exercitiis suis differendis in posterum ambierit, et ob id ipsum requisitam cautionem obtulerit, procancellarius qui pro tempore fuerit, neque syngrapham neque sponsores admittat, sed pecuniis tantummodo numeratis acceptis, easdem demum post officii sui vacationem in generali computo ad academiæ usum proferat ac rependat, neque prius rationum suarum onere liberetur quam eas summas coram electis academiæ auditoribus communi cistæ intulerit: atque ut hæc concessio vestra pro statuto habeatur, atque in libris procuratorum intra decem dies inscribatur.

A PRESENTATION TO A COLLEGE LIVING BY CROMWELL.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7053, fol. 152.]

Oliver P.

Oliver, lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, to the commissioners authorised by a late ordinance for approbation of publique preachers, or any five of them, greeting. We present John Pointer to the rectory of Houghton Conquest, in the county of Bedford, void by the death of the late incumbent, and to our presentation belonging. To the end he may be approved of by them and admitted thereunto with all its rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, according to the tenor of the

aforesaid ordinance. Given at Whitehall the xxixth of September, 1654.

Communicated to me by my worthy friend Brown Willis, esq. of Whaddon Hall, in county Bucks, from the original presentation in the hands of a friend of his.—BAKER.

A FORM OF OLIVER CROMWELL'S MANDATES.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7053, fol. 152.]

To our trusty and well beloved the vice-chancellor and senate of our University of Cambridge.

OLIVER P.

TRUSTY and well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we are informed that you cannot by the statutes and according to the customs of your University admit any to the degree of bachelor of music unless he had some years before been admitted in a college; and whereas we are also certified that Benj. Rogers hath attained to eminency and skill in that faculty, we, willing to give all encouragement to the studies and abilities of men in that or any other ingenuous faculty, have thought fit to declare our will and pleasure, by these our letters, that notwithstanding your statutes and customes, you cause Benj. Rogers to be admitted and created bachelor in music in some one or more of your congregations assembled in that our University, he paying such dues as are belonging to that degree, and giving some proof of his accomplishments and skill in music. And for so doing these our letters shall be your warrant. Given at Whitehall, the 28th day of May, 1658.

Lect. in Domo Regentium per magistrum Spering, seniorem procurat. 3 Jul. 1658. [Ex registro academiæ.]

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

May 31, 1660.

Cum durum negotiorum onus ob valde exiguum salarium incumbat bibliothecario hujus academiæ, placet vobis, ut Thomas Smith publicus bibliothecarius idem sortiatur privilegium cum capellanis Collegii Regalis et Collegii individuæ Trinitatis, et a concionando in templo beatæ Mariæ sit exemptus.

Stat. Univ. p. 394. Book of Graces, H. p. 221.

EXTRACT FROM THE DECLARATION OF CHARLES II.

RELATING TO CEREMONIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS BEFORE TAKING DEGREES.

His majesty's declaration to all his loving subjects of his kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, concerning ecclesiastical affairs. Given at our court at Whitehall, the 25th day of October, 1660, in the twelfth year of our reign.

Charles R.

How much the peace of the state is concerned in the peace of the church, and how difficult a thing it is to preserve order and government in civil, whilst there is no order or government in ecclesiastical affairs, is evident to the world; and this little part of the world, our own dominions, hath had so late experience of it, that we may very well acquiesce in the conclusion, without enlarging ourself in discourse upon it, it being a subject we have had frequent occasion to contemplate upon, and to lament, abroad as well as at home.

* * * * *

VIII. Lastly, concerning ceremonies, which have ad-

ministered so much matter of difference and contention, and which have been introduced by the wisdom and authority of the church, for edification and the improvement of piety, we shall say no more, but that we have the more esteem of all, and reverence for many of them, by having been present in many of those churches where they are most abolished or discountenanced; and it cannot be doubted but that, as the universal church cannot introduce one ceremony in the worship of God that is contrary to Gods word expressed in the scripture, so every national church, with the approbation and consent of the sovereign power, may and hath always introduced such particular ceremonies as in that conjuncture of time are thought most proper for edification, and the necessary improvement of piety and devotion in the people, though the necessary practice thereof cannot be deduced from scripture; and that which before was and in itself is indifferent, ceases to be indifferent after it is once established by law; and therefore our present consideration and work is, to gratify the private consciences of those who are grieved with the use of some ceremonies, by indulging to, and dispensing with, their omitting those ceremonies; not utterly to abolish any which are established by law, (if any are practised contrary to law, the same shall cease) which would be unjust, and of ill example; and to impose upon the conscience of some for the satisfaction of the conscience of others, which is otherwise provided for. As it could not be reasonable that men should expect that we should ourself decline, or enjoin others to do so, to receive the blessed sacrament upon our knees, which in our conscience is the most humble, most devout, and most agreeable posture for that holy duty, because some other men, upon reasons best if not only known to themselves, choose rather to do it sitting or standing; we shall leave all decisions and determinations of that kind, if they shall be thought necessary

for a perfect and entire unity and uniformity throughout the nation, to the advice of a national synod, which shall be duly called after a little time, and a mutual conversation between persons of different persuasions hath mollified those distempers, abated those sharpnesses, and extinguished those jealousies, which make men unfit for those consultations. And, upon such advice, we shall use our best endeavour that such laws may be established as may best provide for the peace of the church and state. Provided that none shall be denied the sacrament of the Lords supper, though they do not use the gesture of kneeling in the act of receiving. In the mean time, out of compassion and compliance towards those who would forbear the cross in baptism, we are content that no man shall be compelled to use the same, or suffer for not doing it: but if any parent desire to have his child christened according to the form used, and the minister will not use the sign, it shall be lawful for that parent to procure another minister to do it. And if the proper minister shall refuse to omit that ceremony of the cross, it shall be lawful for the parent, who would not have his child so baptised, to procure another minister to do it, who will do it according to his desire.

No man shall be compelled to bow at the name of Jesus, or suffer in any degree for not doing it, without reproaching those who out of their devotion continue that ancient ceremony of the church.

For the use of the surplice, we are contented that all men be left to their liberty to do as they shall think fit, without suffering in the least degree for wearing or not wearing it, provided that this liberty do not extend to our own chapel, cathedral or collegiate churches, or to any college in either of our Universities; but that the several statutes and customs for the use thereof in the said places be there observed as formerly.

And because some men, otherwise pious and learned, say they cannot conform unto the subscription required by the canon, nor take the oath of canonical obedience; we are content, and it is our will and pleasure (so they take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy) that they shall receive ordination, institution, and induction, and shall be permitted to exercise their function, and to enjoy the profits of their livings, without the said subscription or oath of canonical obedience. And moreover, that no persons in the Universities shall, for the want of such subscription, be hindered in the taking of their degrees. Lastly, that none be judged to forfeit his presentation or benefice, or be deprived of it, upon the statute of 13th queen Elizabeth, chapter the twelfth, so he read and declare his assent to all the articles of religion which only concern the confession of the true Christian faith, and the doctrine of the sacraments comprised in the book of articles in the said statute mentioned. In a word, we do again renew what we have formerly said in our declaration from Breda for the liberty of tender consciences, that no man shall be disquieted or called in question for differences of opinion in matters of religion which do not disturb the peace of the kingdom; and if any have been disturbed in that kind since our arrival here, it hath not proceeded from any direction of ours.

* * * * *

Given at our court at Whitehall, this twenty-fifth day of October, 1660.

ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Instructions for the vice-chancellour and heads of our University of Cambridge.

CHARLES REX.

FIRST, that all the directions and orders of our father and grandfather of blessed memory, which at any time were sent to our University of Cambridge, be duly observed and put in execution, especially such as concern obedience and due respect to be given by all persons of that body to their superiors and governours, the officers of that our University; also such as concern the restraint of such as hold lectures or preach in any parish church in the town of Cambridge without that due order that is appointed by the aforesaid directions.

Furthermore, that there be a review made of all licences of University preachers which have been granted in these disorderly times, since the beginning of the year 1645. And that all such licences be called in by the vice-chancellor, and the persons so licensed put again to be approved by the vote of the present University assembled in congregation, or if rejected, then others to be chosen in their places.

Given at our court at Whitehall, the 6th day of Feb. in the 13th year of our reign, *anno Domini* 1660.

By his majestys command,

EDWARD NICOLAS.

DISPUTE WITH THE TOWN.

[From Tabor. f. 730. Dyer's Privileges, vol. i. p. 148.]

The mayors submission for releasing the vice-chancellors prisoners.

WHEREAS I, Edward Chapman, mayor of the town of

Cambridge, did upon the 26th of Feb. 1660, by error, send my warrant for releasing of William Laud, John Devole, and James Delamot, out of the Tolbooth goale, to which they had been committed by the then vice-chancellor, Dr. Fern: I therefore, in satisfaction to the University, hereby acknowledge the error, and do promise not to do or to my power suffer any thing hereafter to be done that may any ways infringe the liberties or privileges of this University to my knowledge.

In witness whereof I have set my hand this 2d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1660.

EDW. CHAPMAN.

GRACES OF THE SENATE.

April 27o, 1661. De mandatis Oliveri ex registro delendis.

CUM nobis omnibus incumbat academiæ famam tueri, dedecus depellere; placet vobis, ut omnia rescripta, jussiones, et mandata Oliveri, nuper dicti protectoris, reliquaque istius tyrannidis monumenta, quæ in registro hujus academiæ vel alibi prostant visenda, deleantur et de medio penitus tollantur.

Apr. 27o, 1661. De concionatoribus acad. non rite ordinatis.

Placet vobis, ut eorum omnium qui per hæc tempora, præsertim Oliveriana, constituti sunt concionatores hujus academiæ, ii solum qui rite ordinati sunt juxta formam ecclesiæ Anglicanæ pro veris concionatoribus hujus academiæ habeantur.

THE CIRCLE OF COLLEGES.

[From MS. Baker. vol. xxx. p. 340.]

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS the masters, fellows, and scholars of St. Mary Magdalen Colledge, Emanuel Colledge, and Sydney Sussex Colledge, in our University of Cambridge, have made it their humble suit unto us, that of our princely grace and royal authority their severall colledges might be admitted to have equall priviledges with the other colledges in that our University for the nominating and presenting proctors, taxors, and scrutators successively, unto which at the making of the statute for the nomination of the said officers they could not be admitted, two of the said colledges not being then founded, and the other being at the time in a very low condition, from which it hath been since recovered. In consideration of which, and out of our readinesse to contribute our endeavours, as well for the encouragement of learning as the greater tranquillity of the said University, we have thought fit to gratify this their request; and do therefore hereby signify our royal will and pleasure that the said three colledges of St. Mary Magdalen, Emanuel, and Sidney, have from henceforth equall priviledge with the rest of the colledges in that our University, of nominating and presenting proctors, taxers, and scrutators successively, according to such proportion and order as shall be judged by the vice-chancellor and major part of the heads of the University, who shall also apportion the burthens and duties which they with the rest of the colleges shall beare and performe; and that in the interim, for the better preserving the peace of the University, the late circle, by which these three with the other colledges have had their courses, shall remain and be observed, any thing conteyned in the statutes of our said

University to the contrary notwithstanding; whereof the vice-chancellor and the heads of houses for our said University now and for the time being, and all others whom it may concerne, are to take notice, and governe themselves accordingly.

Given at our court at Whitehall, the third of August, in the 13th yeare of our reigne, 1661.

[An original, under seal.]

GRACE OF THE SENATE.

Jul. 4to, 1662. De munimentis acad. tuto reponendis.

Cum ad academiæ honorem ac incolumitatem conducat plurimum, ut rescripta regum, senatus hujus consulta, cæteraque reipublicæ nostræ munimenta, in loco aliquo tuto ac solenni custodiantur, quæ hactenus inter oppidanorum ædes, incendiis, rapinis, multisque casibus obnoxia, delitescunt; placet vobis, ut in posterum intra publicas scholas asserventur; et ut vacivo loco, qui inter scholas theologicas et philosophicas interjacet, cura domini procancellarii (qui pro tempore fuerit) archivum publicum academiæ impensis clathris et forulis instruatur, quo munimenta prædicta possint accuratius et ad usum hujus senatus accommodatius asservari.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACT OF UNIFORMITY,

A.D. 1662. 13th and 14th Charles II. chap. 4.

An act for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of sacraments and other rites and ceremonies; and for establishing the form of making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons, in the church of England.

* * * * * *

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every dean, canon, and prebendary of every cathedral or collegiate church, and all masters, and other heads, fellows, chaplains, and tutors of or in any college, hall, house of learning, or hospital, and every public professor and reader in either of the Universities, and in every college elsewhere, and every parson, vicar, curate, lecturer, and every other person in holy orders, and every schoolmaster keeping any public or private school, and every person instructing or teaching any youth in any house or private family as a tutor or schoolmaster, who upon the first day of May which shall be in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred sixty-two, or at any time thereafter, shall be incumbent or have possession of any deanery, canonry, prebend, mastership, headship, fellowship, professors place or readers place, parsonage, vicarage, or any other ecclesiastical dignity or promotion, or of any curates place, lecture or school, or shall instruct or teach any youth as tutor or schoolmaster, shall before the feast day of Saint Bartholomew, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty-two, or at or before his or their respective admission to be incumbent or have possession aforesaid, subscribe the declaration or acknowledgment following, *scilicet:*

IX. I *A. B.* do declare that it is not lawful upon any pretence whatsoever to take arms against the king; and

that I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person, or against those that are commissionated by him; and that I will conform to the liturgy of the church of England, as it is now by law established. And I do declare, that I do hold there lies no obligation upon me, or on any other person, from the oath commonly called the solemn league and covenant, to endeavour any change or alteration of government either in church or state; and that the same was in itself an unlawful oath, and imposed upon the subjects of this realm against the known laws and liberties of this kingdom.

X. Which said declaration and acknowledgment shall be subscribed by every of the said masters, and other heads, fellows, chaplains, and tutors, of or in any college, hall, or house of learning, and by every public professor and reader in either of the Universities, before the vice-chancellor of the respective Universities for the time being, or his deputy: and the said declaration or acknowledgment shall be subscribed, before the respective archbishop, bishop, or ordinary of the diocese, by every other person hereby enjoined to subscribe the same; upon pain that all and every of the persons aforesaid failing in such subscription shall lose and forfeit such respective deanery, canonry, prebend, mastership, headship, fellowship, professors place, readers place, parsonage, vicarage, ecclesiastical dignity or promotion, curates place, lecture, and school, and shall be utterly disabled, and *ipso facto* deprived of the same: and that every such respective deanery, canonry, prebend, mastership, headship, fellowship, professors place, readers place, parsonage, vicarage, ecclesiastical dignity or promotion, curates place, lecture, and school, shall be void, as if such person so failing were naturally dead.

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XVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no form or order of common prayers, ad-

ministration of sacraments, rites, or ceremonies, shall be openly used in any church, chapel, or other public place, of or in any college or hall, in either of the Universities, the colleges of Westminster, Winchester, or Eton, or any of them, other than what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said book; and that the present governor or head of every college and hall in the said Universities, and of the said colleges of Westminster, Winchester, and Eton, within one month after the feast of St. Bartholomew, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty and two; and every governor or head of any of the said colleges or halls hereafter to be elected or appointed, within one month next after his election or collation and admission into the same government or headship, shall openly and publicly in the church, chapel, or other public place of the same college or hall, and in the presence of the fellows and scholars of the same, or the greater part of them then resident, subscribe unto the nine and thirty articles of religion, mentioned in the statute made in the thirteenth year of the reign of the late queen Elizabeth, and unto the said book, and declare his unfeigned assent and consent unto, and approbation of, the said articles and of the same book, and to the use of all the prayers, rites and ceremonies, forms and orders, in the said book prescribed and contained, according to the form aforesaid; and that all such governors or heads of the said colleges and halls, or any of them, as are, or shall be, in holy orders, shall once (at least) in every quarter of the year (not having a lawful impediment) openly and publicly read the morning prayer and service in and by the said book appointed to be read in the church, chapel, or other public place of the same college or hall; upon pain to lose, and be suspended of and from, all the benefits and profits belonging to the same government or headship by the space of six months, by the visitor or visitors of the same

college or hall; and if any governor or head of any college or hall, suspended for not subscribing unto the said articles and book, or for not reading of the morning prayer and service as aforesaid, shall not, at or before the end of six months next after such suspension, subscribe unto the said articles and book, and declare his consent thereunto, as aforesaid, or read the morning prayer and service, as aforesaid, then such government or headship shall be *ipso facto* void.

XVIII. Provided always that it shall and may be lawful to use the morning and evening prayer, and all other prayers and service prescribed in and by the said book, in the chapels or public places of the respective colleges and halls in both Universities, in the colleges of Westminster, Winchester, and Eton, and in the convocations of the clergies of either province, in Latin;* anything in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person shall be or be received as a lecturer, or permitted, suffered, or allowed to preach as a lecturer, or to preach or read any sermon or lecture in any church, chapel, or other place of public worship, within this realm of England, or the dominion of Wales and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, unless he be first approved and thereunto licensed by the archbishop of the province or bishop of the diocese, or (in case the see be void) by the guardian of the spiritualities, under his seal; and shall in the presence of the same archbishop or bishop, or guardian, read the nine and thirty articles of religion mentioned in the statute of the thirteenth year of the late queen Elizabeth, with declaration of his unfeigned assent to the same; and

* Though no provision for this liberty was made in Elizabeth's act of uniformity, she afterwards (*nostra auctoritate et privilegio regali*) granted it by her letters patent to the parties here mentioned. CLAY.

that every person and persons who now is, or hereafter shall be, licensed, assigned, and appointed, or received as a lecturer, to preach upon any day of the week in any church, chapel, or place of public worship within this realm of England or places aforesaid, the first time he preacheth (before his sermon) shall openly, publicly, and solemnly read the common prayers and service in and by the said book appointed to be read for that time of the day, and then and there publicly and openly declare his assent unto, and approbation of, the said book, and to the use of all the prayers, rites and ceremonies, forms and orders, therein contained and prescribed, according to the form before appointed in this act; and also shall upon the first lecture-day of every month afterwards, so long as he continues lecturer or preacher there, at the place appointed for his said lecture or sermon, before his said lecture or sermon, openly, publicly, and solemnly read the common prayers and service in and by the said book appointed to be read for that time of the day at which the said lecture or sermon is to be preached, and after such reading thereof shall openly and publicly, before the congregation there assembled, declare his unfeigned assent and consent unto, and approbation of, the said book, and to the use of all the prayers, rites and ceremonies, forms and orders, therein contained and prescribed, according to the form aforesaid; and that all and every such person and persons who shall neglect or refuse to do the same shall from thenceforth be disabled to preach the said or any other lecture or sermon in the said or any other church, chapel, or place of public worship, until such time as he and they shall openly, publicly, and solemnly read the common prayers and service appointed by the said book, and conform in all points to the things therein appointed and prescribed, according to the purport, true intent, and meaning of this act.

XX. Provided always, that if the said sermon or lec-

ture be to be preached or read in any cathedral or collegiate church or chapel, it shall be sufficient for the said lecturer openly at the time aforesaid to declare his assent and consent to all things contained in the said book, according to the form aforesaid.

XXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person, who is by this act disabled to preach any lecture or sermon, shall during the time that he shall continue and remain so disabled, preach any sermon or lecture, that then for every such offence the person and persons so offending shall suffer three months imprisonment in the common gaol, without bail or mainprize; and that any two justices of the peace of any county of this kingdom and places aforesaid, and the mayor or other chief magistrate of any city or town-corporate within the same, upon certificate from the ordinary of the place made to him or them of the offence committed, shall and are hereby required to commit the person or persons so offending to the gaol of the same county, city, or town-corporate accordingly.

XXII. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that at all and every time and times when any sermon or lecture is to be preached, the common prayers and service in and by the said book appointed to be read for that time of the day, shall be openly, publicly, and solemnly read by some priest or deacon in the church, chapel, or place of public worship where the said sermon or lecture is to be preached, before such sermon or lecture be preached; and that the lecturer then to preach shall be present at the reading thereof.

XXIII. Provided, nevertheless, that this act shall not extend to the University churches in the Universities of this realm, or either of them, when or at such times as any sermon or lecture is preached or read in the churches, or any of them, for or as the public University sermon or

lecture; but that the same sermons and lectures may be preached or read in such sort and manner as the same have been heretofore preached or read; this act or anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

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APPENDIX I.

NOTES OF UNIVERSITY TRANSACTIONS

From 1635 to 1660.

[From the papers of Dr. Worthington, MS. Harl. no. 7045.]

John Worthington was born about the beginning of Febr. a° 1617, at Manchester, a town of chief note in the county palatin of Lancaster, of virtuous and religious parents: his father, Roger Worthington, extracted originally out of Worthington, within the parish of Standish, in the county palatin aforesaid; and Katherin, his mother, from the Heywoods of Heywood, in the same county. (From Dr. Worthington's funeral certificate at the heralds' office.)

Roger Worthington and Katherine Heywood were married the 25 Febr. A.D. 1611.

John, the sonn of Roger Worthington, was baptised Febr. 8, 1617. (From the register at Manchester.) (From Mr. Roger Worthington's MS. Book.) Memorandum, my son John Worthington went towards Cambridge 27° Martii, 1632. He came thither 30 Martii, 1632. He was admitted into Emanuel College on Easter eve, being 31° Martii, 1632 [admitted sizar in Emanuel College Mar. 31, 1632. Reg. Col. Em.].

May 11, 1635. I kept my act in the sophisters schools.

Feb. 4, 1635-6. The palsgrave came to Cambridge.

An. 1636-7, Jan. 8, began the Universities sermons in St. Maries, which, by reason of the plague, were prohibited from the beginning of November.

Apr. 3, 1637. I had a dangerous blow on the eye in the tennis court, but I thank God it was well again.

April 6. The master of the college (Dr. Sandcroft) returned from Bury.

Apr. 15. The master of the college went to Bury again, where he died not long after.

Apr. 25. On this day was the election of a new master, viz. Mr. Holdsworth: Apr. 26 he was admitted.

Jun. 25. In the afternoon a sermon for confession to the priest was preached at St. Maries by Mr. Sparrow of Queens College, and Mr. Adams succeeded him the next . . . . in the same subject.

Aug. 8. I declared in the hall, being moderator at the end of freshmans term.

Oct. 1. On this day were the commencers sermons: Dr. Holdsworth preached in the forenoon, Mr. Duport in the afternoon.

Oct. 2. Dr. Holdsworth kept the act.

Oct. 3. Mr. Pullen of Magdalen College answered.

Oct. 4. From Easter to this day there have died three in Trinity College, viz. Dr. Whaley, Dr. Stubbins, and Mr. Higson, a senior fellow.

Nov. 4. Dr. Brownrig, master of Katherine Hall, was chosen vice-chancellor.

Mar. 12. Mr. Lothiam, president of Kath. Hall, died.

Jun. 26, 1638. I went out of Cambridge because of the sickness.

Jun. 29. I came to Manchester.

Sept. 25, 1638. I came out of Manchester.

Sept. 28. I came to Cambridge at night.

Oct. 1. Mr. Mede of Christs College died.

Jan. 17, 1638-9. Mr. Sadler was elected fellow.

Feb. 1. Mr. Medes funerall was solemnized.

March 5. Mr. Gurnall fell sick of an ague.

July 1639. I commenced master of arts.

July 25. A senior bachelor of Caius College was killed by some sailors.

Oct. 31, 1639. I common-placed in the chappell the first time.

Nov. 4. Dr. Cosin was chosen vice-chancellor.

Nov. 9. Mr. Cudworth was chosen fellow.

Jan. 1639-40. There was one Mr. Nichols put in prison here for speaking against the kings supremacy, and seducing to popery. He was fellow of Peterhouse.

March 11, 1639. Dr. Eden, master of Trinity Hall, and Mr. Lucas, the earl of Hollands secretary, were chosen burgesses of parliament for this University. Sir John Lambe did loose it.

March 17, 1639. This week I common-placed in the chappell, which was the second time.

March 25, 1640. Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Meautis were chosen burgesses of parliament for the town of Cambridge.

July 8, 1640, was a fast, to pray against pestilence and war. This day the duke was born.

July 22, 1640. This week I common-placed in chappell, which was the third time.

Sept. 16. My lord keeper Finch came to our college, and was entertained there.

Oct. 24. Dr. Eden and Mr. Lucas were chosen in the University burgesses for the parliament as before. Sir Henry Spelman and Mr. Hopkins, warden of the Fleet, did loose it.

Oct. 26, 1640. The master of the college (Dr. Holdsworth) made me a present of 40^{s}.

Nov. 13. At night died Dr. Chaderton, the first master of Emanuel College, who lived to see three masters after him. He was buried the Munday after, being the 16th day of Nov., in the college chappell, where never any was buried before.

Dec. 8. The fast for the parliament was kept by the University. Mr. Shute and Mr. Lynford preached at St. Maries.

Jan. 5, 1640-41. I common-placed for Mr. Gurnall.

Jan. 12. This week I common-placed in my own course.

April 16, 1641. The inceptors were admitted, not having subscribed before. There came down an order from the parliament, but it was not read.

July... The commencement was kept; Dr. Holdsworth, master of Emanuels College, being vice-chancellor.

The first day (viz. on Monday) Dr. Fern, of Trinity College, answered. His questions were—

Absolutio ministris evangelii concessa est tantum declaratoria.
In divinis officiis, præscriptis precationum formulis uti et licet et expedit.

The 2nd day Mr. Wellar, of Emanuel College, answered, whose questions were—

In eucharistia non datur sacrificium proprie dictum.
Judex infallibilis fidei nec datur nec requiritur in ecclesia.

July 14. This week my course of common-placing was supplyed by others.

An. 1641. I was chosen lecturer this year, which was an omen that I should be fellow; the sitting being near, and the place being for him that was last (alway) chosen fellow. And great care was taken to provide one to read for me, because of my business the 5th of November.

My tutor committed two pupils to me, and me to Mr. Wellar, who sayd he would take me with all his heart. My tutor asked me whether I would be of Mr. Wellars company, and urging it, first, because none before Mr. S. left your company without consent; 2ndly, because Mr. Wellar desired it (and the rather because he should be left alone else, for Mr. Hall and Mr. Holbech could not stay long); he bad me resolve myself: I answered, that I would resolve Mr. Wellar, and that I did altogether disapprove Mr. S.s act. I went to Mr. Wellar, and desired him to bear my name. He sayd, then I must desire another courtesy of you, and that is, not to go away from me when fellow. I told him that I was not engaged to any

other company; and that I never entertained such a base thought in me, as to skip away from my tutors company, to which I was (for his sake) engaged. My tutor told me, that it was but once a week that companies were parted, and that was because they could not all sup together.

Oct. 14, 1641. I began to sit for the fellowship.

Oct. 16. After dinner the election was.

Nov. 5, 1641. I made the speech at St. Maries before the University.

Nov. 9. I problemed in the chappell.

Nov. 27. The master of the college made me a second present of 40^{s}, and gave me the book of verses for the return out of Scotland.

Dec. 6. Mr. Ellis sen. was called in question for a sermon preached at St. Maries on Nov. 28.

Dec. 17. Mr. Ellis was cleared.

Jan. 12, 1641-2. Prince Charles came to Cambridge, commenced master of arts, and went away the same day.

March 14. The king *in transitu* visited Trinity and St. Johns College.

April 4, 1642. I was pronounced fellow, and admitted.

Reasons against the election of Mr. T. H., chosen to be fellow by 6 of the fellows against the master and 4 of the fellows, who chose Mr. John Worthington to be fellow of Emanuel College, Oct. 16, 1641.

1. From the electors of Mr. H. we conceive that 3 of the six had no right to give votes in the election.

First, because they were out of the fellowships by our founders statutes, having stayd beyond the time limited by statute.

2$^{nd.}$ We conceive they cannot with safe conscience make use of a dispensation, because they have in express terms sworn, neither to procure nor accept of a dispensation either of their oath or of any of the founders statutes.

3rdly. We conceive they have forfeited their fellowships by not commencing; for our statutes bind the master, fellows, and scholers, to commence at their times, under pain of forfeiture of their places.

Upon these grounds some of us publickly excepted against their votes at the time of the election; and we conceive that our oaths (when ourselves were admitted in fellowships) bind us to make exception against their places and voices, and not to acquiesce in this election, as concluded by them.

2. From the election, which we conceive very unstatutable, for these reasons:

First, our statutes require us ever in all elections to choose *probiorem, doctiorem, et cæteris paribus seniorem.* But Mr. H. in this competition was junior, and far inferior in worth, as was clearly evident in the public poling, and we now offer to prove;

First, by the judgment of the master of the colledge.

2ndly. By the experience of the examiners appointed according to statute to make publick triall of the candidates.

3rdly. By the acknowledgment of divers of those fellows that gave their votes for Mr. H.

Secondly, the ground of this election was invalid. Those that chose Mr. H. went upon this ground, that one clause of the statute seems to prefer Mr. H.'s county before the eminent worth and desert of the other candidate; and some of them acknowledge that they could not have chosen Mr. H., in so great a disparity of desert, but upon this ground.

If then this ground be invalid, as contrary to the meaning of our statutes, then is this election unstatutable, and so void by statute.

But that clause in our statute cannot admit of their interpretation, and so cannot be a sufficient ground for such an election.

This we offer to prove ;

First, by other express and plain places of statute inconsistent with their interpretation of this clause.

Cap. 4. *Statuimus, ut magister illos quos viderit religioni, doctrinæ, et probitati insudare semper præferat.*

Cap. 17. That very statute which seems to cast such respect to particular counties, yet after sayth, *Semper tamen ex probioribus et doctioribus electionem fieri volumus.*

And the same chapter concludeth, *Ante omnia vero puræ religionis, etc.*

By which it is clear our most honourable founder never intended any county should be preferrd before more eminent desert, but only where other conditions were equall, there the relation to such or such a county should determine the election; which to be our founders meaning is very evident, not only by that clause of this statute of the election of fellows, but also by the statute of the election of scholars, which casteth the same respect on particular counties, yet expressly addeth that his meaning was, those counties should be preferred only there where other conditions were equall, not in disparity of worth and desert between the candidates. And we conceive none will imagine that our wise and religious founder would be more solicitous for the worth and sufficiency of scholers then of fellows, so that counties might help out the defect of worth in fellows, but not in scholers.

2. By the judgment of Dr. Chaderton the first master, who was put in by the honourable founder, and best knew his meaning; as also by the judgment of all the masters ever since, and of the former fellows (so far as may be known) since the foundation of the college, we can prove that their interpretation is contrary to the meaning of the statute.

3. By the constant practice of the college in former elections in the like case, we can prove in 4 or 5 elections

contrary practice to their meaning and present action. But not one instance, that we could ever hear of, can be produced against us.

Lastly, we verily believe that some of those that then chose Mr. H. do now, upon better information, see themselves to have gone upon a wrong ground, and now concur with us in the meaning of this clause of the statute.

BENJAMIN WHICHCOT.
JOHN ALMOND.
JOHN SADLER.
RA. CUDWORTH.

Mr. Sarson in his chamber Oct. 18, being S. Lukes day, in the afternoon between 2 and 3 of the clock, told me, that he acknowledged a hugh matter, a vast difference between Mr. Worthington and Mr. H. in worth, but was determined to the inferior by the clause of the statute, *ob quod comitatus Essexiæ et Northamptoniæ, etc. Possum jurare in hæc verba.*

I heard Mr. Sarton confess this. RA. CUDWORTH.

Mr. Sorsby sayd at meeting, when we protested, that the statute gave him the fellowship as his propriety.

I, John Almond, dare take my oath that Mr. Sorsby spake the speech at the meeting for the admission.

The same can I. R. CUDWORTH.

Mr. Wright sayd in the parlour, the day, these words:—I speak it before all the company, had it not been for that clause in the statute, I would never have given my voice for Mr. H.

Mr. Hall in the parlour, Oct. 21, after supper, before the master and fellows, acknowledged that the *præponi* in the clause carried it against Mr. Worthington, whome the master then affirmed to be the worthier.

B. WHICHCOT.
R. CUDWORTH.

Mr. Sarson, Oct. 22, 1641, being on a Friday night, acknowledged in his chamber, before myself and Mr. Cudworth, that Mr. Worthington was the better scholar farr than Mr. H. He was blind, he sayed, that could not see it. *In hæc verba possumus jurare.*

BENJAMIN WHICHCOT.
RA. CUDWORTH.

Mr. Weller, Oct. 23, said, were I asked who I thought in my conscience were the better scholar, I should say, he was; and being asked who, he said Mr. Worthington; also acknowledged that that clause (*ob quod*) carried his voice from Mr. Worthington. *Possumus jurare.*

B. WHICHCOT.
R. CUDWORTH.

1. Whether the master may not, without prejudice to the protester, proceed to the admission of a person protested against.

R. If the master admit, it will be prejudiciall to the party protesting, that all ordinary way of remedy of the injury protested against will be precluded.

2. Whether the master ought not to reject the protestation; and notwithstanding it, to admit the person protested against as soon as demand and opportunity concur.

R. No man is bound to neglect a protestation, if it be not frivolous; and it befits him who would have an equall and fair carriage of business to make some stay upon a protestation, seeing the stay will not prejudice the right of the person protested against, but the dispatch will much prejudice the contrary part.

3. Whether an appeal lieth in this case, being no act of judicature, especially the statutes not mentioning such a course in this business; and whether in case of a former appeal from the election and proceedings thereof, admission of the person ought to be delayed.

R. An appeal holds as well *a gravamine extraordinali*

as from any act of judicature; and the college statutes not mentioning this remedy in this case, leave all to *jus commune*.

R. (2.) Unless the appeal manifestly appear to be rash and frivolous, it ought in all equity to suspend proceedings before an inhibition come; and a non-proceeding, *appellatione interposita*, before inhibition, though he incur not contempt of his superior, yet in the cause is as unjust as if he did it being inhibited.

THO. GOAD.

Mr. Wellar, when he heard of the sitting, sent his sizer to me at night to tell me. I went to him in the morning (as he appointed); then it was, I think, that I asked him about the sitting (because of my other business); and he sayd I need not trouble myself about it, there was no fear of missing, no question about it. In the sitting time he carried himself sadly and critically. After the 2d time of sitting, the night before the election day, I went to him to know what he thought of the statute, which I heard would be disputed. He sayed, It was scarce good Latin; that he thought it must admit a limitation or extension; and he would tell me more the next day. I was sollicitous how to visit the fellows; he said that they would all be in their chambers. I thought then to see him, but he kept out of the way, and I did not see him till after he gave his voice against me, for one who, whether he thought more qualified, I know not. If *pauper*, he knew that he had a good place (and was in a fair way of preferment); I had none, and yet had stayed a year longer. If *pius*, let the college know who hath been more *idem*. If *doctus*, let the posers and whole college and his own conscience speak.

Mr. Wright, when he had given his voice against me, went and sat by the fire, and wisht that he had not been there. Mr. Hall, when I went to visit him, spake to me not without a sigh.

April 22, 1642. I had 4 pupils admitted, viz.: Ja. Melhuish, Fr. Marsh, Ma. Elliston, Fr. Raworth.

Jan. 11, 1642. I stood in the University for the philosophy lecture, which is for a year.

Feb. 8, 1643. This being my own week, I common-placed twice in the chappell.

Mar. 31, 1643. Drs. and presidents of colleges were detained in the schools by a guard of soldiers till one of the clock at night.

May 5, 1643. I answered at probleme the 3^{d} time.

Dec. 20. This week pictures began to be taken down in Cambridge, by an order from the earle of Manchester.

April 8. Mr. Sorsbys name was cut out of the butteries by command from the lord Manchester.

Mar. 8. I catechised, posed.

May 31. I catechised.

Jan. 28. I catechised.

July 14. Jo. Newton left the college, and went to Jesus.

July 19. I catechised, and Aug. 16.

Sept. 4. I came to Cambridge.

Sept. 20. I catechised.

Sept. 27. I catechised.

Nov. 27, 1645. I problemd.

Feb. 12. I common-placed once.

Feb. 16. I went to Northampton.

April 28, 1646. This day it began to be publisht that the sickness was in Cambridge, in St. Andrews parish.

May 25. Almeries name was cut out.

Jan. 17, 1646. I opposed in the first place.

Jan. 23. I kept my act in the schools.

Jun. 28. I preached at St. Maries in the afternoon.

Jul. 1. I opposed in the 2^{d} place.

Jul. 2. I preached *ad clerum* (on Rom. 9. 4, 5), and was admitted B.D.

Oct. 4. I preached at Burwell as B.D.

Oct. 10. I was made one of the University preachers.

Oct. 28. This week I common-placed in the chappell.

Febr. 14. I preached at St. Maries in the forenoon, and at Trinity church in the afternoon.

March 18, 1647. I preached at St. Michaels, Cambridge, in the morning.

Mar. 31. I common-placed in the chappell.

Apr. 3. I common-placed in the chappell.

Apr. 5. S^{r} Bowker was chosen fellow of St. Johns.

Apr. 25. I preached at Trinity lecture.

May 17. I began to learn to sing of Mr. Mace.

In a letter to archbishop Sheldon. (Ann. 1667.)

If I should not know more what belongs to church musick than some that are dignified, I have ill bestowed my time and mony.

[Dr. Worthington was well skilled, and delighted in music, especially vocall, and had an excellent voice. He and archbishop Sandcroft (when fellows of Emanuel College), and Dr. Babington, then fellow of Trinity College, often sung together in consort. This memoriall I had from Dr. Babingtons own mouth. J. W.]

Jun. 4. I common-placed once this week.

Jun. 11. I common-placed once this week.

Jun. 13. I preached at Cotenham twice.

Jun. 14. I payd Mr. Mace 10^{s}· for the first month.

Jul. 13. I payd Mr. Mace 10^{s}· for the 2^{d} month.

Aug. 20. I common-placed once.

Aug. 24. I common-placed once.

Sept. 2. The college gates were shut up.

Sept. 6. One died of the plague (most probably) in Eman. Lane, where old mother Pate lived.

Sept. 12. One died of the plague at the Bird Bolt.

Sept. 19. I preached in the chappell.

Sept. 20. I payd Mr. Mace, etc.

Sept. 26. One died at the Bird Bolt.

Sept. 27. Another died there.

Sept. 29. I preached in the chappell.

Oct. 3. I preached at St. Maries in the afternoon, my own course.

Oct. 31. I preached at St. Maries in the afternoon for Mr. Sillesby.

Nov. 14. I preached at Trinity lecture.

Nov. 23. I payd Mr. Mace 10$^{s.}$ for the 5th month.

Febr. 22, 1648-9. I disputed in the first place upon Dr. Whichcote.

Febr. 24, 1649-50. I preached at Trinity lecture.

March 31, 1650. I preached at Trinity church in the forenoon.

Nov. 14, 1650. I was voted to the mastership of Jesus Colledge.

Nov. 23. I received the order by Mr. Cudworth.

In a letter to a friend. May 28, 1660.

The person hence removed, Dr. Stern, was immediately succeeded by Dr. Young, who had it several years. He desired me in his lifetime to accept of it, and procured the fellows to desire me, after I was ordered to it, without the least speaking of it, or knowledge of any thing tending to place me here, till the news came to me that it was done. Since my coming hither, we have done what civilities were at any time desired in behalf of the old plantation.

Dec. 26, 1650. I went to Jesus College and published the order, which was read by the senior fellow in the college-parlour, where afterwards I dined with the fellows.

Dec. 31, 1650. I removed my things to Jesus College.

Jan. 1. I came to the chappell.

In a letter to Dr. Stern. Oct. 19, 1660.

I never had any ambitious desires to such a place, being far from the least seeking it, or desire to retain it; for when I was brought in, I could with as much cheerfulness have left it for you, nay, with more willingness, as some can testify.

In a letter to Mr. Hartlib. Oct. —, 1660.

When I came hither first, it was not my seeking; and I could have left it as willingly for Dr. Stern, if he could have brought himself in, as ever I entered upon it. I did not immediately succeed Dr. Stern, but another, who succeeded him, and was master 5 or 6 years. Dr. Stern hath been civil to me, and told me that he was glad the college at last fell into my hands. *Hic bene latui*, and I hope *bene vixi*. My spirit and behaviour has been for peace and charity. I was not entrusted by the late powers in any of their ordinances or commissions, as others near me were. It was my perpetuall song to perswade men to moderation and an obliging fairness to those persons that were lately depresst, and as to things which are now *in pretio*, but were then opposed with an uncharitable zeal.

In Book of Expenses.

Paid Dr. Sterne for the shelves in my study, 2 10 0.

Dr. Whichcote in a letter to Dr. Worthington.

1. Tis clear, superiors may justly put one out of those places, and have in former times. Statute lays foundation for it. One may *excidere jure;* and if so, another must be put in.

2. These places are many ways forfeitable by statute.

3. A trust.

4. A constant performance and duty belong to the place.

5. He articuled against, as *demeritorie* out.

6. You had no hand in it.

7. You not in his place, because not immediate.

8. He cannot return, if you gave way.

9. *Tractus temporis.*

10. The maintenance belonging is incompetent, and no sufficient reward to him who discharges the place.

Jan. 4. I discoursed in the chappell on Psal. 19.

Jan. 11. I preached in the chappell on Rom. 12. 1.

Jan. 18. I preached in chappell on Rom. 12. 1, 2.

Jan. 10. We passed the graces for 4 batchelors commencers, viz., Dier, Pyke, Cutter, Hawtyn.

Jan. 18, 1650-51. It was agreed and ordered by us all, that the scholars of the house should be freed from contributing to the present chapell-clerk, who had therefore a scholarship granted to him, besides which he is to have his former allowance of 40^{s}. per annum for keeping the clock. It was then also agreed and ordered, that he should diligently observe the ancient custome of ringing the chapell bell at five of the clock every morning.

Jan. 24 were read two orders from the committee for regulating the Universities, which did bear date Jan. 16. One for the absolute discharge of S^{r} Johnson of his fellowship in Jesus College (he was one that came from Sidney College, and upon some articles exhibited and proved against him, he was removed out of that fellowship into which he was put by the same committee). The other order was, that the master and fellows should appear before them on that day six weeks, to be heard as to the number of fellows, why not 16, but 12 fellows were thought a meet number.

The same day, viz. Jan. 24, and at the same time, it was agreed that S^{r} Hawtyn should be freed from paying any thing to the house for his degree, which we did in complyance with the request of his father, who was the

college receiver at London. At the same time also S^r^ Cutter (a commencer this year) was chosen library keeper.

Jan. 1650-1. We spake with Mr. Sedgwick about the ending of a controversy betwixt 2 women concerning a house in Jesus Lane, and agreed to have one set form for letting of leases, which was to be drawn up by him, and brought to us. He mentioned that no tenant should have his lease without bringing in of a terrier of his land, etc. This was not voted, but none spake against it, and it was generally approved.

Feb. 1, 1650-1. Mr. Fenton desired and had leave to discontinue till Easter.

At that time it was agreed that one Eliot, a poor scholar (his father being dead, who was once minister of St. Edmundsbury), should be freed from paying detriments per week, and have some other relief. He was represented as poor and studious.

Feb. 15, 1650-1. S^r^ Young went into the country, having desired leave to discontinue for six weeks.

Feb. 24, 1650-1. We met about the reasons to be presented to the committee concerning the inconveniences of having above 12 fellows in the college.

Feb. 25. Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Machin went with our petition and the account of the state of our college.

Feb. 27. They were presented to the committee, and it was voted that —[imperfect].

March 12, 1650-1. I gave order that the monitors should note those that came tarde, viz. *post primum psalmum;* for I observed many to come late, and I wisht the fellows who were to read not to stay so long after the first tolling.

March 14, 1650-1. Mr. Machin desired leave to go into his own country (Staffordshire); he shewing me a letter from his father, earnestly hastning him thither.

March 15. I preached the commemoration sermon at

the end of the term, which I might have appointed a fellow to do. This day it was agreed that a gown be bought for Mr. Clarkson, for which he petitioned in a letter.

Mar. 17. S^r^ Machin went into the country, where he had leave to stay till Sturbridge fair.

March —. We sent the letter to Mr. Chaloner, who subscribed the order from the committee, requiring us to give an account of the colleges interest in Cæsars fellowship, and whether Mr. Watts gave a fellowship.

April 11, 1651. Mr. Woodcock, whome we unanimously chose proctor for the next year, was presented to the vice-chancellor.

April 21, 1651. In the founders chamber we met, and all agreed that S^r^ Sherman should be setled in the next fellowship vacant, and that then Mr. Yarburgh might endeavor to be resetled in his own. S^r^ Sherman was sick, and desired no more to be propounded then what was agreed.

Apr. 29, 1651. About 9 at night died Reuben Fitches, chief cook of the college, who had been in the place about 42 years; a man eminent for skill, faithfull and just in his dealing. There were before his death and after about ten or 11 that laboured for the place, and I was visited in the behalf of many. One Jo. Cole, that for about half a year had been under cook, was very earnest; and many came in his behalf. But none of us did apprehend him fit, he seeming to be slovenly, no creditable person, and having before and since his coming to the college been observed to fuddle.

On Friday morning, May 2, we met after chappell. Mr. Fenton moved much for his countryman, one Edmondes, 2^d^ cooke of Queens College, whome S^r^ Sherman also spoke somewhat for. Two notes from Queens in his behalf: something objected against his life. I expresst myself to be most satisfied in Robert Richardson, who had

served under Ro. Bates, chief cook in Emanuel 3 or 4 years, and had approved himself to me, as to the whole college also. A letter was produced writ by a fellow of Pembroke Hall, who wrote to one of his being informed that this Robert was a sottish fellow and slovenly, as devoid of honesty as skill in his way. He that received the letter sayd he did much suspect the truth of this. It was desired that enquiry might be made about it; if he were clear, it would be more for his reputation. Accordingly I appointed the meeting to be before supper. In the mean time I enquired whether Robert had miscarried since my coming to Jesus College. I was told that he had lived as approvedly as before. I enquired of his neighbors, religious men, and they subscribed a testimoniall of his unblameableness and innocency. Three of them were those that moved for others and not for him. In the afternoon the person that wrote the letter (upon my sending to him) came to me, confest that he was mistaken, that it should have been applyed to Stevenson what he wrote of Richardson; that he did not know what he wrote; that he was in bed and not well, and was sorry for it. When we met, after five, I related this to the fellows, and shewed them the testimoniall and a former testimoniall. They that enquired about him found him well represented: on the contrary, Edmonds was, upon enquiry, found faulty, so that Mr. Fenton and S^{r} Sherman expresst themselves against him, who would not have moved for him if so much had been known before. Upon this I told them again what I knew of Robert; and after I had spoken of him, who was the most fit and acceptable person before, but much more now, being falsly scandalized, so that the refusall of him would be a justifying and confirming of the scandal, but the contrary would be a real confutation; I did to this sense speak to him that was to vote first, whether he was satisfyed in Robert Richardson, as a fit person

to succeed Reuben Fitches in the place. And he and all the rest, without any sticking (as there was no demur about him at this meeting), professt themselves to be satisfyed in him, which I did conclude with my being satisfyed.

One Jordan was much sollicited for. He had been a cook in London, and served under a lady, but for the present did cut tobacco for Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Dickinson sayd that he was commended for a civil man, and one that wanted a place suitable to his profession. Mr. Woodcock did move something in his behalf. Next to Richardson, this man was in my thoughts; but my own knowledge of Richardson was more to me then the testimony of townsmen for Jordan. I was more shie of such testimonies, because some of the town, and such as were reputed religious, had spoken for others who were found faulty. Besides, I thought that if Robert had been frustrated, it would have confirmed a false scandal, and we had been wanting to the effectual vindicating of innocency. And though I did not mention it, I was somewhat afraid lest one that deals in tobacco coming to the college might not be some temptation to the scholars to that vanity.

Jan. 25, 1650-1.* I preached in the chapell on Malachi 1. ult.

Jan. 29. I invited several doctors, those of my friends and acquaintance.

Feb. 1, 1650-1. I preached in the chapell on 2 Kings chap. —.

Feb. 9. I preached in the chapell upon 1 Cor. 2., and administered the sacrament.

Mar. 1. I preached in the chappell on Eccles. 12. 1.

* The notes during the two following years are here given complete, as an illustration of the constant preaching and scholastic exercises then practised, and of the occupations of a master of a college during the interregnum. In other parts we select such entries only as sehw the state and order of the University during this period.

Mar. 15. I preached in chapel on Heb. 12. the commemoration sermon at the end of the term.

Mar. 22. I preached in chapel upon Hab. 3. 17.

Mar. 29, 1651. I preached in chap. upon Hab. 3. 18.

Apr. 5. I preached in chap. upon Psal. 2.

Apr. 13. 1651. I preached at St. Maries upon Ephes. 4.

Apr. 9. I preached in chapel upon Psal. 2.

Apr. 26, 1651. I preached in the chappel upon the history of Christs transfiguration, Math. 17.

Apr. 27. I preached at Cotenham twice.

May 3. I preached in chapel upon Eccles. 12. 1.

May 4. I preached at St. Maries for Mr. Cudworth upon Eph. 4.

May 11. I preached in chapel at sacrament upon 1 Cor. 2.

May 24. I preached in chapel upon Mar. 9. 10.

May 29. This week was finished the ditch, which was turned from the new building.

Jun. 2. I bought a gray nag of Mr. Pyke—£9 10 0.

Jun. 3, 1651. I went into the country.

Jun. 4. I preached at Dedham in Essex.

Jun. 22. I preached at Barking in Suffolk.

Jun. 24. I returned safe to Cambridge.

Jun. 28. I preached in the chapel on Eccles. 12. 1.

Jun. 30. was the commencement: Dr. Cudworth answered.

Jul. 5. I preached in the chappell upon Eccles. 12. 1.

Jul. 12. The judges sermon was at St. Maries in the morning.

Jul. 26. I preached in the chapel upon Eccles. 12. 1.

Aug. 2. I preached in chapel upon Math. 16. 21, etc.

Jul. 19. I preached in chapel upon Jud. 5. 14, etc.

Aug. 9. I preached in chapel upon Math. 16. 24, etc.

Aug. 16. I preached in chapel upon Math. 16. 26.

Aug. 17. I preached at Papworth twice.

Aug. 18. I went thence to Thurly in Bedfordshire; Aug. 21. to Northampton; Aug. 22. to Gilsburgh.

Aug. 23. I returned to Cambridge. This day there was much thunder.

Aug. 30. I preached in chapel upon Math. 16. 26.

Sept. 6. I preached in chapel upon Luk. 7.

Sept. 13. I preached in chapel upon Eccles. 12. 1.

Sept. 14. I preached twice at Cunnington.

Sept. 16, 1651. Dr. Collins died. He fell sick on Friday.

Sept. 18. I went to London.

Sept. 21. I preached at the Temple in the forenoon.

Sept. 28. I preached at Chelsey in the forenoon.

Oct. 5. I preached at St. Anns, Aldersgate.

Oct. 12. I preached at St. Pauls before the lord mayor, etc.

In a letter to Dr. Stephens. An. 1663.

I thank you for the intimation of the discourse about Ditton, a place which I was often moved to by Dr. Collins, whose repeated desire it was (almost as often as he was pleased to honor me with his frequent visits) that I might succeed him in that benefice; but I never heard from him nor any other person in the least that the bishops of Ely used to present to the place till many years after (by the notice I had from Dr. H.); and so what appearance there might seem of omission of due respect, it was purely from ignorance, and that not attended with any pravity of disposition.

It was sayd at Dr. Collins his death, that it did belong to others, and some friends obtained a presentation for me.

Oct. 16, 1651. The business about Ditton was heard [upon Mr. Alingtons petition I suppose. J. W.].

Oct. 19. I preached at Cole church in the forenoon for Dr. Horton.

Oct. 21. Mr. Alingtons petition was signed.

Oct. 26. I preached at Highgate twice.

Nov. 5. I preached at Eton.

Nov. 9. I preached at Eton.

Nov. 20. I returned to Cambridge.

Nov. 26, 1651. I gave to Eman. Coll. library, *Thesaurus Hierogl., Kircheri Obeliscus Pam., Philostorgius, Photii Nomo-Canon, Cæsarii Quæst. Græcæ.*

Dec. 14, 1651. I preached in the chappell at the sacrament on 1 Cor. 11. 26.

Dec. 20, Dec. 27, Jan. 3. I preached in the chapel on Col. 1. 9, etc.

Jan. 10, 1651-2. I preached in the chapell on Col. 1. 9, etc.

Jan. 17. I preached in chapel. Cook, Thomson, Newcome, Smith jun., were chosen scholars of the house.

Jan. 24. I preached in chapel on Col. 1. 9, etc.

Jan. 31. I preached in chapel on Col. 1. 9, etc.

Febr. 13, 1651-2, Feb. 20, Feb. 27. I read Hebrew lectures in the schools for Dr. Cudworth.

Febr. 22. I preached in St. Maries.

Mar. 6. I preached in chapel on Col. 1. 9, etc.

Among other extracts from the Church register at Manchester, Katharine, wife to Roger Worthington, was buried the 19th day of Febr. *an. Domini* 1651.

Given to Wigglewood, *Hebr. Psal.;* to Eliot Burgersdic, *Ethic. Œcon. Polit.*

Mar. 27, 1652. I preached in the chapell on Col. 1. 10. Mr. Frost died.

March 28. I preached twice at Toft.

Mar. 29. An eclipse of the sun.

Apr. 10. I preached in chapel on Col. 1. 10.

April 18. Easter day I preached in chapel at sacrament.

Apr. 24. I preached in chapel on Col. 1. 10.

April 25. I preached twice at Cunnington.

May 4. I came out of Cambridge. May 5, to London.

May 14. I went out of London by water to Gravesend, thence to Rochester and Chatham.

May 15. I returned to London.

May 16. I preached at Peckham in the afternoon.

Jun. 4. I came out of London, and by the Cheshire way came, Jun. 9, to Manchester.

June 13. I preached twice at Denton.

Jun. 20. I preached at Manchester.

Jun. 27. I preached at Manchester.

Jun. 28. I came to Chester; Jun. 29, to Halywell in Wales.

Jul. 4. I preached at Northden in Cheshire twice, and came that night to Manchester.

Jul. 9. A tragedy was acted at Holme.

Jul. 11. I preached at Middleton.

Jul. 14. My brother began his journey to Scotland.

Jul. 15. I went to Parkhead.

Jul. 18. I preached at Whaley.

Jul. 23. I returned to Manchester.

Jul. 31. My brother came home. *Laus Deo.*

Aug. 1. I preached at Salford chappell.

Aug. 6. Assises began at Lancaster.

Aug. 15. I preached at Bolton.

Aug. 22. I preached at Manchester.

Aug. 29. I preached at Northen.

Sept. 3. Began my journey to Cambridge.

Sept. 5. I preached at Haverborow.

Sept. 7. I came to Cambridge. *Laus Deo.*

Sept. 12. I preached in the chapell on 1 Tim. 4.

Sept. 19. I preached at St. Maries my course.

Sept. 25. I preached in chapel on 1 Tim. 4.

Oct. 2. I preached in chapel on 1 Tim. 4.

Oct. 9. I preached in chapel on 1 Tim. 4.

Nov. 9. I began my journey.

Nov. 10. I came to London.

Nov. 14. I preached at Greys Inn.

Nov. 28. I preached at St. Pauls before the lord mayor, etc.

Dec. 12. I preached in Eton chapell.

Jan. 11. I came to Cambridge.

Jan. 23. I preached at St. Maries.

Febr. 6. I preached in chapell at sacrament.

Febr. 12. I preached in chapell on 1 Tim. 4.

Febr. 14. I went out of college.

Febr. 15. I came to London.

Febr. 20. I preached at Windsor.

March 10. I came out of London.

Mar. 11. I came to Cambridge.

Mar. 20. I preached at St. Maries.

In a MS. paper of Dr. W.

Apr. 5, 1653. I promised to raise 50$^{lib.}$ upon the propositions for printing the Bible in the orientall languages. I payd two parts all along, which was double to what was payd by any of the five subscribers that joyned with me.

May 6. I came to Cambridge.

Jun. 25. I preached in the chapell at the sacrament.

Jul. 9. I preached at Gravely on Mark 1.

Jul. 16. I preached at Gravely on Luk. 10, ult.

1652, Nov. 21. *Johannes Worthington, magister collegii, præsentatus fuit a præsidente et sociis ad rectoriam de Gravelye in comitatu Cantabr. vacantem per mortem Gulielmi Jeuks. pl. incumbentis.*

Oct. 29. Dr. Cudworth was chosen master of Christs College; admitted Nov. 2.

Nov. 3, 1654. Mr. John Worthington admitted to the rectory of Fenn Ditton, in the county of Cambridge.

Nov. 10, 1654. Took quiet and peaceable possession of the church and parsonage house of Fenn Ditton.

Feb. 17, 1654-5. On this day was warning of an elec-

tion. It was then agreed by all, that in regard one was now taken out of the south more than the north, the next care should be to make the number equall with northern men.

Feb. 26, 1654-5. In my chamber were chosen fellows S^r^ Shelton and S^r^ Jewell, and S^r^ Hough to be admitted fellow on Candlemass-day, 1655 (not to be re-elected); in the mean time to have the benefit of 2^lib.^ per annum (which is the fellows allowance), and to have 16^d.^ per week.

Feb. 25, 1654-5. I preached at Ditton on Cant. 2.

Mar. 4 and 11. I preached at Ditton on Jer. 10. 7.

March 18. I preached at Ditton on Jer. 10.

Mar. 19. I set out towards London.

Jun. 9, 1655. *Reverendo viro Johanni Worthington, magistro collegii, concessa est licentia petendi gratiam ab academia ad incipiendum in sacra theologia.*

Jun. 28, 1655. Received of Dr. Worthington for his caution the summe of thirty-eight pounds, by me

JOHN LIGHTFOOT, procan.

Nov. 29, 1655. I kept my act in the schools, Dr. Whichcote opposed. *Laus Deo.*

From Dr. Whichcote's papers.

Delegatum mihi quidem est hoc munus a reverendiss. professore, infeliciter jam ægrotante; cujus convalescentiam, integrum robur, et restitutum salutis statum (si Deus vellet) triumphans hodie academiæ gratularer. Hujus vices, in quantum possum et pro virili, jam suppleo; eo libentius illius rogatu suppleo, tui sc. gratia (doctiss. respondens) ut tibi par pari referam, ob consimile beneficium, amoris argumentum, septem abhinc retro annos currente stilo acceptum.

Te quod spectat (vir erudite), quod aliquando Davides quasi prophetans prædixerat de Achimaazo Zadoki filio (cujus cursum speculator prehenderat ante adventum) 2 Sam. 18. 27. vir bonus est, et nuntium bonum afferens venit (scil. gratum et utile),—idem ego de te, ornatiss. doctor, non quidem prophetans, sed computans dico, omnia felicia narras ante judicium universale, statum ecclesiæ fore felicem; animam separatam non dormire.

Pro more loci et ratione officii suscepti, necesse est me assurgere contra te; sed spero argumenta nostra, te in sententia tua movere non posse, utpote admodum grata, omnibus in lucro.

Age ergo, et pro more tuo, pro ingenio tuo (i.e. optimo) enarra. Interim te explicante causam, pollicemur nobis felicem statum; et tibi, in hoc statu conjuncto, animas non dormientes, sed aures attentas et benevolas.

Dec. 9, 1655, Dec. 23 and 30. I preached at Ditton.

Dec. 12. Chapter began to be read in the hall.

March 13. I determined in the schools.

Mar. 17. I went towards London.

Jun. 1 and 8. I preached at Ditton.

Jun. 15. I preached at St. Maries on Ephes. 5. 1.

Jun. 26, 1656. On this day was warning of an election for Mr. Lovells vacancy.

Jun. 27. I declared that two besides Mr. Stanley were capable of sitting, as being northern men, and free to sit, and that both were deserving, viz. S^r^ Mawhood and S^r^ Chambers; that it was a tender business, and though but one could have the place, yet the others were to be tenderly dealt with.

Jul. 4. It was agreed by myself, and Mr. Watts, Mr. Machin, Mr. Cook, Mr. Shelton, S^r^ Jewell, and S^r^ Hough, that there shall be examination for fellowships now and hereafter. And that for this time the examination be in the parlour; respect had to Mr. Stanley, a fellow commoner, as to the place.

Jul. 5. In my chamber was chosen Mr. Stanley to be admitted fellow next January 1^st^.

Jan. 1, 1656-7. Mr. Stanley (*Cestriensis*) was admitted fellow.

From a MS. 4^to^.

Nov. 4, 1657. I was elected, and by the senior proctor (Mr. Spearing, fellow of Queens College) was pronounced elected vice-chancellor, the oath being given me by the

senior proctor. I took the vice-chancellors place, went to the chair, and began my speech. Upon which after I had a little entred, some went out of the house.

In the same congregation that I was chosen vice-chancellor, there were 3 graces propounded: one for a testimoniall for Mr. Woolrich, fellow of Christs College; the 2d for one to commence doctor of law,—these were granted; the third was for Mr. Wheeler, fellow of Gun. and Caius College, that in regard of his sickness, his course of answering next Thursday might be put off till next term. This grace was refused in the non-regent house. Afterwards I dissolved the congregation.

There came along with me to our college three doctors and the 2 proctors, Mr. Foy the tasker (the other tasker was not present in the congregation), Mr. Lynnet the scrutator, the register, etc.

Nov. 5. I went to St. Maries; Dr. Dillingham, master of Emanuel College, preached in the forenoon. Mr. Lee, fellow of Christs College, made the speech in the afternoon.

That night after supper one of the squibs or crackers thrown about by those at the fire broke the window and came into my study, which was matted, and burnt severall loose papers that lay upon the matt; it was mercy that my study was not on fire.

Nov. 6. There came to me Mr. Clerk, of Trinity Hall, and the register, about signing 4 decrees, and to know whether I would keep a court in the afternoon.

I kept the court in the afternoon. Some decrees were then granted, as for two of the tavern keepers, to come before me the next court day, the proctors complaining of them.

Upon my affirming that Mr. Haymer, of Pembroke Hall, was so much *sanæ mentis* as at least to answere yea or no about the debt which the cook sayth he owes him,

he was ordered to appear next day, that so the triall might not be stopt, but go on for the clearing of the debt to a poor man.

Upon the same day, it was desired that I should give sentence upon the case depending between Mr. Thomas Smith of Christs College, and Robert Peast of Caldicote; but Mr. Twelves desired that exceptions might be put in the next court day.

On the same court day witnesses were produced by Mr. Clerk, proctor, for Deb. Muriell against Ja. Peters.

The same day, the will of George Hatley, late butcher of Sidney College, was brought to be proved before me.

Nov. 9. Two certificates were sealed in my chamber; one for Mr. Spencer, fellow of Trinity College, and 2 proctors men, and another for a red coat belonging to Mr. Disney, proctor, 1655.

On the same day, the seal was put to George Hatleys will, and to the codicill, in which some legacies to Sidney College were secured.

Nov. 10. Two mittimuses were brought me by Mr. Clerk.

Mr. Paman, of St. Johns, late proctor, complained of J. H. for not performing his charge in arresting.

On the same day, Dr. Dillingham, of Clare Hall, sent me Poultons Statutes and *Secunda pars Privilegiorum, etc. Cantabrigiensis*, and afterwards *Pars prima Privilegiorum* and *Liber Privilegiorum, et aliarum rerum memorabilium burgi Cantabrigiensis*, and *Liber diversorum negotiorum et rerum memorabilium Universitatis Cantebrigiensis*. In all 4 MSS. folio, besides Pulton.

Nov. 12. I received the black book and the poor money $20^{l.}$, and with $10^{l.}$ payd by Mr. Dillingham to the maior for the month of October, and $1^{l.}$ $12^{s.}$ to Jo. Holden, makes $31_{l.}$ $12^{s.}$, the present quarterly rate agreed on Oct. 25, 1650.

The colleges pay quarterly, and for three months, as followeth:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Trin. Coll. . .	5	6	8	Coll. S. Pet. . .	1	6	8
Coll. Regal. . .	4	16	0	Coll. Jes. . . .	1	6	8
Coll. S. John. .	4	0	0	Coll. Magd. . .	1	1	4
Coll. Christi. . .	2	2	8	Coll. C. C. . .	1	1	4
Col. Gon. Caii. .	2	2	8	Aul. Pemb. . .	1	1	4
Coll. Reginal. .	1	17	4	Trin. Aul. . .	1	1	4
Coll. Eman. . .	1	12	0	Coll. Sidn. . .	1	1	4
Aul. Clar. . . .	1	6	8	Cath. Aul. . .	0	8	0

Of this summe is payd to the maior for the poore 30$^{lib.}$, and to Joh. Holden for gathering it 1$^{l.}$ 12$^{s.}$ The maior receives the money for the poor at the end of each month.

Nov. 13. I kept a court. The keeper of the Miter tavern was condemned to pay according to the statute 40$^{s.}$ for having two companies of scholars (4 to a company) in his house. One of which companies, after they were put out by Mr. Miles the proctor, he received into his house again. It was about 8 a clock.

The keeper of the Dolphin tavern was at the same time accused by Mr. Proctor Spearing for harbouring a fellow-commoner in his house. The man alledged that he was sent for by 2 to supper, but he came not till 9 of the clock. It was respited for the proctor to enquire about the business.

Mr. Twelves, proctor to Peast, put in matter exceptive.

At that time (having heard from Mr. Moses, master of Pembroke Hall, that Mr. Haymer was not *compos mentis*, nor fit to take an oath, and to manage or inform the business depending, and having received a note from Dr. Whichcote, his tutor, to the same effect), I yielded to Mr. Clerks desire, that 4 witnesses might be heard upon their oaths the next court day, to prove that Mr. Haymer was not *compos mentis*.

Nov. 10, 1657. There was warning for an election for Mr. Hawlyns vacancy.

Nov. 16, 1657. I preached in the chappell at the sacrament on 1 Joh. 5. 3.

Nov. 18. S^r^ Jones, S^r^ Gibson, and S^r^ Puller, sat in the parlour for a fellowship.

Nov. 19. S^r^ Jones was elected fellow, and admitted.

In a MS. 8^vo^.

No. 18. Before dinner came Mr. John Chappell, master of arts of Christs Coll., with a letter to us from the commissioners of the great seal, whome he had petitioned for Mr. Hawlyns late fellowship, representing it to be a lapse. The letter was communicated by me to the fellows after dinner. The last clause in the letter was, that they would forbear to bestow the fellowship till we were heard, if we desired it. It was thought fit to proceed to examination in the afternoon, and to the election the next day at ten of the clock, else we should violate the statutes, that being the time according to statute from the publication.

That afternoon there sat 3 junior bachelors, viz. S^r^ Jones, Lancaster; S^r^ Gibson, Suffolc; S^r^ Puller, Hertford. They were examined by Mr. Shelton the dean and Mr. Jewell the lecturer, and they answered in an equality.

Nov. 19. We met to elect. After reading of statutes, etc., I asked whether one of them, viz. S^r^ Gibson, was not incapable by reason of means left him; none could tell certainly. But I said that enquiry would be needless, if he and S^r^ Puller were disabled by being southern men. For there were now six southern fellows and 5 northern; and though two of the southern were not chosen, but put in by a superior power, yet they were to be accounted of that shire wherein they were born, and so did *augere numerum australium*. For this I quoted the bishop of Elys interpretation of cap 6. of the statutes, which stands for a statute. It is written in the Book of Leases, pag. 62. Heretofore in one election, I sayd I thought that those that came

in by a superior power, viz. that of parliament committee (as heretofore by the kings mandat) were not to be accounted as of any county, but should stand for none. I spake as I thought then, being ready to find out some relief as to that pinch of the statute, that some southern deserving men might not then be discouraged. I did not at that time remember, or know any thing of, that decree or interpretation of the bishop, and I should not have thought of it now, had it not been about half a year since suggested to me. But now I am bound to see it observed, though I contradict what I formerly said out of ignorance of this interpretation, which I had read with other things in that book some years ago. But it was to me as if I had never read it, till it was suggested to me. This my sense I spake to Mr. Puller at the commencement, and to Mr. Woodcock, etc., as occasion was. I also at the commencement asked Dr. Boylston about it, and whether one so put in was accounted for south or north? He said he was, and he well remembered the instance.

After long debate about this, it not appearing that any of the fellows did much second Mr. Woodcock, who was for the not respecting of that interpretation, there was a new device started (Mr. Shelton, I think, rather than Mr. Sherman, started it), viz. that the *par numerus* was of those fellows elected by the fellows; but one fellowship, viz. that founded on Shelford rectory, being wholly in the bishop of Elys disposall, Mr. Sherman, who succeeded those that were in that fellowship, was to be accounted for none, or one not concerned in the division of north and south.

Of this Mr. Shelton had given some intimation before. He appeared much in it. It was presently catcht at by Mr. Woodcock, who improved it with all his might. Mr. Sherman contributed something. Mr. Evans made some little opposall. Mr. Machin and Mr. Cook were much against it, as they were much for the obligeingness of the

bishop of Elys interpretation. Mr. Woodcock and Mr. Shelton would so improve it, as that the bishop of Ely did neither respect north nor south in the disposall of that fellowship, and that the fellow stood neither for northern nor southern in the computation. For this they could bring nothing but conjectures, and what the sense of practice was none of the new society could know. It seemed to others more probable that the division was respected, and that he stood for one. After long debates about this business of uncertainty, the houre being gone, I sayd that it was safest to follow what was clearest. After this time we should have no occasion of scruples; for now the number of north and south would be equall if a northern man should be chose; and this I had told them before.

All being weary of debating, I desird that they would express themselves for the person to be elected.

S^{r} Darby, the junior (for so we begin) voted for S^{r} Gibson; as did afterwards Mr. Shelton, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Sherman.

S^{r} Mawhood, Mr. Stanley, S^{r} Hough, Mr. Jewell, Mr. Machin, and Mr. Evans, voted for S^{r} Jones, and I also voted for S^{r} Jones.

Mr. Woodcock (whose pupils the three were) voted for none. He and others thought that S^{r} Puller (his cousin, and one whome I respected, had he not been southern, and therefore in my judgment uncapable) would have been most probably elected.

It was a great providence that now (when all the fellows were present, and 2 others satt) S^{r} Jones was chosen. The case of Mr. Chapell might also prove a furtherance, for thereby they might be awakened to see the necessity of keeping close to the statutes in the election, else it could not approve itself when it should be heard above.

After the election, it was generally voted (I think by all but one, if that one did not change) that it was best to

admit S^r^ Jones presently; which was done after dinner, and none seemed discontent. Mr. Woodcock and Mr. Sherman (being desired) went that night towards London to represent to the commissioners the grounds of our election, and to take away the pretence of a lapse. All the fellows subscribed the letter to the commissioners.

In MS. 4^to^.

Nov. 20. I kept a court. I was told there by Mr. Twelves that the suit between Mr. Smyth and one Mr. Peast of Caldicot (his parishioner) was ended betwixt them. I had on Wednesday spoken to Mr. Smyth, wishing that an end of that controversy might be made.

At that time the witnesses were sworn to speak what they thought concerning Mr. Haymer, that he was not *sanæ mentis*. Mr. Clerk desired that Mr. Trot might be sworn as a necessary witness in the case between Ja. Peters, butler of Caius College, and Deb. Muriel. And he offered to swear that, when he produced other witnesses two weeks since, he knew not of this person.

At this court the keeper of the Three Tuns tavern appeared, and was condemned to pay 40^sh.^

Nov. 23. At two of the clock was a congregation, where it was granted that the University seal be sett to a letter of attorney to Mr. Huish, to prosecute the University rights at the courts in Westminster, in the case of Mr. Woolrych, as formerly he had in the case of Mr. Lilly. It was granted also that Dr. Dillingham, of Clare Hall, may defer his *clerum* till Easter term. Granted also that Mr. Wheelers course of answering may be put off till Easter term, in regard of his sickness. At that time one Falconberg was admitted bac. of law.

After the congregation, both the proctors came to me. Mr. Miles moved about two graces, one of which was for the punishment of scholars under masters of arts that were

taken in taverns. I sayd that the local statutes of colleges would punish such, and more then a pecuniary mulct; that they were more affraid of the having their names carried to the colleges; that pecuniary mulcts punish the parents, and are not well resented abroad. Besides, it is against the privilege of the heads, who are to set punishments where none are fixt by the statutes. The other grace was, that it may be declared *quando cessatum est a scrutinio*, by the beadles proclaiming it after a quarter of an houre glass was run out. He added, that except this were granted, nothing would pass in the house. I said this had a bad aspect, and seemed not to come from such a spirit as I could wish; that it would be tedious to stay a quarter of an houre, and would make congregations too long; men had time enough to give their suffrages. They knew before who were nominated.

Nov. 27. A court was kept in the consistory, where at Dr. Owens desire Mr. Samson, of Kings College, and Mr. Falconberg, were sworn proctors. Mr. Samson died not long after.

Watkins, servant to proctor Miles, for his unruly carriage to Hammond the marshall, received a publick check and warning that he carry himself better; otherwise, if he prove unruly, to be made exemplary.

Three witnesses appeared, that affirmed Mr. Haymer to be a man *non sanæ mentis*.

Ordered, that Jo. Gostlin deceased (late student of Caius College) his books be sold, to pay the $5^{lib.}$ $1^{s.}$ ob. which it appeared by the college book and his own letter he owed to the college.

Nov. 29. Mr. Naylor junior, of Gon. and Caius College, preached in the forenoon at St. Maries. He spake much about sacrilege. Some thought that he did respect those that came into masterships or fellowships. I thought it was not so directed. He was chosen fellow by such. He

is said to be a humble, quiet, and conscientious man. But he discovered too much of youthful heat, and was imprudent in his expressions at latter end.

At the last commencement, Mr. Lamplugh respondent said a word before all. Dr. H. urging that the armies (by him styled *heroici salvatores nostri*) when they could not secure (as they thought) the public good in such a way as was legal, and wherein they had no express warrant in the SS., they did act according to the impulses of their spirit, and as God directed, etc. The answer sayd, *Non licebat eis.*

Dec. 1. A senior bachelor of Sidney College was complained of to me by the junior proctor for his speech in the schools on Saturday before. He had lived very idly in the college, and been admonished and otherwise punished by the college, but continued very idle and obnoxious. I sent for Dr. Minshul, and he and the two proctors met at my chamber. Upon the whole, it was thought fit (by all) to suspend him, which was accordingly done. After Febr. 2, I thought to have absolved him. He had twice or thrice been with me to beg it, and told me that he had spoken with the proctors, who were satisfied in his punishment. I was in Candlemas week sending for him to absolve him, but hearing by the proctor of Queens College of his extravagancies in ale houses, I resolved to continue his suspension. More I heard of his extravagancies afterwards. He did not commence M.A. this year.

Dec. 4. I kept court, little was done but in preparation to the sentence next court day.

From imperfect MS. notes of Dr. W. Nov. 1657.

Better to be out of power. I fear not what flesh can do unto me; worse could not have been done if I had deserved ill; yet I was not disturbed in speech.

I have deserved of Queens College for Mr. Smiths

MSS. and vindicating their college; of Mr. Nicols for patience; of Christs College (and Mr. Sedgwick) in Dr. Cudworths business, and for Mr. Medes works.

I have always been against superannuation, my reasons were carried to the committee.

I have appeared for some; spoken in the behalf of the ruling powers; witnessed my belief. I have suffered for them and with them.

From a MS. 4to.

Dec. 11. I kept a court and gave sentence in the case between Ja. Peters and Deborah Barker (now Muriell), that Deborah Barker having not fulfilled what was required of her, being executrix to Jo. Barker, viz., to provide a good master for Th. Peters within a year, to his fathers content, or else to pay Ja. Peters, the father of Th. Peters, the sume of 20lib. She was to pay the said 20lib. to Ja. Peters, according to the last will and testament of the said Jo. Barber, that thereby the said Ja. Peters may be enabled to provide for his son a good master to his content.

This sentence I thought to be undoubted right and most just.

The words in the will are these. My will and minde is, that if my executrix do not imploy my servant Thomas Peters in the trade which I use, nor get him a very good master, to his fathers content, then she shall pay to James Peters, my servant Thomas Peters his father, 20lib. to get him a good master, within one year next after my decease.

This Jo. Barker died about Sturbridge fair, or a week before, 1656. It was April after (that is 7 months) before she proffered a master, viz. William Pope, as he himself witnesseth. But this was not to James Peters his content. He was not satisfyed in the man (to omit other reasons) because he, the said Pope, could not make his son free of London, and so not leave him, after his time expired, in so

good a condition as Jo. Barker (who was free of London) might have done if he had lived; and at his being bound it was so ordered that he should.

The other witness, Edward Trot, saith, that it was about May or June (and so he differs from W. Pope, who saith April; and because they do not *contestari*, they are therefore single witnesses, say the civilians); Edward Trot saith that Thomas Muriell and Deborah profered to Ja. Peters that they would bind out his son an apprentice to Mr. Pope of Lyn, upholsterer, or to Mr. Pope of this town, or to an upholsterer of London (whose name he hath forgot); but that Peters replied, he would have the 20$^{lib.}$ himself, and find a master for his son. Then answered Thomas Muriel, the husband of Deborah, late Barker, that he would spend 40$^{lib.}$ but that the 20$^{lib.}$ given in Jo. Barkers will, for the putting forth Thomas Peters an apprentice, should be employed according to the will, for the providing him a master; which was vainly spoke, for this deponent saith that Ja. Peters would have the 20$^{lib.}$, that he might put forth his son.

This single testimony is more large than any other, for the other 3 witnesses depose only, that W. Pope is an honest man, of good estate, and a good workman; yet one of the witnesses, viz. Blacesley, a taylor, deposeth, that he was not satisfyed in William Pope, because he was not a workman of his trade.

I had heard a good report of Ja. Peters, that he was an unblamable, plain, and very honest man, ready to peace; and that he did often desire that they would bind his son to Mr. Pope of Lynn.

In Trots testimony it is not proved that any of the masters mentioned was present but Pope of Cambridge, or that any were willing to take him.

After sentence, Mr. Clerk, the proctor for Deborah, appealed to the University, according to chap. 27, and took

his oath that he had cause to appeal, as he did the next day, that he would not sollicite any of the 7 electors of delegates; and Deborah came and took her oath, though the day before, when she should have appeared in court, it was sayd she was sick. I caused Mr. Hughes also to take the oath that afternoon; and sent to Mr. Whynn impowering him to receive the oath of James Peters.

On Wednesday, there being a congregation for breaking up the term, I expected a house full, to see the issue of this business; but it seems the condemned party had agreed with James Peters, and so there was an end of it.

I was not sollicitous about the issue, if conscientious men (as I hoped there were such) were appointed to be delegates.

I never spake with any but they did approve my sentence as just; and so the last vice-chancellor did think, in whose time the suit was begun.

At this court I taxed the bill of charges between Rose and Finch, which was 18$^{sh.}$, at 9$^{sh.}$ If I had known the practice of some vice-chancellors, it should have been less than half; but I did as I had enquired.

At the same time I declared myself to acquiesce in what was testified by the witnesses sworn (it being confirmed by the thoughts of Dr. Whichcote, his tutor, and Mr. Moses, master of the college), that Mr. Haymer was not *sanæ memoriæ et mentis*, and so not fit for an oath.

Being desired by Mr. Hughs to appoint him a curator, I said that it was a trick of fraud to hinder the plaintif of his debt; nor was it faithfull, for they signifyed a promise in former court days to have the suit go on, and that they did not design the defeating of it by appearing for Mr. Haymers absence as necessary. I hinted these things to the father of Mr. Haymer and the proctor Clerk, and spake to Mr. Haymers father (a man passionate and worldly enough) upon some Christian considerations, to see the

controversy ended. He and the plaintif agreed at last (and were then by an assumpsit 10$^{lib.}$ a piece bound) to refer it to the determination of Dr. Whichcote. This to be before Candlemas. The next day Mr. Clerk comes with old Haymer to Dr. Whichcote, would perswade him that only the business of charges in the court betwixt Haymer and the plaintif was referred, not the determining of the controversy between them; which was false, and not denied by Mr. Clerk, when Dr. Whichcote affirmed the truth of the order in court, which sayth expressly, that the cause is referred to Dr. Whichcote, to be ended by Febr. 1.

Dec. 16 was the congregation for ending of the term. At that time Mr. G. Haynes his brother, who was bachelor of arts in New England of a year standing, and now admitted in Pembroke Hall, was incorporated here. His testimoniall of degree and carriage was under the hand and seal of Mr. Chancy, B.D. (sometime fellow of Trinity College here), now master of the college in New England, and others.

Dec. 18. A court was kept.

Dec. 19. A senior sophister of Peter House being complained of by the proctors for his disturbances and uncivil actions in the schools, etc. (as the blowing of a horn in the sophisters schools when they were hudling), he confesseth, and is suspended *a gradu suscipiendo*.

These courts were adjourned till after Christmas.

Dec. 22. There was in my chamber a summary hearing of a cause between Fr. Fynch and Mr. Will. Lynnet, fellow of Trinity College, about Ellis their cook, deceased, as if the college were to pay Ellises engagements. Mr. Clerk, proctor for Fynch, did not prove any thing against Mr. Lynnet. He put a question to Mr. Lynnet very searching, to which Mr. Lynnet answered negatively. Then Mr. Clerk sayd he could do no more for Fynch in the business. Mr. Hughs, proctor for Mr. Lynnet, desired to be dismisst with expences, which I might well have done; but because

Mr. Clerk was my adversary in my election to the vice-chancellorship, and had appealed in the sentence I gave in the case between Peters and Deborah Muriel, that he might not think that I was in enmity and did deal hardly in any thing, I deliberated till next court.

Dec. 1657. Given to the Grecian, $0^{l.}$ $8^{s.}$ $0^{d.}$

Jan. 8. A court was kept again, and then I dismisst Mr. Lynnet with expences.

At this time Mr. Clerk (and the register his friend) sayd that which was false, and not recorded in the acts of the court at the summary hearing, that I did deliberate only upon the expences; whereas I did upon the cause, and I gave Mr. Clerk and Fynch time to prove their matters against this court, though I might have ended it before; but Mr. Clerk did not offer to prove any thing this day. Mr. Clerk did much desire not to be condemned in expences, which I thought very unreasonable.

Fr. Fynch his account of the goods of Jo. Ellis deceased was passt at the petition of Fynch, who had his *quietus est.*

Jan. 13. There was a congregation. Mr. Paschall, of Queens College, was made one of the University preachers.

Jan. 15. A court was kept, and then Fr. Fynch payd the remainder of the moneys, being $7^{l.}$ $6^{s.}$ $1^{d.}$ ob., and deposited it in the court.

Jan. 19 was the University audit.

Jan. 22. There was no court because of admitting batchelors.

Jan. 29. A court was kept in the consistory. Then R. Pask, who sued Fynch for a debt from Ellis (for which he shewed his bill), was judged to be satisfyed out of the moneys deposited in the court by F. Fynch. A suit between Allen and Marshall began.

J. Desborough (a carrier living at Barnwell), who had scholars moneys in his hands, being gone, there was a

decree for his goods to be arrested. Jo. Holden had in custody one horse and two cows; these being chargable to keep, Mr. Clerk moved that they might be sold; but I was willing to stay for the mans return, who returning, satisfyd the scholars.

Feb. 5. A court was kept in my chamber (the weather being very bad). Then was put a *vacat* to the controversy depending between Beeston and Wade, about the execution of a sentence for Beeston against Wade when Dr. Tuckney was vice-chancellor, the business being now by consent referred to Mr. West and Mr. Hughs.

The suit between Allen and Marshal proceeded.

Febr. 12. A court was kept in my chamber.

Out of the $2^{lib.}$ $2^{s.}$ $1^{d.}$ remaining of the money Mr. Fynch had deposited, I allowed $37^{sh.}$ to Martin Buck, apothecary, who proved a debt from Ellis of $5^{lib.}$, etc. (besides an old debt); upon Mr. Clerks moving, $5^{sh.}$ was reserved for Mr. Day, apothecary, if Mr. Day did prove his debt, which was $14^{s.}$

The witnesses on the part of Allen and Marshall had been examined and repeated; and now Mr. Clerk alledged that Chr. Hawks of Born is a necessary witness, and desired that he might have a months time given him, and that the cause should stand for a month.

Christopher Moil, M.A. of Kings College, was sworn proctor of the court.

Feb. 19. A court was kept in my chamber.

The taxers began their suit against the brewers for serving unlicensed ale-houses. Mr. Clerk asked whome they would have to be proctor. Mr. Fog sayd him. So Mr. Clerk desired that the brewers, being summoned and not appearing, might be punisht for their contempt. But I would not then punish, allowing of what was sayd for the absences of some.

Febr. 24 was a congregation.

Mr. Barrow, who had leave to travell, was dispensed with till his return as to his answere *in scholis theologicis*.

Febr. 26. A court was kept in the consistory.

The business between Marshall and Allen was renewed. It had been respited from Febr. 5 by consent of the proctors, because one witness could not then be produced without a *subpœna* from chancery. The witness appeared in this court, and was sworn.

The brewers were called, who, not appearing the 2^{d} time, were fined to pay each 3$^{s.}$ 4$^{d.}$

Mar. 1, 1657-8. I preached in chapell (at sacrament) on 1 Joh. 5. 3.

March 3. I received the box about lord Maynards lecture.

From a MS. 4to.

March 2. The brewers with Mr. Twelves came to my lodging. They were troubled that the taxers had a proctor, they having none allowed for them. I told them that there should be no proctor, that there was no need; if the matter was proved, I would punish, and I told them roundly of the evill of it.

March 4. The woman at the Cock (one *malæ famæ*) was accused by the proctors for entertaining scholers all night Jan. 21. She confesst it, and was punisht 40$^{s.}$ according to statute.

March 5. A court was kept in the consistory.

Mr. Sammes, proctor for Mr. Marshall against Allen, was alledged to be sick. Mr. Hughs produced Mr. Marshalls letter constituting him proctor for him.

Mr. Lee, of Christs College, desired execution of the sentence against the brewers given by the former vice-chancellor in Oct. last, which I granted. It was for selling beer to unlicensed ale-houses. Complaints were made by the proctors against houses entertaining scholars, and against 2 daughters of Prisely.

March 7. I preached at St. Maries on 1 Joh. 5. 3.

March 11. Mrs. H. of the Wildman (one of bad fame) was before me in my chamber. Mr. proctor Miles accused her of entertaining scholars. One of them was brought to confess it. He staid in her house till 11 at night, and he offered to bring proof of 2 scholars (gentlemen) that were hid there when the proctor came. She would neither affirm nor deny it, she said, being loth to have testimony brought about it; so I punished her according to statute to pay 40$^{sh.}$

March 12. A court day in consistory. Mr. Sammes, the proctor for Mr. Marshal, being sick of a fever, Mr. Hughs produced a letter from Mr. Marshall whereby he constituted him proctor. So he excepted against the actor.

March 19. A court was kept. Mr. Cholmley, of Peter House, appeared, and sayd that Mr. Sammes continued very ill, desiring that nothing further might be done as yet, in regard that Mr. Sammes had something to say in the business not fit to be communicated to any persons. Mr. Clerk desired that by the next court day cause might be shewn why we should not proceed to information. And so it was ordered.

Prisley the mother appeared. Mr. Clerk read a paper containing a testimoniall of her 2 daughters, subscribed by severall of the parish.

The proctors alledged that they had witnesses to prove that Prisley entertained scholars, and that her daughters were *malæ famæ*.

Ordered that the witnesses should be brought forth, etc.

Joseph Spense, cooke of Katharine Hall, was sworn a privileged person.

March 25, 1658. I was at the sermon in Kings College chapell.

March 28. I preached at Ditton in the afternoon, on Prov. 3. 17.

Apr. 21. (a wet day.) The noise in my right ear began.

From a MS. 4to.

April 23. A court was kept in my chamber. Mr. Joseph Clerk and Mr. H. Falconbridge exhibited a substitution under the hand and seal of Mr. Jo. Clerk, original proctor for Allen. Proctors on both sides desired a day to inform. The day was appointed. Mr. Moil of Kings College exhibited a proxy in writing, under the hand and seal of Marshall. D. at the Sun (a bad house), being accused by the proctors for entertaining scholars, etc., was condemned to pay 40$^{sh.}$

April 28 was the day for information in Allens and Marshals cause. Dr. Owen, Mr. Jos. Clerk, and Mr. Falconbridge, appeared for Allen, and Mr. Hughs and Mr. Moil for Marshall.

Dr. Whichcote and Dr. Theophilus Dillingham were at the hearing.

Dr. Owen, etc., did not so manage the business as to make it so clear for Allens right as was expected. Dr. Whichcote thought then that it was clear against Allen; but was afterwards of another minde.

It was not so clear that Allen (who had a license for vintner) was a privileged person, nor could others make it so clear; yet I supposed that might be said which was considerable for it, though not so express in the composition between the University and town, nor in queen Elizabeths charter, where priviledged persons are described.

Before this I had by one of Caldicot an *habeas corpus*, etc. from the common pleas brought to me. (Mr. Moil came along with the party.) I told them that the power of the University was clear. I was awed by it. S^{r} Orlando Bridgmans judgment for Allen being shewn me, I found that they misinformed S^{r} Orlando Bridgman in one particular. Besides, after the *habeas corpus* was shewed

me, Marshall by his proctors desired sentence, and so did own my power, and cease from his *habeas corpus*, though afterwards his friends did move me to own it.

I did deliberate more then one day about giving sentence; so have my predecessors, as appears by acts of the court; and Dr. Theophilus Dillingham, my deputy, did deliberate several days, and desired to be farther informed; and Allen was nonsuited, and withdrew his cause. Dr. Dillingham made him pay the expences; and the suit began again. Mr. Jo. Clerk the proctor, having (as Mr. Hughs objected) failed, in not declaring Allen a privileged person, and that the bond was within the limits of the University; that this was a materiall failing, was the judgment of 2 doctors of law.

May 4. A court was kept in my chamber.

Witnesses were produced against Mary and Margaret Prisley.

May 23. I preached at Ditton.

May 24. I preached in chapell at sacrament.

May 1658. For bringing the hamper of wine, $4^{sh.}$ For the wine, $3^{lib.}$ $3^{s.}$ $0^{d.}$

May 29. I received of Mr. Smyth, of Christs College, that antient book, the Syriac version of the prophets, etc. and did deliver to him Dr. Waltons bond of $200^{lib.}$ for the book, which was borrowed of the University in Dr. Lightfoots year.

May 1658. Collected in the University of Cambridge towards the relief of the protestants in Poland:

	lib.	sh.	d.
May 27. Received from Trin. Coll. by Mr. Muriel . .	8	0	0
May 29. Received from Corpus Christi Coll. by Mr. Lamplugh	1	0	0
May 29. Received of Eman. Coll. by Dr. Dillinghams man	3	0	0
May 31. Received from Sidney Coll. by the butler . .	3	0	0
May 31. Received from Pembroke Hall by Mr. Cook .	2	10	0

	lib.	sh.	d.
Jun. 1. Received from Gonv. and Caius Coll. by Mr. Marsh	4	0	0
Jun. 4. Received from Christs Coll. by Mr. Sedgwyck	4	0	0
Jun. 4. Received from Clare Hall by Dr. Dillinghams man	4	0	0
Jun. 6. Received from Trinity Hall by Simon Abbot	1	7	6
Jun. 6. Received from Peter House by John Danks	2	0	0
Jun. 7. Received from Magd. Coll. by Mr. Wood	3	0	0
Jun. 8. Received from Queens Coll. by Mr. Percivall	3	0	0
Jun. 9. Received from St. Johns Coll. by Mr. Fogg	8	2	10
Jun. 10. Received from Kath. Hall by Mr. Barker	3	5	0
Jun. 10. Received from Kings Coll. by Sa. Moody	3	0	0
Jun. 12. Received from Jesus Coll. (dedi. 11$^{sh.}$ 2$^{d.}$)	2	12	8
Summe of all is	55	18	0

From a MS. 4$^{to.}$

May 28. A court was kept in the consistory.

The Prisleys father, who was summoned to appear, not coming, was punisht for his contumacy. Their mother came. Mr. proctor Miles desired judgment in the case by him moved. Hereupon I said that I had with great patience attended the management of this business. Such solemnity was not heretofore used, but shorter dispatch. There were 2 days of examination and witnesses sworn. She and her 2 daughters had free liberty to speak what they had to say for themselves, and in answer to what was witnessed against them. That if the statute of Eliz. 4., about all women above 12 and under 40, had been executed, they (and the like) might have been free from endangering others and prejudicing themselves. That the securing of scholars against temptations to lasciviousness, wantoness, etc., was to be my great care. That I did judg her daughter Mary Prisleys stay to be unsafe; and did therefore order her to take care that her daughter Mary (against whome more was proved) should be removed 4 miles from Cambridge (*tanquam fœmina de malo suspecta*),

and this to be done by Friday next. That concerning the other daughter I would deliberate. King Charles, in his directions, orders the vice-chancellor to command the woman or women suspected to remove out of the town, etc.

I said also that it had been better if the father had been present; but it was said that he was a peevish, childish old man, and could not speak in court as he ought.

From the register book.

28 May. In the consistory, etc., present me, Math. Whin. not. pub. Mr. proctors against Priscilla.

The witnesses produced and sworn on the part of Mr. proctors were examined before Mr. vice-chancellor in open court, before the Priscillas, and the cause continued till this day; at which day and place appeard the mother of the Priscillas. Then Holden certifyd that he had personally warned Mary and Margaret Priscillays to appear this day; and they being thrice called, and not appearing, Mr. proctors accused their contempt, and desiring sentence against them, according to the statutes of the University. And the vice-chan. at the petition of Mr. proctors, in regard that it appeareth by the depositions of witnesses upon othe, that Mary Pris. is *fœmina de malo suspecta*, did give sentence that Mary Pris. should be removed four miles out of the University and town of Cambridge before this day sevenight, *tanquam fœmina de malo suspecta*. And concerning Margaret Pris. the judge did deliberate till next court.

From a MS. 4to.

At this time the cause betwixt Allen and Marshall was called; and I did deliberate, the cause standing under hope of agreement.

I speaking with both parties, they severally expresst a willingness to have it referred. Allen would have it

referred to Dr. Whichcote and Dr. Theophilus Dillingham. Marshall was not willing to have it referred to them, but to Dr. King, or Mr. Crowch, or Mr. Byng, Allen to choose any of the 3. Dr. Owen said he should do it. Allen liked it.

Jun. 15. Mr. proctor Miles accused a B.A. of Queens College of an abusive speech in the schools. Jun. 17. I suspended him *a gradu*, etc. Nov. 1. I absolved him.

[Mr. Miles being very sensible of the evil, thought that a recantation would not availe. MS.]

Jun. 18. A court was kept. Dr. Whichcote sat deputy vice-chancellor.

Taxers against brewers. Hampson appeared, and was condemned for serving unlicensed houses. Jo. Priests will was proved the same day; not allowed for it, nor for wid. Richardsons.

Jun. 1658. Given by me to the Bohem. 13$^{sh.}$ 8$^{d.}$

Sept. 7. At the proctors booth in Sturbridge, I did (at the petition of the proctors) decree that Mary Prisley should be kept in safe custody till she was bound with sufficient sureties that she would not come within 4 miles of the precincts of the University of Cambridge without the leave and consent of me the present vice-chancellor and my successors.

In a book of expenses, Sept. 1658.

To the k. servants at Dr. Utys entreaty, 0 5$^{sh.}$ 0. To a Grecian, 2$^{sh.}$ 6$^{d.}$ To a poor woman, 5$^{sh.}$ Given in tokens to my brothers children, 1$^{lib.}$ 0 0.

Oct. 31, 1658. I preached at St. Maries the commemoration sermon.

Receipts for myself as vice-chancellor:

	lib.	sh.	d.
Nov. 9, 1657. For proving G. Hatleys will, 2$^{s.}$ 6$^{d.}$, and for 2 certificats, 2$^{sh.}$	0	4	6

	lib.	sh.	d.
For proving Mrs. Smekergills will, received of Mr. Whin, Febr. 2, 1657-8	0	2	6
For intimation, and Mr. Fynchs *quietus est*	0	7	0
Jan. 23, 1657-8. Received of Mr. proctor Miles 147 groats for so many B.A.	2	9	0
Received Jul. 13, 1658, of Mr. proctor Miles for 20 B.A.	0	6	8
Apr. 8, 1658. Received of Mr. proctor Speating for 60 inceptors, 2$^{sh.}$ for each	6	0	0
Apr. 29. Received of Mr. proctor Miles 23 groats, for so many commencers B.A. till Apr. 21	0	7	8
Received then for 2 compounders, Mr. Gross, of Christs Coll., and S^{r} Thorp, of Sidn.	4	0	0
May 13. Received 12$^{d.}$ for each licence for 55 victualling houses	2	15	0
July 10. Received for 66 inceptors	6	12	0
For 4 doctors of physic and one doctor incorporate, 4$^{sh.}$ for each	1	0	0
For one doctor of physic, bachelor of the faculty	0	2	0
For two practitioners in physick	0	4	0
For 4 bachelors of divinity	0	8	0
For 1 doctor of divinity, *per saltum*	0	4	0
For one doctor of divinity, bachelor of divinity before	0	2	0
For 5 compounders, Dr. Ingelo double, Dr. Collins, Mr. Place, Mr. Morris	10	0	0
Jul. 13. Received for one compounder, S^{r} Isaac, of Katharine Hall	2	0	0
Oct. 29. Received for another, viz. Mr. Falconbridg, of Trin. Hall	2	0	0
Received for 98 matriculations, whereof 12 fellows and 86 pens.	0	16	4
Received October 29, of Dr. Whichcote, from Gonv. and Caius College	1	0	0
Received Dec. ult. of Mr. Spearing, for 31 seals 4$^{d.}$ each	0	10	4

From a MS. 4to.

Ex computo Jo. Worthington s. t. p., nuper procan. acad. Cant. pro uno anno integro finito Novembr. 3, 1658.

Inter onera.

	lib.	sh.	d.
Inprimis oneratur cum pede computi D^{ris} Dillingham nuper procan.	233	0	2 ob.

	lib.	sh.	d.
Item cum reditu Burwellensi pro anno integro finito Sept. 29, 1658	155	0	0
Item cum reditu ter. et ten. infra Cantabr. pro anno integro finito Sept. 29, 1658	08	10	0
Item cum feodo pro cathedra juris civilis . . .	01	06	8
It. cum cautionibus. D^ris Ingelo, th. d^ris pro determinatione . .	02	0	0
M^ri Rust. th. bach. pro concione ad clerum . .	06	13	4
M^ri Jacomb pro conc. ad cler. et una oppos. .	06	13	4
M^ri Rolt pro concione ad clerum	06	13	4
M^ri Brunsell med. b. pro una respons. . .	10	0	0
M^ri Ardern med. b. pro una respons. . . .	10	0	0

Inter exonerationes.

Cautions repayed. To Dr. Theoph. Dillingham, upon performance of his sermon *ad clerum*	10	2	0
To Mr. Lamplugh, *pro consimili*	6	0	0
To Mr. Wilson, *pro consimili*	06	0	0
To Mr. Rolt, *pro consimili*	6	13	4
To Dr. Gardiner, upon perform. of determ. .	02	0	0
To Mr. Crosse, upon perform. of his act and oppos.	15	0	0
To Mr. Ardern, upon performance of his act .	10	0	0
Coun. by patent. To Mr. Fountain for the year 1658 . . .	2	0	0
To serjeant Barnard for the year 58 . . .	02	0	0
Memorand. that S^r Orlando Bridgman sent back his fee to me to be disposed to poor scholars, which was accordingly done . . .	02	0	0
Library. Keeper Mr. More payd him by Mr. Hughs, for the year ending at Michaelmas 1658 . .	10	0	0
For binding Mr. Dugdales Antiq. of St. Pauls .	00	6	8
For a box for the last Indian MS., given by Dr. Bernard	00	5	6
Mathematic lecturer, Mr. Foxcroft, his years stipend .	04	0	0

April 17. Mr. More our library-keeper died.

April 29. Mr. Tho. Smith, of Christs College, was chosen library-keeper.

Jan. 19, 1659. Agreed by the master and these fellows present, viz. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Shelton, Mr. Jewel, Mr. Hough, Mr. Mawhood, and Hough, that the bachelor scholars of the house (beginning with the juniors) shall not

procure any under-graduate scholar of the house, but in their own person perform their duty in giving thanks at dinner on these days, viz. Christmas, St. Johns, new years day, twelfth day, and on the 3 commemoration days at the end of the 3 terms, and at the commencement supper on the first Tuesday in July.

We then also expresst our willingness to consider Thorn for the next vacant scholarship (without any prejudice to his seniority), two of his juniors being now chosen scholars. He was absent, and there was no other place vacant yet.

Febr. 3. Agreed (9 present) that fellow commoners pay *in poculo* at first audyt after their admission (and then their tutor or some fellow to be responsible for their plate, the fellow commoner keeping it for his time), or else to be respited for paying, as we see cause.

Agreed that Mr. Sidley be dispensed with for plate, he never continuing or wearing a gown in college.

Agreed that Mr. Woodcock, by the next Easter, bring in Mr. Bloomfields plate, or $3^{lib.}$, and so for Mr. Abrahams.

1659. Chapel bell casting, &c. $10^{lib.}$ $15^{sh.}$ $0^{d.}$ Charges about Fordham, $4^{lib.}$ $17^{sh.}$ $9^{d.}$

For digging up the plate, $12^{sh.}$ For entertaining those that discovered it, $1^{lib.}$ $8^{sh.}$ $2^{d.}$

These 3 plates only found by the new fellows at their entry: Mr. Verneys 2-eard pot, Mr. Pates can, Mr. Beechers can.

12 fellows always since I came, beside Mr. Clerkson.

None succeeded Mr. Clerkson, Mr. Blakeston, S^{r} Beal, S^{r} Hanson.

We had not 16 fellows, yet above 12 were payd while Mr. Clerkson, etc.

March 11 and 18. I preached at Ditton.

Jun. 1, 1660. I went with some doctors to London, with a letter to the king.

Jun. 5. We were with his majesty.

Jun. 15. I came out of London with my wife.

Aug. 6, 1660. I received from Dr. Stern a letter, with an order enclosed from the earle of Manchester for his restoring to Jesus College.

To my rev. friend Dr. Worthington, at Mr. Foxcrofts house in Finsbury Court in Moor-fields, near the Wind-mills.

Sir, I have received an order from my lord of Manchester, a copy whereof I send you here inclosed, intreating your answer, if you rest in it, what time you will please to make way for my return to the college (for I would not be uncivill to any company you have there, to come before they expect me); or if you desire to shew any cause to the contrary, what time you will appoint to receive satisfaction. I shall entreat a word or two from you, to be left at Mr. Garthwaits sometime to day or to-morrow morning, either at his shop, next to the little north doore of St. Pauls church, or at his house in Angel Court, over against St. Gregories church. Mean while I take leave to rest

Your loving friend,

RICH. STERNE.

August 6, 1660.

In a letter to Dr. Ingelo, Aug. 6, 1660.

This day I received a civil letter from Dr. Stern, with an enclosed order from the earl of Manchester. Last week Dr. Martin sent the like order to Dr. Horton. As for Ditton, the party that disturbs last week shewed his presentation from the bishop of Ely, dated July 3rd. Dr. Cudworth being by the king confirmed in his place, under the signet, was advised to get the broad seal, for the which also he had a warrant; but at last he meets with a stop there, and to-night the opposite party bring counsell to plead before the chancellor. If his election be not good, then there are but few fellows in Cambridge, and the elections

of others must also fall. When I was with Mr. Thristcross, and spake about Dr. Hales, he told me that Dr. Barrow knew him well, being of the same college. He sent to find him out, but he was not then to be found.

In a letter to Mrs. Worthington, Aug. 6, 1660.

The bill for confirming all in dead livings is, in a manner, finished in the grand committee; and is to be read once more in the house of commons, where it is more probable that it will pass then otherwise: and what is passed there once will not, 'tis thought, be denied in the house of lords. I suppose Tuesday or Wednesday will be the soonest for Dr. Sterns coming, and I shall not be long after him. He made me dine with him on Tuesday. Remember me to Mr. Sherman; and tell him that Mr. Woodcock, who will be at college on Saturday, can tell him more then I have time to write.

Aug. 16, 1660. I returned to Cambridge, and Dr. Stern came thither the same day.

Aug. 17. I delivered to Dr. Stern the statutes, register, both lease-books, and the key of the treasury.

Aug. 19 and 26. I preached at Ditton.

In a letter to Mr. H., Aug. —, 1660.

At my return to college I found Dr. Stern, who came a little before me; we had a friendly converse. He stayd not above 2 or 3 days. I desired of him some little longer time, which he was willing to.

About Sept. 15th. I think *colligere sarcinas*, so I told Dr. Stern, which I should have done before, if Ditton had been clear.

Nov. 3, 1660. I came with my family from Jesus College to Ditton.

Nov. 4, 5, and 11. I preached at Ditton.

Nov. 16. Came the last cart load with my goods.

For my honoured friend Mr. Samuel Hartlib the elder, these, in Axe-yard by Kings street, Westminster.

Sir, the last week I was so employed about sending away my goods, that I could not possibly get any time to write to you. I came hither on Saturday evening, and brought with me most of my goods, only some few I have left in the lodging at the college. It will shortly be church-time. This is only to certify you what you desire to know, that I have received the MS. about the Turkish emperour, which I shall return to Mr. Barrow. Dr. Fern is the new vice-chancellor. Last Saturday the fellows of Jesus College came down from attending upon the bishop of Ely, who instituted them into their fellowships. It was suspected that there would have been a refusall of some; but he was very fair and civill towards them, and dispatched them without the usuall height of the fees; and persuaded them to studiousness and peace, against all animosities, etc. Nothing is heard about Dr. Sterns successour: 'tis thought it is in the bishops power, who will do as he thinks good therein. I desire you, when you write to me, to direct your letters to me at Ditton, near Cambridge. I hear Josephus is in the press at Leyden; I wish it be true. In great hast I conclude,

Yours, J. W.

Ditton, Nov. 5, 1660.

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF VICE-CHANCELLORS, AND NOTES OF UNIVERSITY TRANSACTIONS,

From 1570 to 1658.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7038, fol. 68 et seq.]

Anno 1570. Procan. Jo. Meye, Th. D., mag. Aul. Cath. Th. Wattes hoc anno Th. D., tempore Mariano Francofurti vixit, sub Eliz. reversus, factus est archidiaconus Middlesex., annuum redditum dedit Aulæ Pemb., ut inde alerentur quidam Græcæ linguæ peritiores scholares, qui abinde dicti Græci scholares. Ex quorum numero unus erat Laur. Andrews.

Anno 1571. Procan. Jo. Whitgifte, D. Th., mag. Col. Trin. Hoc anno Octobr. 2do nova statuta per regineam majestatem demandantur Universitati. Circa hoc tempus, viz. 13 Eliz., in publicis regni comitiis sancitum est de utraque academia incorporanda. (stat. 13 Eliz. c. 11.)

An. 1572. Procan. D. Rog. Kelke, ut prius. Hoc anno cyclus procuratorum, taxatorum, scrutatorum, constans ex annis 44, a visitatoribus card. Poli institutus et observari jussus, quamvis vix anno unico custoditus, nunc tamen novis statutis a reg. mag. academiæ mandatis et missis (Burghliana vocant), ad amussim et deinceps prædictus cyclus incipit observari, annis 14 totis dilapsis neglectus.

An. 1573. Procan. Tho. Bing, LL.D., mag. Aul. Clar.

An. 1574. Procan. Jo. Whitgifte, ut prius.

An. 1575. Procan. Andr. Perne, ut prius.

An. 1576. Procan. Jo. Still, D. Th., mag. Col. Trin. Phil. Birgamus Bignon publice et privatim Hebr. prælecturam legit.

An. 1577. Procan. Rog. Goad, D. Th., Col. Reg. præposit. Hoc anno cooptati sunt in ord. M.A. comes Surre., comes Bathon., comes Cumberland. Hoc anno Dr. Chadderton electus regius professor.

Ann. 1578. Procan. Rich. Howland, D. Th., mag. Col. Joh. Hoc anno mense Sept. regina Londinum ex suo æstivo progressu, quem per Suffolc., Norfolc., et agrum Cantab. tenuit, reditura, Waldenam divertit, ædes Thomæ d. Howard., filii secundo geniti Tho. ducis Norfolc., qui securi capite plectitur 1572 Jun. 2^do. Dum hic regina diversabatur, Waldenam usque ven. academiæ capita sese contulerunt reginæ visendæ salutandæque gratia. Coram regina habita est disputatio philosophica.

An. 1579. Procan. D. Tho. Bing. Dominus Bacon, magni sigilli Angl. custos, instrumenta mathematicalia academiæ legavit. v. comput. p. 136, ad an. 1578.

An. 1580. Procan. Jo. Hatcher, M.D., Col. Jo.

An. 1581. Procan. Dr. Andr. Perne, ut prius.

An. 1582. Procan. Will. Fulke, D. Th., mag. Aul. Pem.

An. 1583. Procan. Jo. Bell, D. Th., mag. Col. Jes.

An. 1584. Procan. Ric. Howland, ut prius.

An. 1585. Procan. Rob. Norgate, D. Th. mag. C. C. C. Hoc anno facta fuit compositio auctoritate senatus pro Collegio Emanuel., ut una cum aliis collegiis haberet procuratores, taxatores, scrutatores, suo ordine.

An. 1586. Procan. Hum. Tyndall, D. Th., C. Regin. præses.

An. 1587. Procan. Jo. Capcotes, Col. Trin. soc.

Jun. 2, 1587, novum statutum factum in annuum incrementum stipendii oratoris, ut sc. singuli deinceps admittendi ad respond. quæstioni 6^d., et singuli admittendi ad incipiend. in artibus 12^d. oratori solvant.

An. 1588. Procan. Tho. Legge, LL.D., mag. Coll. Gonv. Caii.

An. 1589. Procan. Tho. Nevill, Th. D., Coll. Magd. Dominus Southampton videtur hoc anno cooptatus in ord. M.A. lib. comput. oneratur cum communa domini Southampton, nil.

An. 1589, Jun. 6, Henricus comes Southampton, Coll. Jo. alumnus, cooptatur in ordinem M.A. cum prius disputasset publice pro gradis.

An. 1590. Procan. Tho. Preston, LL.D., mag. Aul. Trin.

An. 1591. Procan. Rob. Some, Th. D., mag. Dom. Petr. Hoc anno Collegium Dublin. in Hibernia S. Trinitati sacratum a regina Eliz. fundatur. (v. Jacobum Waræum de Hibern. script. p. 96, 97.) Lib. comput. meminit determinationum doctorum neglectorum arrearages, Robinson, Wood, Hanson, Blague, Stone, Bright, Slater, Rud, Goldsborough, Vaughan, Babington, West, Pickering, Bound, Harris, Bordman, Hutchinson, Ware, Taylor, Smith.

An. 1592. Procan. Rob. Soame, D. Th., mag. D. Petri.

An. 1593. Procan. Jo. Still, D. Th., mag. Trin. fit hoc anno episcopus Batho-Wellen. Tho. Legge, LL.D., ut prius. Nulla publica comitia.

An. 1594. Procan. Jo. Duport, D. Th., mag. Jes.

An. 1595. Procan. Jo. Duport, D. Th., mag. Jes. Cygnea cantio Gul. Whitakeri, i. e. ultima illius concio ad clerum, habita fuit Cant. in templo acad. paulo ante mortem, Oct. 9, 1595, in hunc scripturæ locum, 1 Thes. 5. 21. Postquam munere reg. prof. annos circiter 16 functus fuisset, et Col. S. Jo. evang. vixisset annis fere novem, ætatis suæ 47 et salutis hum. 1595, Dec. 4, cum paulo ante spirasset hæc verba (ut Dr. Goad tunc temporis procan. auditoribus fidem fecit), *Gaudeo equidem si quid feci in rem usumque ecclesiæ Dei.* Rursus, *Vitam non cupio nisi ut eccle-*

siæ Christi inserviam. Item, *Mors mihi in lucro est.* Placide expiravit, et inaudita in academico pompa et celebritate sepultus est. Dr. Overall electus professor regius. Tertio Nonas Maias, recantatio indicta est Gulielmo Barret, Col. Caii soc. ab acad. capitibus, quæ juxta ordinem peracta est 6to Idus ejusdem Maii in templo acad. Postrid. Non. Mai. literis ad D. Burghleium cancellarium datis, de Barreto conquesta sunt academiæ capita.

An. 1596. Procan. Rog. Goade, D. Th., ut prius. Hoc anno academico, moriente Whitakero, Johan. Overall electus est regius professor. Circa hunc annum, Petro Barone abeunte, Tho. Playfere electus est professor d. Margaret.

An. 1597. Procan. Jo. Jegon, D. Th., mag. C. C. C.

An. 1598. Procan. Jo. Jegon, ut prius. Hoc anno moriente Gul. Cecilio Aug. 4, an. 1598, ætatis 77, succedit Robertus d. comes Essex. Comes Essex cancellar. invisebat acad. publicis comitiis.

An. 1599. Procan. Jo. Jegon, ut prius.

An. 1600. Procan. Rob. Soame, ut prius. Hoc anno cancellarius (Rob. Cecil) fit M.A.

An. 1601. Procan. Jo. Jegon, ut prius.

An. 1602. Procan. J. Duport, ut prius.

An. 1603. Procan. Gul. Smith, D. Th., Aul. Clar. Ap. 27. Ven. acad. Cant. capita togis coccineis et quadratis pileis induta, Hinchinbroke regi obviam fiunt, et coram sese sistunt. Andr. Willet Th. Dr. rector de Barley interfuit, ubi Synopsim Papismi suam Jacobo regi propriis manibus obtulit. v. proleg. edit. 1614. Dr. Tho. Nevill, Coll. Trin. Cant. præfectus, necnon Cantuar. decanus, ab archiepiscopo ad regem in Scotiam missus de regis citra res ecclesiasticas voluntate dignoscenda.

An. 1604. Procan. Jo. Cowell, LL.D., mag. Aul. Trin. Sub hoc tempore utrique acad. potestas mittendi ad parl. burgenses concessa est, privilegium non indultum prius.

An. 1605. Procan. Jo. Cowell, ut prius. Jul. 19. Rob. Cecil, cancellar. admissus M.A.

An. 1606. Procan. Ric. Clayton, D. Th., Col. Jo. mag. Respond. D^r. Kircher. D^r. Playfer moderator. Ea quæ rex Jacobus in mandatis dedit, exposuit in comitiis copiose de relig. et studiis.

An. 1607. Procan. Sam. Harsnet, D. Th., A. Pemb. mag. [This D^r. Harsnet govern'd with a high hand, not altogether as Mr. Pryn has it, who says he was such a furious Hildebrand that he perturb'd all things wherever he came; that being archbishop of York, he excommunicated D^r. Howson bishop of Durham for refusing to admit him to visit in his diocess as his metropolitane, he being a count palatin in his bishoprick. See Pryn, Antipathy of Engl. Prelacy, p. 221, 2.]

An. 1608. Procan. Rog. Goad, ut prius.

An. 1609. Procan. Rob. Soame, ut prius, inter mortuum excepit Tho. Jegon, D. Th., mag. C.C.C. Circa hunc annum Joh. Davenant, Col. Regin. præses, electus est d. Marg. prælector.

An. 1610. Procan. Jo. Duport, D. Th., ut prius.

An. 1611. Procan. Fog. Newton, D. Th., Col. Reg. præp.

An. 1612. Procan. Barnab. Goclis, LL.D. Magd. Col. Aderat academiæ illustr. princeps lantgrav. Hessiæ anno Domini 1611 inter horas 8 et 11^mam. Disputatio publice habita est in scholis philosoph. coram duce Wirtembergensi.

An. 1613. Procan. Val. Carey, D. Th., mag. Col. Chr. Hoc anno in numerum M.A. cooptati sunt, Carolus princeps Walliæ, etc.; comes palatinus, incorp.; dux Leynox; comes Pembr.; Dominus Willoughby, etc.

An. 1614. Procan. Clem. Corbett, LL.D., mag. Aul. Trin.

An. 1615. Procan. Sam. Harsnett, episcopus Cicestr.

An. 1615, Mar. 7. Rex invisit acad. Cant. ubi gradus academici indoctis prostituti. v. Camd. Annal. Jacobi, an. 1615.

An. 1616. Procan. Owen Gwinn, Th. D., Col. Jo. præf. Hoc anno vel insequente, forte prox. superiore, novus amnis per plateas Cantabrigiæ deductus est. Hoc etiam anno, vel succedente potius, consultum est inter burgenses Cantabr. de suo ipsorum burgo jampridem incorporato, in novam urbem fiendo, sed ipsi decidunt; unde jocus ille in comitiis publicis non multo post,

> O cives, cives, quærenda pecunia primum est,
> Mænia post nummos.

An. 1617. Procan. Jo. Hill, D. Th., mag. Aul. Cath. Hoc anno ampliss. antistes Antonius de Dominis, archiepiscopus Spalatrensis, incorporatus in hac academia, ut eodem anno, ordine, et gradu esset, quibus est apud suos Patavinos. Subscriptio tribus illis articulis jam ab omnibus gradus acad. ascensuris cœpit durius quam antea efflagitari.

An. 1618. Procan. Jo. Richardson, Th. D., mag. C. Trin. Tertio Kalend. Septembr. novo suggesto in templo Mariæ jam tunc apparato, abinde primus omnium Gualter. Balcanquall, A. Pemb. socius, pro concione dicebat; Richardo Senhouse, Th. B. Col. Joh., et ad id dedicandi munus invitato prius et recusante.

An. 1619. Procan. Gul. Branthwaite, Gonv. Cai. Col. D. Th. Jo. Gostlin, M.D.

An. 1620. Procan. Rob. Scott, D. Th. mag. A. Clar. Hoc anno liber regis Jac. ab eo missus acad. summo cum honore Publica in Bibliotheca collocatus. Literæ gratul. datæ Jun. 13, 1620.

An. 1621. Procan. Sam. Ward, D. Th., mag. Sid. Sussex. Circa hoc tempus, vel paulo citius forte, regium mandatum de Latine loquendo inter cibandum, et alio etiam tempore. Hoc anno D. Ward electus d. Margaret prælector.

An. 1622. Procan. Leon. Mawe, D. Th., mag. Dom. Petr. Mense Sept. Davidis Parei in epist. ad Romanos commentarius, ad regis Jacobi mandatum, flammis est consumptus, circum circa astantibus Leon. Mawe procan., Tho. Comber, Tho. Bainbridge, Elia Travers, theol. doctoribus.

An. 1623. Procan. Hieron. Beale, D. Th., mag. Aul. Pem. Mense Martio rex Jacobus Cantabrigiam venit a Novo Mercatu, coram quo comœdia dicta Loyola acta est. Eodem die rex revertitur. Julii tertio Idus die dominico ubi consulebatur de sacello, quo infanta Hispaniæ indies hic expectata missam celebratura sit, extruendo, tanta insecuta est illico fuliginis et tonitrus tempestas, ut regiæ Sancti Jacobi Westm. statim corruit propylæum.

An. 1624. Procan. Tho. Paske, D. Th., mag. Aul. Clar.

D. Theol. literis reg. Dec. 13. an. 1624.

Shaw Leslie, Petr.
Ant. Topham, Trin. C. decanus Linc.
Tho. Raymond, D. Petr.
Laur. Burnell, Joh.
Alex. Read, A.P.
Gul. Moore, C. Chr.
Jo. Towers, C. Regin.
Abr. Gibson, Col. Jo.
Warner, C. Eman.

De quibus tunc statim hic rythmus Angl. circumferebatur:

And thus as I remember
The 13th of December,
The day was St. Lucy hight,
There was in a trice
Stamped and coined half a piece
Of doctors who were too light.

An. 1625. Procan. Jo. Mansell, D. Th., præf. Col. Regin. Hoc anno vel superiori [nam quær.] rex venit

Cantabrigiam, cujus jussu Decembr. 13 creati sunt Art. M^ri [1624], etc. [An. 1624, mense Decembr. ineunte rex venit Cantabrigiam, legatus Gal. hospitio apud Johannenses exceptus divertit. Decembr. 13. Rex Cantabrigia discessit.]

An. 1626. Procan. Jo. Gostling moritur 21 Oct. 1626. Henr. Smith, D. Th., Coll. Magd. præf. Mar. 3, 1626. Geo. dux Buck., aderat Cantabrigiæ, quo die Gul. com. Derby, D. Franc. Rochford, Ed. Somerset nepos comitis Wigorn., Gualterus Mountagu filius com. Mancestriæ, D. Gul. Craven, cooptantur in ordinem M.A. Incorporati D. Dudleius Carlton baro de Imbercourt, et Gul. Laud episcopus Bath. [Mar. 3, 1626. Saturday I went to Cambridge with the duke of Buck., chancellor of that famous University, and other earls and lords. I was there incorporated, and so I was the first that was presented to the most illustrious duke, then sitting in the congregation house. The duke was treated in an academical manner, yet splendidly.—Archbishop Laud's Diary.]

An. 1627. Procan. Hen. Smith, ut prius.

An. 1628. Procan. Tho. Bainbrigge, D. Th., mag. Col. Chr.

An. 1629. Procan. Math. Wren, D. Th., mag. Dom. Petr.

An. 1630. Procan. Henr. Butts, Th. D., mag. C.C.C. Grassante peste, nulla publica comitia.

Of the plague at Cambridge this year, see Dr. Westfield, bishop of Bristol's sermons, pp. 26, 27.

An. 1631. Procan. Henr. Butts, ut prius.

An. 1632. Procan. Henr. Butts, ut prius, eoque extincto. Tho. Cumber, Th. D., mag. Col. Trin. Hoc anno in ipsa paschæ festivitate, D. Butts procan. laqueo mortem sibi conscivit.

An. 1633. Procan. Benj. Lancy, D. Th., Aul. Pemb.

An. 1634. Procan. Ric. Love, D. Th., mag. C.C.C.

An. 1535. Procan. Gul. Beale, D. Th., mag. Col. Joh.

An. 1636. Procan. Henr. Smith, D. Th., mag. Col. Magd. Hoc anno cooptantur in ordinem M.A. Carolus Ludovicus princeps elector, et ejus gratia 31 in eundem ordinem cooptati sunt.

An. 1637. Procan. Tho. Comber, D. Th., mag. Coll. Trin.

An. 1638. Procan. Rad. Brownrigg, D. Th., A. Cath. mag. Nulla publica comitia.

An. 1639. Procan. Rad. Brownrigg, ut prius.

An. 1640. Procan. Jo. Colin, D. Th., mag. Dom. Petr.

An. 1641. Procan. Ric. Holdsworth, D. Th., mag. Coll. Eman.

An. 1642. Procan. Ric. Holdsworth, ut prius.

An. 1643. Procan. Ric. Holdsworth, ut prius.

An. 1644. Procan. Rad. Brownrigg, mag. Aul. Cath.

An. 1645. Procan. Rad. Brownrigg, ut prius. Radulphus Cudworth, M.A. electus lector. reg. linguæ Hebr. (loco vacante per resignat. Roberti Metcalf) unanimi consensu.

An. 1646. Procan. Tho. Hill, D. Th., mag. Col. Trin.

An. 1647. Procan. Tho. Hill, ut prius.

An. 1648. Procan. Jo. Arrowsmith, Th. D., Col. Jo. mag.

An. 1649. Procan. Ant. Tuckney, Th. D., Col. Eman. mag. Hoc anno Eduardus comes Mancestriæ electus cancellarius acad. Mart. mens. 15, et installatus in ipso Parasceues die apud Kinnybartum castrum ædes suas, habita per doctorem Ant. Tuckney procancellarium oratione diserta. Hoc anno Richardus Love, Th. D., C.C.C. præfectus, Aug. 30, 1649, electus professor d. Margaritæ, loco vacante per mortem Rich. Holdsworth, Col. Em. præf. (electi quidem, at nunquam admissi propter carcerem), et admissus Sept. 3, 1649, per Anton. Tuckney, procancellarium. Hoc anno 7mo Id. Martii, dominus Henr. Rich,

Hollandiæ comes, cancellarius acad. Cant., securi percussus Londini.

An. 1650. Procan. Tho. Horton, Th. D., C. Regin. mag. Hoc anno publica comitia feliciter rediviva. Hoc anno mense Aug. procuratorum cyclus altera parliamento institutus et confirmatus, quo provisio facta est pro collegiis Eman., Sydn., et Magd., ut quinque vices spatio annorum quinquaginta unius, unumquodque collegium prædict. habeat æque ac collegium C.C. Jesu, Gonvil. Caiense.

An. 1651. Procan. Benj. Whichcott, Th. D., C. Regal. præpos. Hoc anno Sept. 16, Dr. Sam. Collins, reg. professor, expiravit, et Octobr. 4to Johannes Arrowsmith, Th. D., Col. Jo. præf., electus et admissus reg. theol. professor. Hoc anno in die comitiorum Dr. Coleman concertum musicum celebravit in sacello regali, ad hoc indulto.

An. 1652. Procan. Sam. Bolton, Th. D., C. Chr. mag. Hoc anno Novembr. 27, Edv. comes Mancestriæ cancell. acad. exauctoratus per consessum parliament. Et Oliver. St. John, justiciarius communium placitorum, constituitur cancellarius acad. Decembr. 2do. Hoc edictum in senatu acad. promulgatur, et literæ gratulatoriæ ad cancell. missæ. Hoc anno Oct. 4, Jo. Arrowsmith, S.T.D., electus prof. theol. regius, et admissus in sacello Coll. Trin. per Tho. Hills, mag., et 8 socios seniores, eodem die.

An. 1653. Procan. Ric. Minshull, S.T.D., Col. Sid. mag.

An. 1654. Procan. Lazarus Seaman, S.T.D., Col. Petr. mag. Hoc anno Julii ultimo dominus Henr. Cromwell, nuper electus ab academia burgensis parliament. Cantabrigiæ, exceptus est oratione, altera in area Col. Trin. quam habuit Mr. Linnett, ejusdem col. socius, altera in novo sacello, ab oratore Rad. Widdington, præter epulas non unas.

An. 1655. Procan. Jo. Lightfoot, S.T.D., Aul. Cath. mag.

An. 1656. Procan. Theoph. Dillingham, S.T.D. A. Clar. mag. [He that answered the 2d day, viz. Mr. Goslyn, as he gave notable questions, so his position and answers were very commendable. One of his opponents was a young nobleman of Trin. Coll., viz. Mr. Cecill, one of my Lord Salisburys sonns, to whome Mr. Bartone dedicated his Euclyd. He disputed in the public commencement house, and with great approbation. It was a rare example. There was a full commencement, most doctors were for the physic faculty, and there were for divinity 2 doctors, though there were 3 of us last year; but we were continuers, and these came out of the country. Mr. Hotham, 'tis hoped, will come the next year.—Dr. Jo. Worthington's let. Aug. 5, 1656.]

An. 1657. Procan. Theoph. Dillingham, ut prius.

An. 1658. Procan. Jo. Worthington, S.T.D. C. Jes. mag. [Dr. Ingelo keeps the act the next commencement. We shall have also a musick act.—Dr. J. W. letter, Apr. 1658.]

APPENDIX III.

TABLE (I.) OF THE NUMBER OF DEGREES TAKEN AT CAMBRIDGE, FROM 1570 TO 1658.

[From MS. Harl. no. 7038.]

This table, taken from the same document which furnished the preceding list of vice-chancellors, etc., will give a general idea of the fluctuations in the numbers of the degrees, taken at the University during the greater portion of the period embraced by the letters and other papers published in the present volumes. Another table is added, by way of comparison, from the modern Cambridge grace-book, including the degrees taken in the University from 1830 to 1840.

Date.	D.D.	Doctor of Civil Law.	B.D.	M.D.	M.A.	B.A.	B.L. or B.C.L.	Incorporated.	Bachelor of Medicine.	Doctor of Music.	Bachelor of Music.	Practical Medicine.	Practical Surgery.
1570	3	2	14	1	55	114	4	2	. .	. .	. .	1	. .
1571	. .	1	. .	. .	71	113	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	1	. .
1572	1	1	8	. .	61	185	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .
1573	. .	2	8	1	63	120	7	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	1
1574	. .	3	9	. .	57	146	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
1575	6	2	13	. .	104	130	. .	3	. .	. .	. .	4	. .
1576	3	3	16	4	70	174	2	. .	1	. .	. .	1	. .
1577	. .	. .	18	5	93	162	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2
1578	6	3	12	. .	85	115	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	. .
1579	2	6	15	2	106	153	6	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .
1580	1	3	15	1	86	205	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1581	4	6	8	5	61	194	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .
1582	3	. .	20	. .	102	213	3	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1583	9	. .	14	3	129	277	3	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1584	2	. .	9	2	113	236	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1585	3	2	13	1	113	192	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .
1586	1	2	16	2	165	198	3	7	. .	. .	. .	1	. .
1587	5	1	16	2	135	180	. .	3	. .	. .	. .	4	. .
1588	2	1	8	1	118	129	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1589	7	3	18	. .	110	182	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .
1590	6	. .	16	. .	107	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DEGREES TAKEN AT CAMBRIDGE, FROM 1570 TO 1658 (*continued*).

Date.	D.D.	Doctor of Civil Law.	B.D.	M.D.	M.A.	B.A.	B.L. or B.C.L.	Incorporated.	Bachelor of Medicine.	Doctor of Music.	Bachelor of Music.	Practical Medicine.	Practical Surgery.
1591	1	..	23	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1592	4	2	14	..	110	140	5	..	..	2	4	..	..
1593	..	..	27	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1594	15	3	17	4	88	177	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1595	2	5	26	5	108	164	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1596	6	3	16	..	115	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1597	8	..	17	..	125	210	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1598	9	..	8	2	114	175	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
1599	2	..	24	2	90	167	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
1600	5	..	17	..	156	102	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1601	7	..	14	1	115	182	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
1602	6	..	15	1	105	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1603	5	..	21	1	94	154	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1604	1	2	12	3	126	191	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
1605	5	1	17	..	119	180	4	..	..	..	1	2	..
1606	5	2	22	2	149	218	4	..	..	..	1	1	..
1607	9	..	26	2	154	160	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
1608	10	1	32	5	141	177	2	1	..	..	1	3	..
1609	16	..	32	1	161	275	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
1610	6	..	26	..	117	120	6	..	..	..	2	4	..
1611	2	2	25	4	139	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1612	8	1	13	..	161	204	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
1613	20	2	21	1	152	207	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
1614	6	1	17	5	156	192	4	..	..	..	2	..	..
1615	25	3	21	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
1616	7	1	19	1	166	230	2	2	..	1	1	2	..
1617	7	1	22	..	121	219	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
1618	10	1	15	1	209	273	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1619	4	1	12	1	182	249	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1620	9	3	19	1	176	293	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
1621	9	2	20	2	213	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1622	11	..	18	..	201	235	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
1623	9	..	26	..	210	299	1	1	..	..	1	2	..
1624	..	..	19	1	199	331	3	1	..	..	..	1	..
1625	4	..	16	3	213	293	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
1626	7	..	19	2	221	305	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
1627	16	..	30	2	237	290	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
1628	11	2	26	3	216	351	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
1629	4	2	17	2	226	245	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
1630	27	4	13	5	198	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1631	21	..	35	7	269	324	3	1	..	..	..	4	..
1632	2	1	22	2	207	280	1	1	2	..	..	5	..
1633	4	1	19	..	248	263	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
1634	4	1	20	3	225	196	6	..	1	..	..	2	..
1635	9	..	15	1	214	273	7	3	1	..	..	..	..
1636	13	3	22	4	189	249	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1637	9	3	20	2	130	284	..	4	2	..	..	5	..
1638	5	3	19	2	252	219	3	..	5	..	..	5	..
1639	12	4	18	1	176	209	5	2	1	..	..	7	..

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DEGREES TAKEN AT CAMBRIDGE, FROM 1570 TO 1658 (*continued*).

Date.	D.D.	Doctor of Civil Law.	B.D.	M.D.	M.A.	B.A.	B.L. or B.C.L.	Incorporated.	Bachelor of Medicine.	Doctor of Music.	Bachelor of Music.	Practical Medicine.	Practical Surgery.
1640	4	2	18	4	182	264	2	3	..	..	1	5	..
1641	3	..	8	..	191	212	9	5	..	..	..	2	..
1642	3	..	7	4	166	..	3	2	4	..	..	1	..
1643	1	..	9	2	111	..	1	8	..	..	..	1	1
1644	1	..	2	1	72	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
1645	..	..	1	5	78	190	..	8	..	..	..	1	..
1646	1	2	7	6	121	143	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
1647	..	2	4	5	105	130	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1648	2	1	7	1	92	171	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
1649	6	..	2	3	88	217	1	2	2	..	..	2	..
1650	4	..	5	3	65	221	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
1651	4	..	2	..	78	183	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
1652	..	2	1	4	91	167	3	..	5	..	..	..	..
1653	1	..	2	3	105	155	1	..	2	..	..	2	..
1654	1	..	3	1	123	183	1	..	6	..	..	3	..
1655	3	..	10	6	105	165	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
1656	2	..	4	5	81	149	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
1657	3	..	7	5	101	193	..	..	4	..	..	2	..
1658	1	..	4	4	126	190	2	..	6	..	1	..	..

TABLE (II.) OF THE NUMBER OF DEGREES TAKEN AT CAMBRIDGE, FROM 1830 TO 1840.

In this table it is worthy of remark, that the number of the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts at the present day is very nearly the same as in the years 1630-1640, mentioned in the previous table.

Date.	Nob. and Tanquam Nob.	Degrees by Royal Mandate.	D.D.	Doctor of Civil Law, or LL.D.	B.D.	M.D.	M.A.	B.A.	B.C.L.	B.A. &c. incorporated.	M.B.	Bachelor of Music.	Licensed Practitioners.
1830	5	2	2	. .	14	7	190	324	16	1	5	. .	2
1831	11	1	7	1	13	5	194	327	9	. .	18	. .	4
1832	6	. .	2	. .	10	3	180	318	12	. .	. .	. .	3
1833	17	. .	2	1	15	3	201	302	13	. .	9	1	3
1834	8	. .	3	1	18	3	185	305	9	. .	8	. .	3
1835	36	4	1	3	9	4	214	314	7	2	8	. .	8
1836	7	3	5	. .	16	6	194	295	15	2	4	1	11
1837	7	2	3	. .	10	4	180	303	5	1	4	. .	2
1838	8	2	3	. .	12	2	181	315	6	1	2	. .	4
1839	6	3	14	2	9	6	205	338	7	1	5	. .	1
1840	8	5	5	1	3	3	213	339	8	. .	3	. .	1

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THE END.

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